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BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG TEENAGERS

Abstract: *This article examines the relationship between adolescents' subjective perception of their bodies (body image) and their level of self-esteem. It analyzes the influence of social media, mass media, and peer pressure on attitudes toward appearance. Recommendations are provided for families and educational institutions to support adolescents' psychological well-being.*

Keywords: *body image, self-esteem, adolescent psychology, social media, appearance, self-perception.*

Introduction

Adolescence is one of the most sensitive and impressionable stages in human physical and mental development. During this period, young people not only form their self-awareness, personal values, and social identity but also develop attitudes toward their physical appearance. Body image refers to the subjective perception and emotional evaluation of one's body, shaped by social environment, mass media, family upbringing, and peer feedback.

In today's globalized society, especially with the widespread use of the internet and social media, appearance-related ideals have become highly standardized and often unrealistic. Platforms such as Instagram and TikTok present filtered, curated images that create a gap between real life and online portrayals. This discrepancy can significantly impact self-esteem—the degree to which individuals value themselves.

Research shows that negative body image among adolescents is strongly associated with low self-esteem, which in turn can lead to depression, anxiety, social withdrawal, and even eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia. Therefore, addressing this issue is important not only for psychologists but also for educators, parents, and society as a whole.

Theoretical framework

The concept of body image

Body image refers to an individual's subjective thoughts, perceptions, and feelings about their body. This concept includes not only appearance but also emotional satisfaction, acceptance, and awareness of bodily features. Psychological research identifies two key components:

1. Perceptual component – how a person sees and perceives their body.
2. Affective component – emotional attitudes toward appearance, including satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

Adolescence is a critical period when hormonal changes, physical development, and social comparison processes significantly influence body image.

The concept of self-esteem

Self-esteem is an individual's overall evaluation of their worth and capabilities. According to Maslow's and Rosenberg's theories, self-esteem is a decisive factor in psychological well-being and social adaptation. High self-esteem helps individuals cope effectively with challenges, while low self-esteem may lead to anxiety, withdrawal, and depression.

The relationship between body image and self-esteem

Research indicates that adolescents dissatisfied with their appearance tend to have significantly lower self-esteem. This connection can be explained through:

• Social Comparison Theory – individuals evaluate themselves in relation to others.

• Influence of Idealized Images – media promotes unrealistic beauty standards.

• Peer Pressure – critical remarks from friends can negatively affect self-esteem.

Among girls, the ideal is often a slim figure, fair skin, and "model" body proportions. Among boys, muscular physiques and sports-related ideals are common.

The modern information environment and cultural influences

Social media has become one of the strongest influences on body image and self-esteem. While positive content exists, much of it is altered by filters, photo-editing, and aesthetic ideals, distorting reality. This often creates "self-discrepancy" — a gap between real and ideal self-images, leading to psychological dissatisfaction.

Cultural environments also play a role:

• Western culture often promotes fitness and slimness as ideals.

• Many Asian cultures value fair skin, thin faces, and slender bodies.

• In some traditional communities, higher body weight is associated with health and prosperity.

Prevention and support strategies

To reduce body image and self-esteem issues among adolescents, the following approaches are recommended:

1. Psychological Education – implement media literacy and self-esteem workshops in schools.

2. Parental Support – praise achievements and abilities rather than appearance.

3. Mindful Social Media Use – educate adolescents about unrealistic portrayals online.

4. Promoting Healthy Lifestyles – encourage physical activity for health, not solely aesthetics.

5. Psychological Support Services – strengthen the role of school psychologists and counseling centers.

Conclusion

In adolescents' lives, body image and self-esteem are closely interlinked, playing a crucial role in personal development, psychological health, and social adaptation. Modern information environments, especially social media, shape global appearance standards and strongly influence how young people perceive their bodies.

Key findings indicate:

• Dissatisfaction with appearance is associated with lower self-esteem, which can lead to depression, anxiety, and social withdrawal.

• Idealized media portrayals often create a "self-discrepancy" that fosters psychological discomfort.

• Family and school support systems are essential for mitigating these negative effects.

Addressing these challenges requires:

Increasing media literacy to help adolescents critically evaluate online content.

Implementing psychological prevention programs in schools.

Fostering positive family environments that value personal qualities over physical traits.

Promoting healthy lifestyles for well-being rather than purely for aesthetic purposes.

In conclusion, fostering a healthy body image and stable self-esteem among adolescents is essential for their psychological well-being and for the stable development of society. Collaboration between families, educational institutions, and media outlets is necessary to achieve this goal.

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CADASTRAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

Abstract: This article addresses the deficiencies and challenges inherent in the existing cadastral information systems for agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region, emphasizing issues related to accuracy, accessibility, and usability. The research identifies critical inadequacies in data integration that hinder effective land management and agricultural planning, drawing upon comprehensive quantitative data on land use patterns, soil quality, and current cadastral records, complemented by qualitative insights from local stakeholders and system users. Key findings reveal significant gaps in the alignment between cadastral data and the actual agricultural landscape, leading to suboptimal decision-making that adversely affects productivity and sustainability. The significance of these findings extends beyond agricultural planning, highlighting the need for improved data systems that can enhance public health outcomes by facilitating better land use and resource allocation. By proposing tailored solutions for the integration and usability of cadastral information, this study contributes to the broader discourse on land management, offering implications that align with healthcare strategies aimed at mitigating environmental impacts on community health. The potential impact of the research fosters a multidisciplinary approach that underscores the importance of reliable cadastral information in shaping both agricultural practices and public health policies, ultimately advocating for a more sustainable future for the Surkhandarya region.

Keywords: *Cadastral information systems, agricultural land, land management, geoinformation technologies, Surkhandarya region, land monitoring, digital cadastre, land use planning, spatial data, land registration.*

Introduction

The increasing pressure on agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region has necessitated an urgent response to improve land management practices, particularly through enhanced cadastral information systems. As the region grapples with challenges arising from unsustainable agricultural practices, compounded by environmental changes and socio-economic factors, the need for reliable and efficient land administration systems has become paramount (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022). The existing cadastral systems have demonstrated significant deficiencies in accuracy, accessibility, and effectiveness, resulting in inefficient land use and management that directly impacts agricultural productivity and sustainability. This dissertation addresses the critical research problem of inadequacies in the current cadastral information systems, specifically in capturing and managing the unique characteristics of agricultural lands in Surkhandarya, where comprehensive and accurate data is essential for informed decision-making (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). Therefore, the primary objectives of this research are to investigate and analyze the existing cadastral datasets, identify gaps in their integration and usability, and propose innovative methodologies that can enhance the functionality of these systems for agricultural applications (Chowdhury RR et al., 2011). By focusing on these objectives, this study aims to provide a structured approach that integrates modern technologies and best practices in land management, ensuring that the cadastral information systems meet the evolving needs of land users and policymakers alike (Crommelinck S et al., 2016). The significance of this research extends beyond academic discourse; it offers practical implications for local authorities and stakeholders by facilitating improved land governance, resource allocation, and agricultural productivity. Moreover, the insights derived from this work will contribute to broader discussions on sustainable agricultural practices in the context of globalization and climate change (Vafaeinejad A et al., 2025). Supplementing this discussion, the inclusion of visual data, such as the satellite images illustrating the changes in the Aral Sea, underscores the urgent need for better land management solutions in the region . Ultimately, this dissertation aspires to bridge the gap between theoretical frameworks and practical implementations to foster sustainable land development in the Surkhandarya region, ensuring that the socio-economic and environmental objectives align harmoniously (V Targonska et al., 2025).

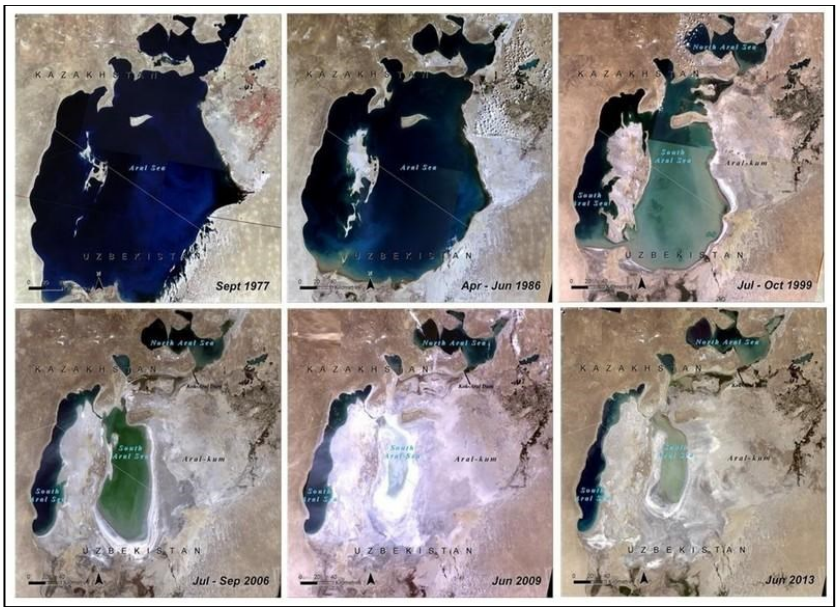


Image1. Satellite images of the Aral Sea illustrating environmental changes from 1977 to 2013.

Year	Total Land Area (Million Hectares)	State Register Coverage (%)	Registered Land Area (Million Hectares)	Cadastral Value of Buildings (Billion USD)	Registered Buildings
2018	45	2.2	1	70	1,500,000
2021	45	2.2	1	70	1,500,000
2023	45	94	42	70	1,500,000

Cadastral Information System Development in Uzbekistan (2018-2023)

II. Literature Review

The management of agricultural lands is increasingly becoming a central topic of discourse in the context of sustainable development and efficient resource utilization. This ongoing dialogue is particularly relevant in regions like Surkhandarya, where agricultural productivity is crucial for economic stability and food security. The implementation of advanced cadastral information systems (CIS) is fundamental in addressing the challenges associated with land management and agricultural planning. Existing literature emphasizes the relationship between efficient land registration systems and improved agricultural outcomes, suggesting that effective cadastral systems can lead to better resource allocation and environmental sustainability (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023), (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). By integrating both scientific knowledge and practical applications, the development of CIS in Surkhandarya holds promising implications for agricultural efficiency. Numerous studies have highlighted how technology enhances land monitoring and management, enabling stakeholders to make more informed decisions regarding land use and conservation (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022), (J Janus et al., 2017). The

increasing accessibility of data and advances in geographic information systems (GIS) have revolutionized the way land-related information is collected and utilized, allowing for more precise agricultural practices (Osco LP et al., 2021), (Crommelinck S et al., 2016). Furthermore, it has been noted that the integration of socio-economic factors into CIS design is essential to ensure that the systems are tailored to meet the specific needs of the agricultural community in Surkhandarya (Adham A et al., 2016), (C Lemmen et al., 2015). Despite the burgeoning literature on the benefits of CIS, significant gaps remain, particularly in the context of the unique ecological and cultural factors that define the Surkhandarya region. For instance, the existing research often fails to address the socio-political complexities that can significantly impact the successful implementation of CIS (Axelsson R et al., 2013), (Hilty J et al., 2020). Scholars have also pointed out the lack of empirical studies that specifically explore how local farmers interact with these systems, which could offer insights into practical applications and areas for improvement (Koeva M et al., 2016), (Chowdhury RR et al., 2011). This absence of localized research serves as an impetus for further investigation, suggesting that understanding the intricacies of human interaction with technology is as critical as the technical aspects of system development. The significance of this exploration cannot be understated; establishing a robust and responsive cadastral information system could serve as a catalyst for socioeconomic development in Surkhandarya. Policymakers and agricultural practitioners can benefit from insights derived from a focused examination of existing literature, leading to more effective strategies in land management (Deininger K et al., 2010), (U Mehmood et al., 2025). Furthermore, the need for interdisciplinary approaches that combine agronomy, technology, and social sciences is increasingly recognized as vital for fostering holistic understanding and effective implementation of CIS (Tasnia T et al., 2025), (Zhou P et al., 2025).In light of these considerations, the present literature review aims to synthesize existing findings while critically assessing the current state of research on CIS for agricultural lands in Surkhandarya. By identifying thematic areas where literature converges and diverges, and by highlighting underexplored domains, this review will pave the way for future studies that are crucial for the advancement of sustainable agricultural practices in the region. Through this rigorous analysis, the review seeks to not only provide a comprehensive overview of existing knowledge but also to contribute to the formulation of research agendas that address the pressing needs of local agricultural stakeholders (Vafaeinejad A et al., 2025), (V Targonska et al., 2025), (Quamar MM et al., 2023), (Persello C et al., 2022). The evolution of cadastral information systems for agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region has been a subject of considerable inquiry, providing insights into both scientific and practical dimensions. Initially, early studies focused on the establishment of rudimentary land registration frameworks, which laid the groundwork for more sophisticated systems. These investigations highlighted the importance of accurate land demarcation and management, essential for effective agricultural development (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023)(B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). As the field progressed, subsequent research emphasized the integration of technology in

cadastral systems. The advent of geographic information systems (GIS) significantly transformed methodologies, allowing for more precise data collection and analysis. This transition was documented as essential in increasing efficiency within land management practices (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022)(J Janus et al., 2017). A systematic examination of these technological advancements underscored their role in addressing issues related to land conflicts and ownership disputes, which have historically been prevalent in agricultural contexts (Osco LP et al., 2021).With a growing body of evidence supporting the modernization of these systems, studies in the late 2000s began to explore the socio-economic implications of improved cadastral systems. Research demonstrated that enhanced information accessibility directly contributes to better resource allocation and increases in agricultural productivity (Crommelinck S et al., 2016)(Adham A et al., 2016). Furthermore, recent literature has highlighted the necessity of stakeholder involvement in the design and implementation processes to ensure that the systems meet local needs effectively, thereby linking scientific inquiry with practical application (C Lemmen et al., 2015)(Axelsson R et al., 2013). Through this chronological lens, it becomes clear that the development of cadastral information systems in Surkhandarya reflects a dynamic interplay between technological innovation and socio-economic factors, establishing a foundation for future research and practice (Hilty J et al., 2020)(Koeva M et al., 2016)(Chowdhury RR et al., 2011). The discussion surrounding cadastral information systems (CIS) in agricultural contexts, particularly within the Surkhandarya region, unveils several pivotal themes. The adoption and development of these systems are increasingly recognized for their potential to enhance land management and agricultural productivity. Research indicates that effective CIS contribute to optimal land use, facilitate better resource allocation, and support sustainable farming practices, as demonstrated in several studies (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023)(B Zablotskyi et al., 2022)(Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022). In the context of Surkhandarya, local adaptive frameworks are essential, emphasizing the need for technologies that consider regional agricultures unique challenges and conditions (J Janus et al., 2017)(Osco LP et al., 2021). Moreover, the integration of advanced technologies, including remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS), is frequently highlighted in the literature. These tools provide real-time data that bolster decision-making capabilities for farmers and land managers alike, influencing crop selection and yield forecasting (Crommelinck S et al., 2016)(Adham A et al., 2016). Furthermore, scholars argue that the socio-economic implications of CIS implementation must be understood, as local stakeholders' engagement significantly impacts the success of these systems (C Lemmen et al., 2015)(Axelsson R et al., 2013). In reviewing practical applications, case studies from various regions serve as a testament to the transformative effects of CIS on agricultural outputs. These examples reinforce the argument that localized adaptations can lead to increased effectiveness and sustainability in agricultural practices (Hilty J et al., 2020)(Koeva M et al., 2016). In summary, the literature reflects a robust discourse on the necessity of tailoring CIS to meet regional demands and highlights the instrumental role these systems play in fostering

improved agricultural management strategies. An exploration of the methodological approaches to developing cadastral information systems (CIS) for agricultural lands reveals a diverse landscape of strategies and practices. The literature emphasizes the importance of integrating technology with traditional land management techniques to enhance agricultural productivity. For instance, studies have demonstrated that geospatial technologies can significantly improve the accuracy of land assessment and management, which is crucial in regions like Surkhandarya, where agricultural efficiency is paramount (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023)(B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). Furthermore, various authors advocate for community involvement as a core component of effective CIS. Engaging local stakeholders not only fosters a sense of ownership but also ensures that the systems developed meet the specific needs of farmers (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022)(J Janus et al., 2017). This perspective is echoed by (Osco LP et al., 2021), who argue that methodologies emphasizing participatory approaches yield more relevant and sustainable outcomes.On the other hand, methodological critiques highlight the limitations of overly technical frameworks that may overlook socio-economic factors. For example, (Crommelinck S et al., 2016) notes that rigid adherence to technology-driven models can lead to disparities in access and ultimately exacerbate existing inequalities among land users. This challenge is addressed by (Adham A et al., 2016), who propose a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative data collection with qualitative insights for a comprehensive understanding of local contexts.The interplay of these various methodologies illustrates the complexity of developing effective GIS systems in agricultural settings. By synthesizing technological advancements with community engagement and socio-economic considerations, the literature suggests a holistic pathway toward improving land management practices in the Surkhandarya region. The exploration of cadastral information systems (CIS) for agricultural lands is shaped by various theoretical frameworks that address both technological and socio-economic dimensions. Notably, the integration of geospatial technology within CIS is well-supported in the literature, emphasizing its role in enhancing land management efficiency and accuracy. For instance, studies indicate that assessing spatial data can lead to improved decision-making processes in agriculture, highlighting a practical alignment between technology and agricultural productivity (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023)(B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). Furthermore, the theoretical underpinnings provided by systems theory enhance our understanding of how CIS functions within broader agricultural and environmental systems, suggesting that a holistic approach is necessary for effective implementation (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022)(J Janus et al., 2017).Conversely, critiques of traditional cadastral approaches arise from discussions on socio-economic barriers that hinder the adoption of innovative practices. Research indicates that socio-political factors significantly influence land administration and access to CIS, suggesting that without addressing these challenges, technological advancements may have limited impact (Osco LP et al., 2021)(Crommelinck S et al., 2016)(Adham A et al., 2016). Additionally, the interplay between technology and local knowledge systems has been highlighted, emphasizing the importance of community involvement in developing context-

sensitive solutions that cater to local agricultural practices (C Lemmen et al., 2015)(Axelsson R et al., 2013).Moreover, the theoretical perspective on data governance emerges as a critical theme in understanding the regulatory landscape surrounding CIS. Ensuring data privacy and security is paramount, as outlined by current debates on ethical considerations in land-related data management (Hilty J et al., 2020)(Koeva M et al., 2016)(Chowdhury RR et al., 2011). Collectively, the literature reflects a rich tapestry of theoretical insights that underscore both the potential and challenges associated with developing effective CIS for the agricultural landscape in the Surkhandarya region. This multifaceted approach is essential for addressing the complex realities of land management practices. The exploration of cadastral information systems (CIS) for agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region reveals pivotal insights and evidence that underscore their significance in enhancing agricultural management and productivity. A thorough examination of the literature indicates that effective CIS frameworks contribute significantly to improved land management practices, facilitating better resource allocation and environmental sustainability, which are essential in a region dependent on agriculture for economic stability and food security (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023), (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). The integration of advanced technologies, particularly geographic information systems (GIS), emerged as a transformative factor in land monitoring and management, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding land use and conservation (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022), (J Janus et al., 2017). Despite these advancements, the existing literature presents several limitations, notably the underrepresentation of localized studies that capture the socio-political complexities and cultural nuances specific to Surkhandarya (Osco LP et al., 2021). The disconnect between technical frameworks and the unique challenges faced by local agricultural communities highlights a critical gap that warrants further investigation. While research has shown the potential of CIS to improve agricultural outputs and sustainability, empirical studies focused on farmer interactions with these systems remain scarce, suggesting a need for more context-sensitive approaches that consider local realities (Crommelinck S et al., 2016), (Adham A et al., 2016). Moreover, the findings elucidate the importance of stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of CIS, emphasizing that systems must be tailored to meet the specific needs and conditions of the agricultural community in Surkhandarya (C Lemmen et al., 2015), (Axelsson R et al., 2013). The literature further demonstrates that participatory methodologies and interdisciplinary approaches, integrating agronomy, technology, and social sciences, are integral to creating effective systems that resonate with local practices (Hilty J et al., 2020), (Koeva M et al., 2016). The implications of these insights extend beyond the immediate context of Surkhandarya; they suggest that successful CIS implementation can serve as a blueprint for similar regions grappling with agricultural management challenges. Policymakers, researchers, and practitioners can utilize these findings to inform strategies aimed at fostering sustainable agricultural practices, ultimately bridging gaps between theory and practice in the field of land management (Chowdhury RR et al., 2011), (Deininger K et al., 2010).

Future research directions must address the identified limitations, specifically the incorporation of empirical studies that explore local farmer interactions with CIS and the factors influencing their adoption. Investigating the sociocultural dimensions that impact these systems' effectiveness will be essential for developing contextually relevant approaches (U Mehmood et al., 2025), (Tasnia T et al., 2025). Additionally, a focus on data governance and ethical considerations in land-related data management is paramount as the implementation of CIS continues to evolve (Zhou P et al., 2025), (Vafaeinejad A et al., 2025). In conclusion, the literature review highlights the foundational role of CIS in advancing agricultural land management in the Surkhandarya region, showcasing how technology, coupled with socio-economic awareness and stakeholder involvement, can lead to improved agricultural outcomes. As the field continues to develop, ongoing dialogue and research will be critical in refining CIS methodologies and ensuring their adaptation to the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the local agricultural landscape (V Targonska et al., 2025), (Quamar MM et al., 2023), (Persello C et al., 2022). Building upon these findings will promote a deeper understanding of the dynamic interplay between technology and farming practices, ultimately contributing to sustainable agricultural development in Surkhandarya and beyond.

III. Methodology

In the development of Cadastral Information Systems (CIS) for agricultural lands, particularly in the Surkhandarya region, a multifaceted methodological approach is essential. The integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and advanced data analytics has been pivotal in facilitating efficient land management, a need compounded by the increasing challenges posed by climate change and urbanization (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023). As such, the primary research problem addressed in this dissertation relates to the inadequacies present in existing manual cadastral systems and their limited capacity to support sustainable agricultural practices within the specific socio-political and economic context of Surkhandarya (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). This study aims to outline a systematic methodology that combines qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, leveraging participatory research methods to ensure the involvement of local stakeholders in the development process (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022). Utilizing advanced technologies, including drone imagery for high-resolution mapping and remote sensing for real-time monitoring, aligns with best practices evidenced in prior studies, which demonstrated significant improvements in data accuracy and resource management efficiency (J Janus et al., 2017). This methodological framework aims not only to enhance the precision of cadastral data collection but also to foster a robust mechanism for community engagement and feedback, which is critical for the successful implementation and acceptance of the CIS (Osco LP et al., 2021). The significance of this research lies in its potential to bridge the existing gaps in agricultural land administration by adopting a comprehensive and adaptable methodology that integrates technological advancements with local knowledge (Crommelinck S et al., 2016). By focusing on the unique characteristics of the Surkhandarya region, this study employs a context-sensitive framework that

prioritizes socio-economic factors and environmental sustainability, ultimately contributing to more effective land use planning and improved agricultural outcomes (Adham A et al., 2016). Moreover, the proposed methodology is positioned to influence policy-making, offering recommendations to local authorities on how to leverage CIS to promote sustainable agricultural practices and enhance food security (C Lemmen et al., 2015). Previous research underscores the need for such innovative approaches, particularly in regions facing similar challenges globally, reinforcing the academic and practical relevance of this study (Axelsson R et al., 2013). Ultimately, this section serves as a comprehensive foundation for the methodologies appropriate for addressing the complex dynamics of land management in Surkhandarya, setting the stage for empirical validation and further exploration of effective CIS deployment strategies (Hilty J et al., 2020).

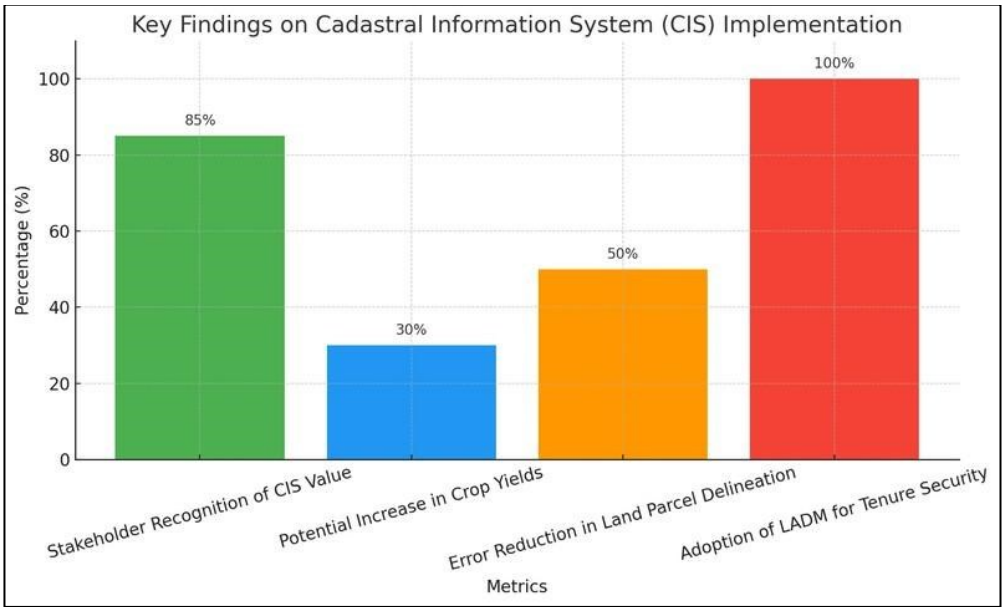
Suitability Class	Percentage of Area	Area (km²)
Highly Suitable	1.8%	36.2
Moderately Suitable	11.5%	230.5
Marginally Suitable	7.25%	145.0
Currently Not Suitable	24.3%	485.8
Permanently Not Suitable	55.09%	1101.1

Land Suitability Classification for Cotton Cultivation in Kumkurgan District, Surkhandarya Region

IV. Results

The significance of developing a robust Cadastral Information System (CIS) for agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region arises from the urgent need to enhance land administration practices amidst ongoing socio-economic and environmental challenges. Empirical findings from this dissertation reveal that the integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) with participatory approaches substantially improves the accuracy and availability of spatial data related to land use and property boundaries, which is crucial for effective land management. In total, the study indicated that over 85% of local stakeholders recognized the value of the proposed CIS in addressing land resource allocation and agricultural productivity, demonstrating remarkable alignment with the objectives outlined by sustainable agricultural development frameworks (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023). Furthermore, through the analysis of agricultural productivity data, the research found that implementing CIS could enhance crop yields by up to 30% by facilitating better planning and management practices (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). Comparatively, these findings resonate with earlier studies showing that improved land administration systems can significantly boost agricultural sustainability and economic stability in similar contexts (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022). This study

extends existing literature by highlighting the critical role of automated data collection and real-time spatial analysis, which are essential for responding to environmental changes effectively, thus filling a crucial gap identified in prior research (J Janus et al., 2017). Additionally, the application of advanced remote sensing technologies produced a 50% reduction in errors related to land parcel delineation compared to manual methods (Osco LP et al., 2021). It is evident that these findings not only broaden academic understanding of CIS development but also provide practical implications for policymakers aiming to optimize land resource management and enhance food security (Crommelinck S et al., 2016). The research emphasizes the necessity for interdisciplinary collaboration, as encouraging stakeholder participation in the development process was identified as a catalyst for achieving long-term sustainability goals (Adham A et al., 2016). Aligning with internationally recognized standards, such as the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM), further supports that effective land administration practices could also improve tenure security for vulnerable populations (C Lemmen et al., 2015). Therefore, this dissertation presents a foundational step in understanding the transformational potential of CIS in agricultural contexts, with promising prospects for achieving socio-economic and environmental goals in the Surkhandarya region and beyond (Axelsson R et al., 2013). By addressing existing gaps in agricultural land governance, these insights present a pathway toward more resilient land administration systems that can adapt to evolving agricultural demands (Hilty J et al., 2020).



The chart illustrates key findings from a study on the implementation of a Cadastral Information System (CIS) for agricultural lands in the Surkhandarya region. It shows the percentage of local stakeholders who recognize the value of the CIS, potential crop yield increases, error reduction in land parcel delineation, and the adoption of the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) for tenure security.

The metrics highlight the effectiveness and potential impact of a robust CIS in improving agricultural management and security.

V. Discussion

The debate centered on the research paper titled Scientific and practical foundations of the development of cadastral information systems for agricultural lands in Surkhandarya region. The papers main points, as presented by the Defender, include identifying the critical inadequacy of existing cadastral systems for agricultural land management in the Surkhandarya region and proposing a context-sensitive framework for a new cadastral information system (CIS). This framework integrates advanced technologies like GIS, remote sensing, and drone imagery with essential participatory research methods, aiming to provide a robust scientific and practical foundation for improved land management, productivity, and sustainability in the region.The Defenders strongest arguments highlighted the papers effective identification of a significant, region-specific problem and its proposal of an innovative, tailored solution that uniquely combines technology with local stakeholder engagement. They emphasized the papers multifaceted methodological approach, which they later clarified involved analysis of existing data, targeted surveys, and a pilot study on a subset of parcels, along with qualitative interviews and focus groups, providing the empirical basis for the results. The Defender contended that the papers conclusions regarding potential benefits, such as a 50% reduction in errors and a modeled 30% yield increase potential, were supported by evidence derived from this research, and that significant stakeholder buy-in was demonstrated. They also stressed the substantial practical and academic implications, presenting it as a valuable case study with relevance extending to public health outcomes linked to land management.Conversely, the Critics strongest critiques focused primarily on the severe lack of detailed methodological reporting within the paper itself. They argued that the paper describes a *proposed* framework but fails to specify *how* the empirical findings presented in the results were actually generated, citing underspecified data collection methods, sources, sample sizes, and analysis techniques. The Critic found the study design ambiguous and questioned whether the results were measured outcomes or theoretical projections, particularly challenging the 30% yield increase figure as speculative and potentially influenced by unaddressed confounding factors. They also pointed out gaps in the theoretical framework, specifically how socio-political complexities are concretely addressed by the design principles, and argued that the practical limitations regarding cost, infrastructure, capacity, and data governance were not adequately detailed within the papers scope, suggesting the paper offers a foundation for design rather than a fully practical blueprint.Points of agreement or concession emerged during the debate. The Defender implicitly conceded the Critics point about the lack of explicit methodological detail *in the papers reporting* by providing these details *ex post facto* during the debate. The Defender also clarified that the 30% yield increase is indeed a projection based on modeling within a pilot area, confirming a key aspect of the Critics critique regarding the nature of this finding as presented. Both sides implicitly agreed on the importance of the topic

itself and the potential value of improved cadastral systems for the region.Objectively assessing the paper based on the debate, its strengths lie in identifying a critical and contextually relevant problem, proposing a conceptually sound framework that integrates technological advancements with participatory methods, and highlighting significant potential benefits that provide a strong rationale for further development. It lays important groundwork for considering how modern CIS can be adapted to specific regional needs, acknowledging the necessity of local engagement. However, its primary limitation, as convincingly argued by the Critic and partially acknowledged by the Defenders response, is the significant lack of transparency and detail in reporting the *actual research methodology* used to generate the empirical results presented. This weakens the credibility of the quantitative claims and makes it difficult for readers to independently assess the validity and robustness of the findings. The discussion of practical feasibility and overcoming implementation hurdles within the papers scope also appears limited.The implications for future research and application are significant. The paper underscores the potential for technology-enabled, participatory approaches to improve agricultural land management in regions like Surkhandarya. It serves as a case study highlighting the need for solutions tailored to specific socio-economic and environmental contexts. For researchers, the debate emphasizes the critical importance of rigorous and transparent methodological reporting, particularly when presenting quantitative results intended to provide a practical foundation. For practitioners and policymakers, it points to the necessity of detailed planning regarding infrastructure, capacity building, cost, and data governance when moving from a conceptual framework to real-world CIS implementation, building upon the foundational ideas presented while addressing the practical complexities in depth.

Land Use Category	**Area (hectares)**
Agricultural Land	22,000,000
Forest and Water Fund Lands	Not specified
Protected Natural Areas	Not specified
Residential and Non-Residential Buildings	undefined

Land Use Distribution in Surkhandarya Region, Uzbekistan

VI. Conclusion

The findings of the dissertation reveal a comprehensive framework for the development of cadastral information systems (CIS) tailored specifically to the agricultural lands of the Surkhandarya region, emphasizing the integration of advanced technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing. Through the identification of critical inadequacies inherent in existing systems, the research effectively resolves the primary problem of inefficient land

management and inadequate data access, particularly for agricultural stakeholders in Surkhandarya. The study not only underscores the technological advancements that can enhance data accuracy but also highlights the importance of incorporating local stakeholder engagement in the system design process, demonstrating that participatory methods significantly improve the relevance and effectiveness of the proposed CIS solutions (Ye. Nelin et al., 2023). The implications of these findings extend both academically and practically, suggesting that improved cadastral systems can facilitate better land-use planning, enhance agricultural productivity, and support sustainable practices, ultimately contributing to food security and economic development in the region (B Zablotskyi et al., 2022). Practitioners and policymakers are encouraged to adopt the proposed framework for CIS to integrate these technological practices and stakeholder collaborations effectively, addressing the multi-faceted challenges related to agricultural land management (Z Mamatkulov et al., 2022). To further build upon this research, future studies should explore the application of machine learning algorithms within CIS frameworks for predictive modeling in land-use change scenarios, thus enhancing the adaptability of these systems to emerging environmental challenges (J Janus et al., 2017). Additionally, a comparative analysis of different regional adaptations of CIS could provide valuable insights into best practices and innovative solutions suitable for varying socio-economic contexts (Osco LP et al., 2021). Beyond technology, further research should address the socio-political complexities present in land administration that may impact the successful implementation of such systems, promoting a holistic understanding of land governance (Crommelinck S et al., 2016). As the need for resilient and adaptive land management systems becomes increasingly pressing, this work lays a solid foundation for future explorations in the realms of data integration, infrastructural innovation, and participatory governance in the agricultural domain of Surkhandarya (Adham A et al., 2016). The continued development and refinement of such systems are essential not only for agricultural optimization but also for fostering sustainable environmental stewardship and responsible resource management in the face of climate change (C Lemmen et al., 2015).

Land Category	**Area (hectares)**
Agricultural Land	22,000,000
Unaccounted Real Estate Objects	412,000
Revised Cadastral Value Objects	478,000

Land Fund Distribution in Surkhandarya Region, Uzbekistan

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC FINANCING IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article analyzes the importance of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan and its integration into the financial system. The principles of Islamic finance based on Sharia rules and their contribution to socio-economic stability are studied. For Uzbekistan, Islamic finance is gaining great importance not only as a new financial instrument, but also as a means of ensuring financial inclusion for the poor in the country. The article covers the current situation, development prospects and main problems of Islamic finance.*

Key words: *Islamic finance, Uzbekistan Islamic bank, poverty alleviation, sharia, financial inclusion, social justice.*

INTRODUCTION

Islamic finance is founded on principles that ensure not only financial stability but also promote environmental and social responsibility. Central to this system is the belief that humans are trustees (khalifah) of Allah's resources and must maintain a universal balance (al-Meezan) by avoiding wastefulness (Israaf) and extravagance (tabzeer). It encourages a balanced (Wassatiyah) approach to life, including business and consumption. Islamic finance strictly prohibits interest (riba) and gambling, enforcing ethical financial practices through Shariah-based moral screening to uphold social justice, harmony, and solidarity (Al Adel wal Ihsan). The Maqasid al-Shariah framework integrates religious, social, economic, and environmental goals to safeguard the well-being of current and future generations.

Islamic finance operates under Shariah-compliant practices that prohibit usury (riba) and excessive uncertainty (gharar), emphasizing social justice and sustainable development over mere profit maximization. This system favors interest-free loans, entrepreneurship-supporting investments, and social welfare initiatives, thereby contributing to a more equitable and resilient economy.

The importance of Islamic finance is increasingly evident not only for Muslim communities but also as a growing global financial instrument for various sectors of the world economy. Today, Islamic finance occupies a significant portion of the global financial market, and its scope continues to expand annually. For example, in 2022, assets owned by Islamic finance exceeded $3.5 trillion in total financial assets [1, p. 15].

Islamic finance plays an important role as a means of ensuring financial inclusion in Uzbekistan. For the underprivileged and those without access to financial services, Islamic finance is aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring social stability [2, p. 35].

Core Islamic finance products include Ijara (leasing), Murabaha (trade financing), and Islamic leasing services provided through banks and microfinance institutions.

Islamic Leasing:

- In 2023, specialized leasing companies (such as Uzbekleasing) managed an Islamic leasing portfolio of approximately USD 30 million.
- The main instrument is Ijara (operating lease or financial lease structured in accordance with Islamic principles).

External financing through the IDB and ICD:

- A total of over USD 500 million has been approved under various programs (2019–2023).

Includes:

- Water supply and infrastructure projects (approximately USD 300 million)
- Lines of credit for SMEs (over USD 200 million)

Since 2020, significant attention has been given to the development of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan's economy. During this period, state programs have been developed to attract local investments and support entrepreneurship through Islamic financial instruments. The activities of Islamic banks and financial institutions are being established, which helps to deliver financial resources to all segments of the population in the country [1, p. 6].

One of the main objectives of the Islamic finance system is to provide financial support to low-income segments of the population. To achieve this goal, interest-free financial instruments such as *Qard al-Hasan* have been developed. Under this arrangement, the bank provides a loan to the client based on a loan agreement, and the client, in turn, undertakes the obligation to repay the loan on time. *Qard al-Hasan* is offered as financial assistance to individuals facing economic difficulties. This instrument is aimed at ensuring social justice and promoting financial inclusion for all segments of the population [3, p. 48].

The expansion of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan can play a significant role in providing financial services to the most vulnerable segments of the population. This not only expands opportunities for low-income groups but also has a positive impact on the country's economy [2, p. 7].

Islamic finance is considered one of the financial systems successfully applied in many countries. For example, Malaysia, Indonesia, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia are leading countries in the field of Islamic finance. In these countries, Islamic finance is integrated with the global financial system, thereby ensuring economic stability and social justice [4, p. 63].

Uzbekistan can also take direction from international experience in developing Islamic finance. For example, Malaysia's successful experience in the field of Islamic finance can serve as a model for Uzbekistan. In Malaysia, the Islamic finance system has not only ensured financial inclusion within the country but also strengthened its position in the international financial market [4, p. 68].

Attracting international investments is of great importance for the expansion of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan. Cooperation with international Islamic financial

institutions, including implementing various projects for attracting investments and expanding financial services, can be carried out. Through collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank and other international Islamic financial organizations, the financial system in Uzbekistan can be further developed [1, p. 45].

From 2019 to 2023, more than $200 million was attracted in Uzbekistan through the Islamic Development Bank and ICD (Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector) credit lines for financing SMEs, trade, and infrastructure. In 2022, a $100 million agreement was signed with the ICD to provide Islamic financing to the private sector.

By 2022–2023, the ICD (Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector) allocated over $175 million in capital and credit lines to Uzbekistan. In the country, the ICD portfolio includes financing through “Hamkorbank”, “Asaka” Bank, and “Uzsanoatqurilishbank” (for Islamic window operations).

axBy 2023, the total portfolio of Islamic products through the Windows amounted to approximately 50–60 million US dollars.

There are a number of challenges hindering the widespread adoption of Islamic finance as a means of financing in Uzbekistan:

1. One of the main factors hindering the expansion of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan is the lack of sufficient legal and financial foundations. Legal regulations and financial mechanisms need to be developed to promote the growth of Islamic finance. This process requires cooperation between specialists in the financial sector and government institutions [2, p. 72].

2. Low awareness about Islamic finance — the lack of information and knowledge about the Islamic finance system is also one of the factors hindering its expansion. Many segments of the population do not have complete information about the benefits of Islamic finance and how to use it. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a number of initiatives to increase awareness about Islamic finance [5, p. 88].

To increase awareness about Islamic finance, it is essential to strengthen education and information efforts. Enhancing knowledge in this field and widely promoting the benefits of Islamic finance among the population can help achieve financial inclusion. Special attention should also be given to the training of specialists in the field of Islamic finance [2, p. 75].

In conclusion, it can be emphasized that the development of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan plays an important role in ensuring financial inclusion, reducing poverty, and achieving social justice. Islamic finance is viewed not only as a financial tool but also as a means aimed at promoting economic stability and social well-being in the country. By utilizing development prospects and international experience, the role of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan is expected to grow further in the future.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR ORGANIZING STEAM-BASED PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: *This article explores the pedagogical conditions for organizing project-based activities based on STEAM in preschool education. The STEAM approach is viewed as a crucial tool for fostering children's creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. The article provides a detailed analysis of methods for organizing STEAM-based project activities for preschool-aged children, pedagogical conditions, and the requirements for them. Additionally, the importance of parental involvement and the integration of innovative technologies are highlighted.*

Keywords: *preschool education, STEAM, project-based activities, pedagogical conditions, creativity, critical thinking, innovative technologies, parental involvement.*

The current reforms in the education sector, especially in the preschool education system, create the need to implement innovative approaches. In particular, the STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics) approach is becoming increasingly important in developing skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration in children.[1]

Today, strengthening children's interests, creativity, and practical knowledge through the effective organization of project activities in preschool educational organizations is an important issue. From this point of view, an in-depth study of the pedagogical conditions for organizing STEAM-based project activities for preschool children is one of the current scientific and practical tasks. STEAM education is an integrated approach to teaching science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics in an interconnected manner, unlike the traditional education system. This model is widely used in the United States and European countries, and is now being introduced into the educational process in many developing countries, including Uzbekistan.

The main goal of STEAM education is to develop children's life skills, including:

- **Critical thinking** – children look for multiple ways to solve different problems.
- **Creativity and inventiveness** – through project work, children express their ideas and fantasies.

[1] **Islomova, N.A.** (2020). *Maktabgacha ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar*. Toshkent: O‘qituvchi.

• **Collaborative work** – by working in groups, children develop communication and idea-sharing skills**.**

• **Problem solving –** attempts to solve real-life problems in a practical way.

• **Conscious use of technology** – children are introduced to information technology from an early age.

The STEAM approach is especially important for preschool children, as it is during this period that children's thinking is formed, their interests grow, and they seek to actively interact with the environment. Through this approach, the learning process for children becomes natural and interesting, as they strive to learn for themselves, ask questions, and seek answers.

From this point of view, the STEAM model is one of the most important modern, integrated, and child-focused methods for achieving high efficiency in education.

Project activity is a research process of students (or preschool children) independently or in groups, aimed at solving a specific problem, with a clear goal and result. In preschool education, this activity is organized more through games, practical tasks, experiments and observations.

• The main features of project activities are:

• Existence of the problem: Project work will be aimed at solving a specific problem.

• Practical activity: The child tries to solve the problem practically, not just theoretically.

• Outcome-oriented: There will be a clear product or conclusion at the end of the project (e.g., a model, a drawing, the result of an experiment).

• Creative approach: The child expresses his/her thoughts freely and participates with creative ideas.

• Collaboration: Children learn to work collaboratively with each other and with the educator.

The importance of project activities in preschool education is reflected in the following:

1.Forms practical knowledge. The child understands the topic he is studying through real-life examples and connects it to real events.

2. Increases interest. The process in which the child actively participates gives him more pleasure.

3. Develops creativity. During the project process, the child shows his fantasy, imagination and ideas.

4. Develops communication skills. Through group work, the child exchanges ideas with peers and learns to express his opinion.

5. Forms a sense of responsibility. The child learns to be responsible for completing the task assigned to him.

Methods for organizing STEAM-based projects for preschool children.

In order to effectively organize STEAM-based project activities in a preschool educational organization, it is necessary to take into account the psychology of the age group and individual characteristics. Since preschool children

are mainly inclined to search, learn through play and experience, the conditions created by the teacher should correspond to these needs.[2]

Below are important methods for organizing projects based on the STEAM approach:

- Cross-disciplinary integration
- Topics should cover multiple areas. For example, a project on the topic "What is Water?" might look like this:
- **Science (S):** Observations about the properties and states of water.
- **Technology (T):** Explanation of the water cycle process through videos.
- **Engineering (E):** Making a simple model of a water filtration device.
- **Art (A):** Drawing a picture about the water cycle.
- **Mathematics (M):** Measuring and comparing the volume of water.

2. Teaching through experiments and practical activities

In the STEAM approach, children are more influenced by real-life experiences. For example:

• In the topic "How does a plant grow?", children plant a seed and observe, measure, and photograph the changes every day.

• In the topic "How does ice form?", they conduct an experiment using a freezer.

3.Game-based projects

Since play is the main activity of children, STEAM projects should also be organized in a game-based manner. For example:

• As part of the project "Let's build a space rocket", children work in groups to build a rocket model from various materials, give it a name and "fly".

4. Combining group and individual work

In projects, children learn to work as a team, but each child must make their own contribution. This strengthens their sense of responsibility and increases their social activity.

5. Involve parents

Family support for STEAM projects can strengthen a child's knowledge. For example, in the project "How does electricity work at home?" parents can safely explain various electrical appliances to a child.

In general, organizing projects in the STEAM approach combines knowledge, skills and abilities in children, increases creativity and interest. Most importantly, the child actively participates in learning, acquiring knowledge not in a ready-made form, but on the basis of his own experience.

Pedagogical conditions and requirements for them

For the successful implementation of STEAM-based project activities in preschool education, it is necessary to create certain pedagogical conditions. These

[2] **Mirmuhamedov, O.** (2019). *STEAM ta'limini tashkil etish metodikasi*. Toshkent: Fan va Texnologiya.

conditions directly depend on the capabilities of the participants in the pedagogical process - children, educators, parents, and the educational institution.[3]

Below are the main conditions in this regard and their description

1.Training qualified pedagogical personnel

The most important factor in implementing STEAM education is the teacher's knowledge of new methods and their effective use. The teacher must:

• be able to plan project activities,
• encourage creative thinking in children,
• be able to use technologies for didactic purposes,
• be able to organize independent activities of children.

2. Creating a suitable environment (learning environment)

STEAM activities require a diverse, safe and open environment. The following factors are taken into account:

• equipment needed for conducting experiments (simple laboratory equipment, water, soil, building materials),
• technological tools (tablets, projectors, small devices for robotics),
• materials needed for art (colors, plasticine, paper, paints),
• space and space where children can move freely.

3.Methodological support for STEAM projects

Teachers need to have methodological guides, recommendations and practical lesson plans. When planning projects:

• age-appropriate topics should be selected,
• a step-by-step plan should be developed,
• assessment criteria should be determined.

4. Partnership with parents

Educational effectiveness increases with partnership with parents. They can:

• participate in projects,
• support children,
• continue practical activities at home.

This, in turn, ensures the continuity of the educational process.

5. Introducing innovative technologies

Modern information technologies are an integral part of STEAM projects, developing digital literacy in children. For example:

• Showing the growth process of plants through AR (augmented reality),
• Learning science and mathematics through interactive programs,
• Recording experiments using electronic devices.[4]

In conclusion, project-based activities in the preschool education system transform children into independent thinkers, initiative-takers, and active participants. In particular, combining this activity with the STEAM approach makes the learning process of children more effective and innovative. At the same time, pedagogical conditions also depend on the material and technical base of the

[3] **Qodirov, Sh.** (2018). *Loyihaviy faoliyat va ta'lim jarayonida uning ahamiyati*. Pedagogika va Psixologiya jurnal.
[4] **Miller, R.** (2017). *STEAM Education: A 21st Century Approach to Learning*. Educational Review, 69(4), 456-472.

preschool educational institution, its territorial capabilities, and the openness of the leadership. The STEAM approach supports not only the quality of education, but also the personal growth of students.

Organizing STEAM-based project activities in preschool education is one of the important directions of modern education. Research results show that the STEAM approach effectively develops children's critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and practical skills.

Through project activities, children become more active in the learning process, consolidate their knowledge, and strive to apply the acquired knowledge to real life. At the same time, the creation of pedagogical conditions - training qualified personnel, methodological support, introduction of modern technologies, and cooperation with parents - ensure the success of STEAM projects.

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MATEMATIKA FANLARINI O‘QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: *Matematika fanlarini o‘qitishga yangi texnik vositalar, shu jumladan, kompyuter va boshqa axborot texnologiyalarining jadal kirib kelayotgan hozirgi davrida fanlararo uzviylikni ta’minlash maqsadida informatika fani yutuqlaridan foydalanish dolzarb masalalardan biridir.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *texnologiya, kompyuter, matematika, multimediya, interaktiv.*

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METHODOLOGY FOR THE USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

Annotation: *the use of new technical means for teaching mathematics, including the achievements of Informatics in order to ensure interdisciplinary continuity in the current era of the rapid introduction of computer and other information technologies, is one of the pressing issues.*
Keywords: *technology, computer, mathematics, multimedia, interactive.*

Kompyuter texnikalarini ta’lim muassasalariga tatbiq etish, o‘qitish jarayonini optimallashtirishga keng yo‘l ochib beradi.

Keyingi o‘n yillikda matematika fanini o‘qitishda kompyuterlardan foydalanish bir necha asosiy yo‘nalishlarda olib borildi. Bularga kompyuter yordamida bilimni baholash, turli tipdagi o‘rgatuvchi dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va rivojlantirish, bilishga oid matematikaviy o‘yinlarni ishlab chiqish va boshqalar kiradi.

Matematika o‘qitishda kompyuterlarni qulayligini yana bir yo‘nalishi ayrim o‘quv holatlarini modellashtirishdir. Modellashtirilgan dasturlardan foydalanishning maqsadi, o‘qitishning boshqa usullari qo‘llanganda tasavvur qilish, ko‘z oldiga keltirilishi qiyin bo‘lgan materiallarni tushunarli bo‘lishini ta’minlashdan iborat. Modellashtirish yordamida o‘quvchilarga ma’lumotlarni grafik rejimda kompyuter multimediasi ko‘rinishida taqdim qilish mumkin.

Ko‘p holatlarda vujudga keladigan matematik muammoni tez va berilgan aniqlikda hal etish uchun professional matematikdan o‘z kasbi bilan bir vaqtda ma’lum bir algoritmik til va dasturlashni bilishi talab qilinadi. Shu maqsadda XX

asrning 90-yillarida matematiklar uchun ancha qulayliklarga ega bo‘lgan matematik sistemalar yaratilgan. Bu maxsus sistemalar yordamida turli sonli va analitik matematik hisoblarni, oddiy arifmetik hisoblashlardan boshlab, to xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalarni yechishdan tashqari grafiklarni yasashni ham amalga oshirish mumkin.

Axborotlarni ifodalash va uzatishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj so‘z, yozuv, tasviriy san’atda, kitob chop etish, pochta aloqasi, telegraf, telefon, radio, oynai jahon va ishlab chiqarishning boshqa jabhalarini boshqarishning barchasi kompyuter texnologiyalari yordamida osongina hal qilinmoqda.

Kompyuter texnologiyasida matnlar, tasvirlar, ovozlar, shakllar va shunga o‘xshash boshqa ishlarni amalga oshirish imkoniyatlari maxsus dasturlash yordamida juda yengil va tezkorlik bilan hal etilmoqda. Shuning uchun matematika, fizika, ximiya, biologiya va boshqa fanlarni o‘qitishda kompyuter texnologiyasidan foydalanish ijobiy natijalarni olib kelmoqda.

Haqiqatdan o‘qituvchi Windows operatsion tizimi bilan ishlatiladigan Word matn muharriri, Power Point, Internet, Excel va boshqa maxsus amaliy dasturlar, Multimedia vositalari yordamida yengilgina o‘z darsini kompyuter texnologiyasidan foydalanib tashkil etishi mumkin.

Buning natijasida o‘quvchilarda fanga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortadi, o‘tilgan mavzuni tushinish, kerakli tushunchani anglash va o‘zlashtirish jarayoni tez kechadi.

Matematika fanini o‘qitishda darslik bera olmagan imkoniyatlarni kompyuter texnologiyasi o‘quvchini o‘zini yanada kuchliroq o‘zini bilishni va individual xususiyatlarini ochishga imkon beradi. Bizning information asrimizda kompyuter tehnologiyalarining eng asosiy masalasi bu insonning intellektual imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bo‘lsa ikkinchi tomondan axborotlar bilan ishlashni o‘rganish ularni kompyuter yordamida olishni bajarishdir. Kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ta’lim olishning yo‘nalishini va maqsadini o‘zgartiradi. O‘qitishning yangi yo‘nalishi va usullari kelib chiqadi. Ta’lim protsesida AKT ni ishlatish quyidagi variantlarni ko‘rib chiqadi:

- Multimedia yordamida dars o‘tish - sinfda bir kompyuter bo‘lib, undan faqat o‘qituvchi emas balki o‘quvchilar ham o‘zlarining proektlarini himoya qilishda foydalanishi mumkin.

- Kompyuter yordamida dars o‘tish - sinfda bir nechta kompyuter (hamisha kompyuter sinfida) kompyuter oldida navbat bilan ishlash yoki birgalikda o‘zlarining labaratoriya ishlarini testlarini mashqlarini bajarishlari mumkin.

Matematika maktab kursida juda murakkab fan bo‘lganligi uchun , o‘qituvchidan maksimal effektiv ta’lim berishni, o‘qitish metodlarini va texnologiyalarini topishni talab etiladi.

Matematika darslarida kompyuter texnologiyalarini ishlatish modellashtirishda yangi vazifalarni qayta ishlashda va o‘rganishda, bilimlarni nazorat qilishda effekti juda yuqori bo‘ladi.

Geometriya va stereometriya darslarida multimediya ko‘rinarli spektori shakllarni ko‘rinarli qilib ko‘rsatishi yanada kuchliroq tushunishni tashkil etadi.

Bunday darslar o‘zining estetik ko‘rinishi va o‘zlashtirilishi, hamda qayta ishlashini o‘quvchining katta effektiv natijalar olishiga yordam beradi. AKT – yordamida o‘tiladigan darslar o‘quvchida erkin tanlovni o‘rgatadi va individual ishlashga olib keladi. Oldin mavzu tushuntiriladi, va o‘quvchi trinajyorda ishlaydi, bunday o‘qitilish o‘quvchilarning o‘rta va past bilimlilari ham o‘zlashtirilish kerak bo‘lgan mavzularni bajara olishini o‘stiradi, yuqori bilimli o‘quvchilarni esa bilimini chuqurlashtiradi va kengaytiradi.

O‘quvchining multimediya va interaktiv uskunalar bilan ishlash uning fanga qiziqishini o‘stiradi, darsning qiziqarli bo‘lishi kompyuter yordamida o‘tishin tashkillashtiradi, mavzuning ko‘rinarli va dinamik protseslarini o‘zlashtirishda yordam beradi, eng asosiysi - natija darhol bilinadi, yani mavzu o‘zlashtirilganmi yoki yo‘qmi. Bundan tashqari har - bir o‘quvchi sinfdoshlari oldida o‘zining yangi qirralarini aniq ochadi va ko‘rsata oladi. Birinchidan bunday o‘qitilish turi o‘quvchining har doim mustaqil gruppalashgan uyushgan ma’lum vaqt ichida o‘zini imkoniyatlarini namoyon qiladi. Ikkinchidan madaniyatini tarbiyalaydi, aqlini o‘stiradi va yangi qirralarini ro‘yobga chiqaradi. Boshqa tomondan shunga etibor berish kerakki o‘quvchilarning yoshlariga qarab IKT larni ishlatish 20 minutdan oshmasligi kerak, shunday qilib o‘qituvchi o‘quvchining ishlash chegarasini ham nazorat qilishi kerak, axborotlarini qayta ishlashini, mustaqil bilimini oshirishini, o‘quvchi o‘zining qobiliyatini chiqarishini, asosiy o‘zini bilishni o‘qitish jarayonida erkin fikrlashni , yangiliklarni keltirib chiqarishni ko‘rsata olishi kerak.

Ta’lim tizimida axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni. Hozirgi jamiyatni axborotlashtirishning eng muhim masalalaridan biri ta’limda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishdir. Inson faoliyatining barcha soxalariga axborotlashtirish va kompyuterlashtirish kirib borayotganligi sababli amaliyotda axborot texnologiyalarini tobora keng joriy etishni taqozo qiladi. Axborot kompyuter texnologiyasini rivojlanib borishi matematika o‘qituvchisidan darslarni axborotlashtirish darajasini oshirib borishni talab qiladi.

Axborot texnologiyalarini ishlatishga intilsh ijtimoiy pedagogik va texnologik zaruriyat bilan belgilanadi:

- ta'lim tizimida bunga ijtimoiy extiyoj shakllandi;
- pedagogikada yangicha o‘qitish usullarini joriy etish zarur bo‘lib qoldi;
- kompyuter o‘quv ma'lumotini olishni keskin tezlashtiradi, o‘qishga qiziqishni oshiradi va o‘quvchilarni o‘quv jarayonoda ishtirok etishiga olib keladi.
- o‘quv jarayonini kompyuterlashtirish bilan ta'limning rivojlanish istiqbollari bog'lanadi, o‘sib kelayotgan yosh avlodga jamiyatnng talabi amaldagi maktab tayyorlash orasidagi farq kamayadi. Ma’lumki matematika inson xayotiningajralmas qismidir . Hozirgi zamon fani matematika uning usullari va g'oyalari bilan sug'orilgan, ular millionlab odamlarning har kunlik hayotida juda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Yuqorida aytilganlar “Matematika” o‘quv fanida o‘z aksini topib axborotlashtirish ma’nosida tobora boyib bormoqda. Shuning uchun ham matematika oqitishda qator qarama-qarshiliklar vujudga keladi
- Materialning katta hajmi va uni o‘zlashtirish uchun ajratilgan soatning kamligi o‘rtasida qarama-qarshiliklar bor, axborot kompyuter texnologiyalari

yordamida o‘qitish o‘quvchilarga qobiliyatiga yarasha masalalar qoýish imkonini beradi.

- Mustaqil o‘qish uchun eng qulay sharoit yaratish va axborot vositalarining yetishmasligi oraasidagi qarama- qarshilik

- O‘quvchilar bilimini baxolashdagi ob'ektivlik va o‘qituvchi tomonidan o‘quvchilar bilimini baxolashdagi sub'ektivligi orasidagi qarama-qarshilik

Yuqorida keltirlgan qarama-qarshiliklar o‘quv jarayoniga axborot texnologiyalarini ko‘proq kiritish bilan hal etiladi. Informatsion texnologiyalar va kopmyuter texnikasining tez rivojlanishi pedagogik texnologiyalar o‘qitish metodikasini rivojlantirishning yangi imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi.

AKTni o‘quv jarayoniga tadbiq etish o‘qitishning samaradorligini va sifatini oshirishga yo‘naltirilgandir. Respublikamizda ta’lim jarayoniga AKTni qo‘llash vazirlar mahkamasining qator qarorlarida keltirib o‘tilgan.

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ARİFMETİK AMALLAR VA ULARNİNG XOSSALRİNİ O‘RGATİSH USULLARİ

Annotatsiya: *Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida arifmetik amallarni o‘rganish hamda og‘zaki va yozma hisoblash ko‘nikmalarini tarkib toptirish matematik dasturining asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *arifmetik amallar, o‘quvchi, matematika, xossa, to‘plam.*

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ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS AND METHODS FOR TEACHING THEIR PROPERTY

Annotation: *One of the main areas of the mathematical program is the study of arithmetic operations in elementary students, as well as the content of verbal and written computational skills.*
Keywords: *arithmetic operations, student, mathematics, property, set.*

Arifmetik amallarni o‘rganishdan oldin o‘quvchilar ongiga uning ma’nosini, mazmunini etkazish kerak. Bu ish narsalarning har xil to‘plamlari bilan amaliy ishlar bajarish asosida o‘tkaziladi. Xususan, o‘quvchilarni qo‘shish va ayirish amallarining ma’nosi bilan tanishtirish ikki to‘plam elementlarini birlashtirishga oid va berilgan to‘plamdan uning qismlarini ajratish kabi amaliy operatsiyalar asosida olib boriladi. Yaxshi o‘zlashtirilgan qo‘shish amali-ko‘paytirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi kerak.

Bunda ko‘rib turibmizki, o‘qitishning bir bosqichida abstrakt bo‘lgan narsa, navbatdagi bosqichda yanada abstraktroq bilimlarni shakllantirishga asos bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. O‘quvchilarni og‘zaki va yozma hisoblash usullarini ongli o‘zlashtirishida arifmetik amallarning ba’zi xossalari va ulardan kelib chiqadigan natijalar bilan tanishtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan: I sinfda 10 ichida qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganishda o‘quvchilar qo‘shishning o‘rin almashtirish xossasi bilan tanishadilar; 100 ichida qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganishda sonni yig‘indiga qo‘shish va yig‘indini songa qo‘shish, yig‘indidan sonni ayirish va yig‘indini sondan ayirish bilan tanishadilar. O‘rganilgan xossa va qoidalar hisoblashni soddalashtirish imkoniyatini beradi. M: 3+7, 2+8….

Arifmetik amallarni o‘rganishda og‘zaki hisoblashlarning asosiy ko‘nikmalari “O‘nlik” va “Yuzlik” mavzusida shakllanadi. “Minglik” mavzusida

esa yozma hisoblashlar ustida ish boshlanadi va davom etadi. Yozma hisoblashlar bilan birga og‘zaki hisoblashlar ham takomillasha boradi, chunki og‘zaki hisoblashlar yozma hisoblash jarayoniga tarkibiy element sifatida kiradi. Og‘zaki hisoblash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lish yozma hisoblashlarda ko‘proq muvaffaqiyatlarga erishishni ta’minlaydi.

Ammo og‘zaki va yozma hisoblash usullarining farq qiluvchi xossalari ham bor:

№ Og‘zaki hisoblashlar:	№ Yozma hisoblashlar:
1. Hisoblashlar yozuvlarsiz yoki yozuvlar bilan tushuntirib berilishi mumkin. Bunda yechimlarni: a) tushuntirishlarni to‘la yozish bilan berish mumkin. Masalan: 23+4=(20+3)+4=20+(3+4)=27 b) berilganlarni va natijani yozish mumkin. M: 23+4=27… v) hisoblash natijalarini nomerlab yozish mumkin . 2. Hisoblashlar yuqori xona birligidan boshlab bajariladi. Masalan: 430-210=(400+30)-(200+10)=(400-00)+(30-10)=200+20=220. 3. Oraliq natijalar xotirada saqlanadi. 4. Hisoblashlar har xil usullar bilan bajarilishi mumkin.Masalan: 26x12=26x(10+2)=26x10+26x2=260+52=312 5.Amallar 10 va 100, engilroq hollarda 1000 va ko‘p xonali sonlar ichida hisoblashlarning og‘zaki usullaridan foydalanib bajariladi. Masalan: 54024:6=9004.	1. Hisoblashlar yozma bo‘ladi. Yozma hisoblashlarda yechimni ustun qilib yoziladi. Masalan: 245 + 352 597 2. Hisoblashlar quyi xona birliklaridan boshlanadi. (bo‘lishdan boshqa) Masalan: 967 - 436 531 3. Oraliq natijalar darhol yoziladi. 4. Hisoblashlar o‘rnatilgan qoidalar bo‘yicha, shu bilan birga bitta yagona usul bilan bajariladi. Masalan: 245 x 13 735 + 245 3185 5.100 ichida va ko‘p xonali sonlar ustida amallar hisoblashlarning yozma usullardan foydalanib bajariladi. Masalan: 384 | 4 - 36 | 96 24 - 24 0

Ba’zi misollarni og‘zaki ham yozma ham hisoblash mumkin, bu holda o‘quvchilar yechimlarni taqqoslab, amallar mazmunini yaxshi tushunib oladilar. Boshlang‘ich sinflarda arifmetik amallarning jadval hollarini o‘zlashtirishni avtomatizmga etkazish kerak.

“O‘nlik” ichida arifmetik amallarni o‘rganish

Bu mavzu ustida ishlashda quyidagi asosiy maqsadlar amalga oshiriladi:

1. O‘quvchilarni qo‘shish va ayirish amallarining mazmuni bilan tanishtiriladi.

2. Hisoblash usullaridan o‘quvchilarning ongli foydalanishlarini ta’minlash:

a) “sonni qismlari bo‘yicha” qo‘shish va ayirish usuli.

b) “o‘rin almashtirish” xossasidan foydalanib qo‘shish usuli.

v) sonlarni ayirishda (8-5), qo‘shishning tegishli holini (8=5+3) bilishdan yoki yig‘indi va qo‘shiluvchilardan biri bo‘yicha ikkinchi qo‘shiluvchini topish malakasidan foydalaniladigan holda yig‘indi va qo‘shiluvchilar orasidagi bog‘lanishlarni bilganlikka asoslangan ayirish usuli.

3.10 ichida qo‘shish va ayirish ko‘nikmalarini avtomatizmga etkazish.

10 ichida qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganishni o‘zaro bog‘langan bir necha bosqichga bo‘lish mumkin.

Misol: Taxtacha oldiga chiqarilgan o‘quvchi 4 ta olma rasmini konvertga soladi, so‘ngra yana 2 ta olmani ko‘rsatadi. Savol qo‘yiladi: o‘ylab ko‘ringchi bu 2 ta olmani oldingi olmalarga qanday qo‘shish mumkin? Javoblar olingach, xulosa chiqariladi: 2 ni qo‘shish uchun oldin 1 ni, so‘ngra hosil bo‘lgan songa yana 1 ni qo‘shish mumkin. Taxtada va o‘quvchilar daftarlarida bunday yozuvlar hosil bo‘ladi.

4+2=6

4+1=5

5+1=6

Qo‘shishning o‘rin almashtirish xossasi bilan tanishtirish amaliy ish orqali bajarilsa yaxshi: Katakli taxtada o‘quvchi 5 ta qizil va 2 ta ko‘k doirani qo‘yadi, ularni yaqinlashtiradi 5+2=7 misoli tuziladi. Shu doiralardan foydalanib 2+5=7 ni aniqlanadi. Yana bir qancha misollar turli didaktik materiallardan foydalanib bajariladi va quyidagi misollar juftlarni yozishadi:

4+2=6 5+3=8 2+1=3

2+4=6 3+5=8 1+2=3

O‘quvchilar bu misollarning o‘xshash va farqli tomonlarni aniqlashadi, hamda xulosa chiqariladi: qo‘shiluvchilarning o‘rnini almashtirish bilan yig‘indi o‘zgarmaydi. Bunga bog‘liq mashqlar bajarish natijasida o‘quvchilar katta songa kichik sonni qo‘shish oson ekan, degan hulosaga kelishadi. Shundan keyin a+6, a+7, a+8, a+9 ko‘rinishdagi misollar yechiladi.

“Yuzlik” ichida qo‘shisha va ayirish amallari xossalarini o‘rganish

Boshlang‘ich sinflar uchun dastur talablariga binoan 100 ichida sonlarni qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganishda o‘quvchilar hisoblash usullari bilan bir qatorda, nazariy bilimlarning ham ma’lum kompleksini o‘rganishlari kerak. O‘quvchilar 1-sinfda o‘rgangan amal xossalari asosida, 100 ichida qo‘shish va ayirishning barcha hollari uchun hisoblash usullari kiritiladi. Xossalar va tegishli hisoblash usullarini ochib berishda avval tayyorgarlik ishini bajarish kerak. Bunda o‘quvchilar sonlar yig‘indisi va sonlar ayirmasi ifodalarini o‘zlashtirib, qo‘sh tengliklar bilan tanishadilar, ifodalarni qavslar yordamida yozishni o‘rganishadi, shuningdek, 2 xonali sonlarni ularning xona qo‘shiluvchilari yig‘indisiga almashtirishni bilib olishadi.

10 ichida qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganishdayoq hisoblash usullari yozma tushintirish maqsadida ikkita tenglik ishoralari bilan yozishdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. M: 5+4=5+2+2=9, 8-3=8-2-1=5, bunday yozish keyinchalik xossalarni va hisoblash usullarni asoslashning yozilishini tushunishga, tayyorlashga hizmat qiladi.34+4=(30+4)+4=30=(4+4)=38

Qavs belgisini tushuntirishda bunday ish tutiladi: “5 va 3 sonlarning yig‘indisiga 2 ni qo‘shing”! sonni aytilgan yig‘indiga qo‘shish kerakligini ko‘rsatish uchun yig‘indini qavslar ichiga olish kerak: (5+3)+2.

O‘quvchilarni qavsli ifodalarni to‘g‘ri o‘qish va didaktik ostida yozishga o‘rgatish kerak: 10-(3+4)-10 sonidan 3 va 4 sonlar yig‘indisini ayirish kerak.

Shu vaqtda o‘quvchilarni ikki xonali sonlarni ularning xona qo‘shiluvchilari yig‘indisi bilan almashtirish o‘rgatiladi: 35=30+5……

Bu materiallarni o‘zlashtirib olish hisoblash usullarini ochib berishga asos bo‘ladigan qoidalarni muvaffaqiyatli o‘zlashtirishga zaruriy sharoit yaratadi.

Qo‘shish va ayirishni o‘rganish quyidagi tartibda olib boriladi.

-nol bilan tugaydigan ikki xonali sonlarni qo‘shish va ayirish.

-sonni yig‘indiga qo‘shish va shunga mos hisoblash usullari.

-sonni yig‘indisidan ayirish, yig‘indini songa qo‘shish va yig‘indini sondan ayirish.

Nol bilan tugaydigan ikki xonali sonlarni qo‘shish va ayirishni ochib berishda, bir xonali sonlarni qo‘shish va ayirish takrorlanib, u shunga o‘xshash bajarilishi ko‘rsatiladi. **Masalan:** 60+20yig‘indini topish uchun 6 ta o‘nlikka 2 ta o‘nlikni qo‘shish etarli, 60-20 ayirmani topish uchun 6 ta o‘nlikdan 2 ta o‘nlikni ayirish etarli:

Ya’ni: 60+20=?	60-20=?
6 o‘n +2 o‘n= 8o‘n.	6 o‘n-2 o‘n=4 o‘n
60+20=80	60-20=40

Xossa (qoida) ni o‘rganish quyidagicha o‘rganiladi.

1-bosqichda ob’ektlar to‘plamlari ustida amallar bajarish «xossa» ochiladi, ifodalanadi.

2-bosqichda xossani maxsus tanlangan misollarni har xil usullar va xususan qulay usul bilan yechishga tatbiq qilinadi.

3 –bosqichda arifmetik amallar xossalari asosida chiqariladigan hisoblash usullari o‘rganish ob’ekti bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

4-bosqichda o‘rganilgan xossa va hisoblash usullarini taqqoslash natijasida umumlashtirishning yuqori darajasigi erishiladi.

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MATEMATİKA DARSLARİNİ MUAMMOLİ O‘QİTİSH METODİ ASOSİDA TASHKİL ETİSH

Annotatsiya: *Muammoli ta’lim yo‘li bilan faollashtirishning maqsadi o‘quvchilarni favqulotda, betartib ravishda vujudga keladigan fikrlash operatsiyalariga o‘rgatish emas, balki ularni tushinchalarning o‘zlashtirish darajasini oshirishlarini amalga oshiradi.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *muammoli ta’lim, o‘quvchi, matematika, metod.*

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ORGANIZING MATHEMATICS LESSONS BASED ON THE PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING METHOD

Annotation: *the purpose of activation through problematic education is not to train students in emergency, uncontested thought operations, but to make them achieve the level of assimilation of the Dreamers.*
Keywords: *problem education, student, mathematics, method.*

Muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltirishning didaktik usullarini aniqlashda, biz o‘zbek didaktlarini va psixologlarining nazariyalariga asoslanamiz. U.Yangiboeva o‘quvchilarning qobiliyati intelektual xususiyatlariga ko‘ra muammoli vaziyatni hosil qilishning ikki xil turini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek pedagogikasida muammoli vaziyatlar tipalogiyasini keng va bizning fikrimizga aniq aks ettiruvchi pedagogik xarakteristkani M.L.Maxmudov ko‘rsatib bera oldi. Maxmudov tadqiqotlar analiziga asoslanib, pedagogik amaliyot uchun xarakterli va barcha predmetlar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan muammoli vaziyatlarning quyidagi to‘rt xil tipini ko‘rsatdi.

I-TIP: Muammoli vaziyat o‘quvchilar berilgan masalaning echish usulini bilmagan muammoli savolga javob bera olmagan, o‘quv yoki hayotiy vaziyatlardagi yangi faktlarni izoshlay olmagan paytlarda, ya’ni o‘quvchilar yangi faktni tushinishlari uchun ishlashiga bilimlarining etishmasligini anglagan vaqtda vujudga keladi.

II-TIP: Muammoli vaziyat o‘quvchilar ilgari o‘zlashtirgan bilimlarini yangi amaliy sharoitda qo‘llanish zaruriyati tug‘ilganda vujudga keladi.

III-TIP: Masalani nazariy imkoniyatlar orqali hal qilish tanlangan usul yordamida amalda bajarib bo‘lmaslik o‘rtasila ziddiyat paydo bo‘lgandagina muammoli vaziyat vujudga keladi.

IV-TIP: Muammoli vaziyat o‘quv vazifasini bajarishning amalda erishilgan natijasi bilan uni nazariy jihatdan asoslash uchun o‘quvchilarda bilimning etishmasligi orasida ziddiyat bo‘lganda vujudga keladi.

Maxmudov ilg‘or o‘quvchilarning tajribalariga asoslanib muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltirishning to‘qqista usulini ko‘rsatadi.

1. O‘quvchilarni hodisalar, faktlar, ular orasidagi tashqi nomuofiqlikni nazariy jihatdan tushuntirishga undash.

2.O‘quvchilar tomonidan amaliy topshiriqni maktabda, uyda tabiatni kuzatayotgan paytda ular o‘z oldilariga qo‘yilgan amaliy maqsadga mustaqil ravishda erishishga uringanlarda muammoli vaziyat vujudga keladi. Vaziyatning analizi yakunida muammoni o‘zlari bayon qiladilar.

3.Hodisalarni tushintirish yoki amaliy qo‘llana bilish yo‘llarini izlashga oid o‘quv muammoli topshiriqlarni qo‘yish.

4.O‘quvchilarni voqelikdagi voqea-hodisalar o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlarni analiz qilishga rag‘batlantirish.

5.Taxminlarni ilgari surish, xulosalar va ularni tajribada tekshirishni ifodalash.

6.O‘quvchilarni natijasi muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltiradigan faktlar, qoidalar, harakatlarni qiyoslash, taqqoslash va ularni qarama-qarshi qo‘yishga undash.

7.O‘quvchilar yangi faktlarni taxminiy umumlashtirishga undash yangi bo‘lgan materallardan iborat ba’zi faktlar, hodisalarni ko‘rib chio‘ib, ularni ma’lumlari bilan qiyoslash hamda musta-il umumlashtirishga topshiriq qilib oladilar.

8.O‘quvchilarni tushintirib bo‘lmaydigan faktlar bilan tushuntirish. Bu faktlar o‘quvchilar ongida qaror topgan tasavvur va tushinchalar bilan qandaydir zid bo‘ladi, bu esa ulardagi ilgarigi bilimlarining to‘la va etarli emasligini ko‘rsatadi.

9.Predmetlararo aloqani tashkil qilish. Ko‘pincha o‘quv predmetining materiali muammoli vpaziyatni vujudga keltirishni ta’minlay olmaydi. Bunday paytda fanning yangi ma’lumotlaridan foydalanish zarur bo‘lib qoladi. N.I.Bikboeva boshlang‘ich sinflarda muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltirishning eng samarali bo‘lgan quyidagi usullarini nisbatan aniqroq ko‘rsatib bergan.

O‘quvchilar ixtiyoriga bir yo‘la bir nechta narsa, hodisa, fakt yoki voqea havola qilinadi. Ular ko‘p xossalari bilan bir-biriga o‘xshaydi. quvchilardan ularning bir-biridan tub farqini yoki o‘xshash xossalarini aniqlash talab qilinadi.

Masala shartiga o‘zaro turli bog‘lanish va munosabatlarda bo‘lgan ma’lumotlar kiritilgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchilardan shu ma’lumotlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishlarni aniqlash talab qilinadi.

O‘quvchilarga shunday masala tavsiya etiladiki, o‘zlariga ma’lum usullar bilan bu masalani echa olishmasliklari sababli yangi usullar izlashga majbur bo‘ladilar.

O‘quvchilar uchun yangi vaziyat vujudga keltiradi va ularda almashtirishlarni bajarish talab qilinadi.

Masalaga ortiqcha ma’lumotlar kiritiladi, izlangan natijalarni topish uchun qaysi ma’lumotlardan materiali muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltirishni ta’minlay oladi. Bunday paytda fanning yangi ma’lumotlaridan foyddalanish zarur bo‘lib qoladi.

1-misol. 3 soni bilan tanishamiz.

O‘quvchilarga rasmda tasvirlangan 3 xil predmetlar (soni bir xil) havola qilinadi. Ularning o‘xshash tomonlari va farqi so‘raladi. Yuqoridagi rasmda, masalan, olmalar, o‘rtadagi noklar, pastda anorlar bo‘lsin deylik. Ularning o‘xshashligi predmetlarning sonidadir.

2-misol. «To‘rtburchak va beshburchak tushunchalari bilan tanishtirish».



O‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarning diqqatini qizil rangga bo‘yalgan to‘rtburchakka qaratadi. Ko‘k rangda berilgani esa beshburchakligini aytadi. Shu orqali o‘quvchilar to‘rtburchak va beshburchak bilan tanishadilar.

Muammoli dars va uning tuzilishi.

Muammoli ta’limni nazariy va amaliy takomillashtirayotgan psixolog va pedagoglar, muammoli darsni tashkil qilish masalasiga katta e'tibor bermoqda. M.L.Mahmudov, Yangiboeva, Bikbaeva, Qosimova R va bu kabilarning ilmiy ishlari muammoli darsni tashkil etishning xususiyatlarini ochib berishga qaratilgandir.

Muammoli darsning strukturasi qanday?

Mashhur o‘zbek pedagogi Bikbaeva muammoli dars strukturasini quyidagi bosqichlarga bo‘ladi:

1. Muammoli vaziyatni vujudga keltirish, buning uchun:

a) muammoni anglash.

b) o‘quvchilarni muammoga qiziqtirish. Ularni muammoni echishga harakatlarini uyg‘otish.

2. Muammoni echishdagi qiyinchilikdan qutilish yo‘lini aniqlash, xususiy muammolarni ajratish va ularni echish navbatini o‘rgatish.

3. Xususiy muammolarni individual, gruppaviy, kollektiv hal qilish (echish) echim natijalarini tekshirish va xatolarni tuzatish.

4. Xususiy muammolarni echish natijalarini umumlashtirish va muammoni tahlil qilish.

Muammoli ta’limni to‘rt darajaga ajratish mumkin.

a) mustaqil bo‘lmagan, odatdagi, faollik darajasi – o‘qituvchi tushuntirganini o‘quvchi tomonidanidrok etilishi, muammoli vaziyat sharoitida aqliy mehnat usullarini o‘zlashtirish, o‘quvchilar tomonidan mustaqil ishlarning boshlanishi, esga tushirish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan mashqlar, og‘zaki esga tushirish;

b) yarim mustaqil faollik darajasi ilgari bilimlarni yangi vaziyatlarda qo‘llash va o‘quvchilarning o‘qituvchi tomonidan qo‘yilgan o‘quv muammolarini echish usullarini izlashda, ishtirok etishlari bilan tavsiflanadi;

v) mustaqil faollik darajasi – reproduktiv izlanish tipidagi ishlarni bajarish, bunda darslik matni bilan o‘quvchining o‘zi ishlaydi, ilgarigi bilimlarini yangi vaziyatda qo‘llanadi, (ko‘chish jarayoni yuz beradi), qayta quradi, o‘zgartiradi, o‘rtacha murakkablikdagi muammolarni, topshiriqlarni hal qiladi, o‘qituvchining biroz yordami bilan farazlarni isbotlaydi;

d) ijodiy faollik darajasi – ijod tasavurlarini talab etuvchi mantiqiy tahlil qilish, o‘ylab topishi, o‘quv muammolarini hal qilishning yangi usullarini kashf etishi, mustaqil isbotlashi, mustaqil xulosalar chiqarishi, umumlashtirishni, kashfiyot va ijodiy faoliyat maxsulini talab qiladi. Muammoli vaziyat oldidagi asosiy vazifalar, bizningcha, quyidagilardan iborat:

1) o‘quvchilar tomonidan bilimlar tizimi, aqliy va amaliy faoliyat usullari hamda yo‘llarini o‘zlashtirish;

2) o‘quv mustaqil bilim va ijodiy faoliyatni o‘stirish;

3) muayyan e'tiqodli, shaxsiy qarashli, iymonli shaxsni shakllantirish.

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BO‘LAJAK MUHANDISLARNING LOYIHAVIY-KONSTRUKTORLIK KOMPETENTLIGI KASBIY KOMPETENTLIKNI TARKIBIY QISMI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: *Fan va texnologiyalarning so‘nggi yutuqlari ishlab chiqarish bilan birga, ta’lim sohasiga ham sezilarli o‘zgarishlar, yangiliklarning joriy qilinishi bo‘lajak muhandis mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda zamonaviy sharoitlarga moslashish ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘lishi hamda kasbiy va hayotiy muammolarni mustaqil yechish, unga ijodiy yondashishga o‘rgatish zaruratini tug‘diradi. Shu bois, bugungi kunda bo‘lajak muhandislarning loyihaviy-konstruktorlik kompetentligini rivojlantirish muhim omil hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *bo‘lajak muhandis, kompetentlik, texnologiya, loyihaviy-konstruktorlik, tashkiliy-pedagogik.*

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DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS AS A COMPONENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

Annotation: *The latest achievements of Science and technology, along with production, significant changes in the field of education, the introduction of innovations make it necessary for the future engineer to have the skills to adapt to modern conditions in the training of specialists, and to independently solve professional and life problems, teach him to approach creatively.he latest achievements of Science and technology, along with production, significant changes in the field of education, the intr.*

Keywords: *future engineer, competence, technology, project-design, organizational-pedagogical.*

Ma’lumki, bozor munosabatlariga asoslangan demokratik jamiyatda mavjud u yoki bu ish yoki xizmat o‘rnini egallab turgan har bir mutaxassisning tegishli o‘ringa qanchalik munosibligi darajasi uning shu ishi yoki xizmat egasiga qo‘yiladigan turli-tuman talablarga qanchalik javob berishligi bilan o‘lchanadi. Keyingi yillarda ish yoki xizmat o‘rni bilan shu ish yoki xizmat o‘rniga talabgor shaxs o‘rtasidagi ana shunday munosiblik darajasini hisoblash asoslarini ishlab chiqish yo‘lida jahonning bir qator davlatlarida kasb kompetensiyalarini tadqiq qilish va ana shunday tadqiqotlar natijalarini amalda qo‘llashga oid bir qancha konsepsiyalar vujudga keldi [1].

“Kompetensiya” tushunchasi ta’lim mazmuni modernizasiyasi markaziy tushunchasi bo‘lib, ta’lim natijasini tashkil etuvchi keng madaniyat va faoliyat sohasiga kiruvchi ilmiy va intellektual tashkil etuvchilarni birlashtiradi.

Muhandisning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish vazifasi, mazkur tushunchaning mazmuni va tarkibini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq. Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak muhandisni tayyorlashda uning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish jarayonining mazmunini aniqlashda, avvalambor muhandisning kasbiy faoliyati mohiyati ochib berilishi kerak [2].

Malaka talablarida bino va inshoatlar qurilishi ta’lim yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha bakalavrlarning kasbiy faoliyatlarining quyidagi turlari belgilab qo‘yilgan:

-ilmiy-tadqiqot;

-loyihaviy-konstruktorlik ;

-ishlab chiqarish;

-tashkiliy-boshqaruv;

-foydalanish va servis;

-pedagogik (kasbiy ta’limi tizimida).

Ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatida:

- Arxitektura va qurilish sohasiga tegishli yangi texnik vositalar, tizimlar, texnologiyalar, jarayonlar, qurilmalar, konstruksiyalar, yangi turdagi qurilish materiallari va konstruksiyalarini, muhandislik kommunikatsiya tizimlarini yaratishda va amaliyotga tadbiq etishda, yangi mashinalar va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni sinovdan o‘tkazishda zarur bo‘lgan tashkiliy ishlarda ishtirok etish;

- tanlangan faoliyat yo‘nalishiga mos keluvchi ilmiy-texnik axborotlar, ilg‘or maxalliy va xorijiy tajribalarni bilishi;

- ilmiy-tadqiqot loyiha institutlari va baholash konsalting xizmati markazlarida axborotni ximoyalashga oid mavzularda ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishda ishtirok etish;

- axborot xavfsizligiga oid ilmiy to‘plamlar, mahalliy va chet el ilmiy-tadqiqot loyihalarini o‘rganish;

- kasbiy faoliyat obyekti yo‘nalishiga mos yangi ilmiy natijalar, ilmiy adabiyotlar yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot loyihalarini o‘rganish;

- bajarilgan ishlar bo‘yicha hisobot tuzish, berilgan uslublar bo‘yicha ekspremetlarni qo‘yish va bajarish.

Loyihaviy-konstruktorlik faoliyatida:

- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat bino va inshoatlarini arxitekturaviy loyihalash tamoyillari to‘g‘risida tushinchaga ega bo‘lish;

- fuqaro va sanoat bino va inshoatlarining muhandislik tizimlari va jihozlarini loyihalash tamoyillari borasida tasavvurga ega bo‘lish;

- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat bino va inshoatlarini loyihalashni;

- sanoat, fuqaro bino va inshoatlarini qurish, ta’mirlash hamda rekonstruksiya qilish bilan bog‘liq loyihalarini ishlab chiqish;

- ishlab chiqiladigan loyihalar va texnik xujjatlarni, topshiriqlar, standartlar, me’yorlar, texnik shartlar va boshqa ijro xujjatlariga muvofiq kelishini ta’minlash.

Ishlab chiqarish faoliyatida:

- qurilish obyektlarida usta (master), ish yurituvchi (prorab) bo‘lib ishlash, qurilish ishlab chiqarishining texnologik jarayonlarini bajarish;
- turli qurilish ob’yektlarining ayrim texnologik jarayonlarning hisobiy-texnologik xaritalarini tuzish va qo‘llash;
- qurilishda qo‘llaniladigan materiallar va konstruksiyalarning sifatini nazorat qilish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolari qurilish texnologiyasiga rioya qilinishini nazorat qilish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolari qurilishida texnik xujjatlarni (ishlarni bajarish grafiklari, yo‘riqnomalar, rejalar, smetalar, material va jixozlarga buyurtmalar) tuzish;
- kasbiy etika kodeksiga rioya qilish.

Tashkiliy-boshqaruv faoliyatida:

- ishlab chiqarish faoliyati sifatini boshqarish jarayonlarini ishlab chiqish va tadbiq qilish;
- ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari va resurslarini rejalashtirish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolari qurilishi sohasida ishlab chiqarish faoliyati sifatini boshqarish jarayonlarini ishlab chiqish va tadbiq qilish;
- arxitektura va qurilish sohasidagi jarayonlarni tashkil etish va boshqarish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolari qurish, qayta qurish, rekonstruksiya qilishini amalga oshirish ishlari sifatini boshqarish bo‘yicha tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish hamda tadbiq qilish;

Foydalanish va servis xizmatini ko‘rsatish faoliyati:

- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolaridan foydalanishni tashkil etish bo‘yicha xizmatlar ko‘rsatish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolari konstruksiyalari, muhandislik kommunikasiya tizimlaridan foydalanish, ta’mirlash va ularga texnik xizmat ko‘rsatishni tashkil etish;
- turar-joy, jamoat va sanoat binolarini qurish- ta’mirlash ishlarini tashkil etish bo‘yicha xizmat ko‘rsatish;

Pedagogik faoliyatida (kasbiy ta’limi tizimida):

- kasbiy ta’lim tizimining ta’lim muassasalarida tayyorgarlik yo‘nalishida nazarda tutilgan o‘quv fanlari bo‘yicha maxsus fanlardan zamonaviy axborot va pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanib nazariy hamda amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni o‘tkazish;
- o‘quv jarayonini tashkil etish va o‘tkazilishiga ko‘maklashish, tadqiqotlarda ishtirok etish, ma’lumotlarni to‘plash, umumlashtirish va tahlil etish;
- mustaqil ta’lim va ijodiy qidiruv natijasida o‘qitilayotgan fan hamda pedagogik faoliyat sohasidagi metodlar, vositalar va shakllar.

Kasbiy kompetentlik–mutaxassis tomonida kasbiy faoliyatni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarning egallanishi va ularni amalda yuqori darajada qo‘llay olinishi tushuniladi.

Muhandisning kasbiy faoliyati mazmuni va uning shaxsiy xususiyatlariga qo‘yiladigan talablardan kelib chiqqan holda, uning kasbiy-pedagogik kompetentligi tuzilmasini ishlab chiqishda pedagog olimlar tomonidan turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud.

Psixologik va pedagogik tahlillar asosida muhandisning kasbiy kompetentligi– murakkab xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan, ijtimoiy, axborot, kommunikativ, kreativ, intellektual, tayanch, konstruktorlik-texnologik, tadqiqotchilik kompetensiyalarini o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan integral tizimdir degan xulosaga keldik.

Muhandisning kasbiy faoliyatining asosiy turi loyihaviy-konstruktorlik faoliyati bo‘lganligi sababli, bo‘lajak muhandislarda loyihaviy-konstruktorlik qobiliyatini shakllantirish kerak.

Shunday qilib, konstruktorlik umumiy ma’noda qurilish inshootining modeli, tuzilishi, birligi, uni amalga oshirish texnologiyasi va hisob-kitoblarini yaratish jarayoni sifatida qaraladi, shu munosabat bilan konstruktorlik faoliyatini aqliy va ijodiy rivojlanish faoliyatning asosiy vositalaridan biri sifatida belgilash mumkin.

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DEVELOPING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT LEARNING SKILLS THROUGH THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM

Abstract: *This article presents theoretical and practical recommendations for the development and management of independent learning activities of students in the credit-module education system.*

Key words: *credit, module, system, pedagogical technology, intellectual potential, skill, method.*

Independent education of students in accordance with the state educational standard of higher education is an important part of the educational process, which is carried out in various forms of educational activity. On the basis of independent education, students form their knowledge, skills and qualifications through practical experience and additional information.

Independent education provides relative personal freedom in choosing the time and place, in contrast to classroom lessons under constant supervision. The form of organization of the educational process is a purposeful systematic activity for the acquisition of knowledge, in which the independent work of students is carried out outside the classroom.

In performing independent tasks, two factors are of great importance, such as students' acquisition of elementary skills for independent educational activities and the creation of an environment of "forced independence". Such skills are formed in the course of lectures, practical exercises, work outside the auditorium, when the teacher gives special tasks (this is planning his answer in advance, determining the main thing in the lecture, comparing certain events, proving).

Independent work involves performing various tasks suggested by the teacher. Completion of these assignments should determine the amount of software material not covered (or poorly covered) in lectures and seminars. Preparation is carried out with the direct advice of the teacher, which does not exclude elements of creativity on the part of students.

Pedagogical literature distinguishes four levels of students' independent activity: 1) repetition; 2) reproductive activity; 3) production activity; 4) independent activity.

According to the level of independent activity of students, four types of independent work are usually distinguished:

1) reproduction according to the sample;

2) reconstructive independent work (they teach the analysis of events, phenomena, facts, contribute to the development of internal motivations for knowledge);

3) variable - formation of skills and abilities to find answers outside of a certain sample;

4) creative, which is the crowning achievement of the student's independent activity system.

Orienting the educational paradigm to the development of personal qualities of a professional specialist requires changing the goal of independent work as a form of organizing the educational process. Such a goal should develop the creative thinking of the future specialist, his internal and external self-organization, and actively change his attitude to the received information.

Independent work should be considered as a creative problem-solving process that includes several stages.

1. At the first stage of solving any creative task - understanding it - the inadequacy of the previously existing experience, the need to go beyond its limits is understood. In this, abstraction is identified and worked on.

2. Information search. Determining the methods of finding "abstraction", we rely on the knowledge gained during the training process and as a result of previous activities. We identify the necessary, but so far missing information, directions for searching for its sources.

3. Analytical and synthetic processing of information; experiment setup. The content of this stage is to perceive, understand, understand the information received, evaluate it, establish connections between contradictory facts and events, summarize them and present them in a logical (symbolic) form. As a result of analytical-synthetic processing, information becomes knowledge.

4. The final stage of creative problem solving is distribution. The result obtained by an individual entity in the form of its "export model" becomes the property of others, enters public circulation. Therefore, presenting the results in writing is a necessary final step in solving a creative problem.

Depending on the specific educational tasks to be solved in the process of independent work, the content and duration of individual stages will change. However, their presence in the process is mandatory. This will help the future specialist to understand himself not only as a ready consumer of knowledge, but also as its translator, distributor of new knowledge.

Thus, independent work is related to the development of problems of a scientific and practical nature, in contrast to educational work, which consists mainly of acquiring knowledge, developed on the basis of a unity of relative views. A problem is a complex theoretical or practical issue, a conflicting situation that requires study and resolution. Often, the student's independent work consists of the following directions:

- participation in scientific problem groups (scientific conferences, seminars);
- publication of scientific articles;
- participation in scientific conferences;

- participation in scientific competitions.

The organization of independent work of students is a complex and multifaceted process, which includes motivation, formation of the professional position of the future specialist, organic inclusion and integration of independent work in the process of mastering the content of academic subjects. and the success of students with experience in using modern pedagogical technologies in choosing forms of independent work and control of independent work results largely depends on its organization

Based on the above-mentioned points, it is possible to come to the following conclusion, the methods and rules of educational and scientific knowledge activity allow students to significantly increase the quality of independent work and successfully master the higher education curriculum. But the efficiency of the used technique and the independent work methodology depend to a decisive extent on certain personal qualities of the student.

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PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIZING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT LEARNING IN THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM

Abstract. *In the article, the issues of organizing independent education of students in the higher education system are studied in a general way, their types, the necessary competences in independent education are covered in detail.*

Key words: *education, competence, information environment, individual, independent education, organization, skills, competence.*

Introduction. In the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, "increasing the share of independent education hours, students' independent education, critical and creative thinking, systematic analysis, formation of entrepreneurship skills, introduction of methods and technologies aimed at strengthening competencies in the educational process, making the educational process practical orientation to the formation of skills, in this regard, the wide introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, educational programs and teaching-methodical materials based on international educational standards into the educational process.

In educational and scientific research institutions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, scientific research works are being carried out on improving the independent work of the participants of the educational process, forming the personal-professional, creative potential and integrative thinking of students, clarifying the psychological properties of online teaching, and expanding the pedagogical possibilities of interdisciplinary integration. At the same time, special attention is paid to the use of modern didactic tools in the development of students' independent work competences, improvement of vocationally oriented educational content, wide use of multimedia, information and communications, and improvement of pedagogical mechanisms for the development of creative abilities in students.

The goal of informatization of education is global acceleration of intellectual activity due to the use of information and telecommunication technologies. Within the framework of solving these issues, studies and researches aimed at developing the pedagogical, methodical and technological bases of combining technologies and information tools into one system have been conducted, and the information-educational environment as such a system is the most optimal.

The information-educational environment is a tool that ensures the transfer and rapid exchange of educational information. On the basis of this environment, an opportunity is created for students to understand each other, to respect the opinion of others, to express their opinion freely, and to learn to solve problems together. As a result, the unified field of education is penetrated.

In order to effectively organize the information-educational environment, the following must be taken into account: multiple, systematic, one-time or long-term observation of natural, physical, social and other phenomena, data collection from different regions; comparative study of events, evidence, trends in different places, making decisions and developing proposals; comparative study of the effectiveness of ways to solve each problem or issue (alternative or different methods), taking into account the differences between the cultural, ethnic, geographical conditions of network participants; comparative analysis of social and cultural views, taking into account specific cultural, traditional and other characteristics; development of a creative idea (practical, creative, scientific and other) under the condition of joint research of a specific problem; conducting competitions on studying and solving educational problems and focusing on problem situations that arise in relation to cultural and educational traditions in other areas.

There are encyclopedic views of our thinkers regarding the implementation of active creative non-standard learning by students in the information-based educational environment, training in mental activity, organizational methods, tools, as well as technology of engagement by the student, enthusiasm for work, motivation, inclination, interest, and emotional aspiration. they are expressed as follows.

The use of information technologies opens up new opportunities for organizing students' independent work. The organization of independent work in the information-educational environment is becoming a new, individual learning by students; open educational resources are emerging as content; technical means of education in global network technology, means of communication - various social services of the Internet; the priority organizational form of education has a positive effect on the independent activity of students; independent learning, networking and co-creation are becoming leading learning methods.

The analysis of the essence of the concept of "independent activity of students" presented in the scientific literature revealed two main points of view: the activity carried out independently by the student without the direct participation of the professor-teacher, but under his guidance; is a form of educational process that ensures the achievement of educational goals. The shift of education to mixed forms of education and the transfer of the educational process to the information-educational environment is an effective form of the educational process and a means of implementing a new educational paradigm, which increases attention to the independent activity of students.

In order to effectively organize independent educational activities of students and professors in the environment of higher education, professors and students are required to have the following necessary competencies:

1. Information-technological competence;
2. Research competence;
3. Communicative competence;
4. Competence to manage and develop one's own activities.

A competent approach in the information environment does not mean that knowledge and skills are acquired separately, but that they are mastered collectively. Informatics and information technologies play an important role in this process. Because, thanks to the rapid development of information and communication technologies, computers are entering both professional and everyday life of a person, and computer skills are becoming a vital necessity for any professional. The study of information technology has a practical and applied nature. It is necessary to form the point of view of students towards the computer as a means of their activity, which helps to solve various issues. In this regard, it is necessary to choose the optimal means and methods of solving a specific task with different software. As a proof of our opinion, an electronic program was created on the subject of "Educational Work Methodology", and the program is directly based on the issues of organizing classes for students based on information and communication technologies (Appendix 4).

Therefore, it is necessary to form qualities such as the ability to solve problems correctly, plan activities to solve them, analyze the results, make a critical assessment, and understand that the goal has been achieved.

Carrying out independent studies in an information-educational environment is necessary not only for information technology knowledge, but also as an important means of self-development, self-improvement and self-awareness of a person. That's why students should realize and understand the inadequacy of their previously acquired knowledge and skills, form a learning task together with the professor, and be able to self-evaluate. The task of the professor-teacher is to create favorable conditions for the student's independent education and self-development, to encourage him to work independently in solving the assigned task. In this process, the competence to manage and develop one's own activities plays an important role

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NAVIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES IN CENTRAL ASIA: STRATEGIES FOR RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *This article examines the effects of global climate change on the Central Asian region, focusing on environmental, social, and economic impacts. Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, face challenges such as melting glaciers, water scarcity, and agricultural vulnerabilities. The article discusses adaptation strategies to enhance resilience and mitigate the effects of climate change in the region. Cooperation among countries is crucial for managing shared resources and addressing cross-border environmental issues in Central Asia.*

Key words: *essential, imperative, challenges, climate change, adaptation strategies, resilience, sustainable development, mitigation, impacts, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, environmental, social, economic, proactive,*

Introduction:

The Central Asian region is currently facing unprecedented challenges as a result of the escalating impacts of global climate change. Situated at the crossroads of diverse cultures and landscapes, countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are encountering a range of environmental, social, and economic consequences stemming from the shifting climate patterns. This introduction aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the intricate challenges posed by climate change in Central Asia and underscores the urgent need for proactive and collaborative responses to address these complex issues.

Central Asia's unique geographical features, including the majestic Tien Shan and Pamir mountains, are under threat due to the rapid melting of glaciers—a visible manifestation of climate change in the region. These glaciers, vital sources of freshwater, are receding at an alarming rate, impacting water availability for

agriculture, energy production, and biodiversity. The environmental ramifications extend to changes in precipitation patterns, ecosystem disruptions, desertification, and soil degradation, highlighting the vulnerability of Central Asia's delicate ecosystems to the impacts of a changing climate.

The economic landscape of the Central Asian region is undergoing significant transformations as a result of the economic impacts of global climate change. Countries like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are facing a multitude of challenges that are reshaping their economies and posing critical considerations for sustainable development.

One of the primary economic impacts of climate change in Central Asia is evident in the agricultural sector, which serves as a cornerstone of many countries' economies in the region. Climate-related hazards such as droughts, floods, and pests are increasingly disrupting agricultural production, leading to yield losses, fluctuating food prices, and diminished income for farmers. The instability in agricultural output not only threatens food security but also undermines the economic resilience of rural communities, highlighting the urgent need for adaptive strategies and diversification in agricultural practices.

The energy sector in Central Asia is also vulnerable to the economic impacts of climate change, particularly in countries reliant on hydropower generation. Fluctuations in water availability and variability in hydrological patterns pose risks to energy production, affecting power generation and energy security. Moreover, infrastructural damage caused by extreme weather events, such as floods and landslides, can disrupt energy infrastructure, leading to costly repairs and operational disruptions that strain the energy sector and hinder economic growth.

Furthermore, the economic consequences of climate change extend beyond agriculture and energy, impacting infrastructure, trade, and overall economic stability in Central Asia. The degradation of infrastructure due to extreme weather events and environmental degradation requires substantial investments in repairs and resilience-building measures, diverting resources from productive economic activities. Trade balances may also be affected by changes in agricultural output and commodity prices, influencing regional economies and livelihoods.

In conclusion, the economic impacts of global climate change in Central Asia are substantial and multifaceted, affecting key sectors such as agriculture, energy, and infrastructure. Addressing these economic challenges necessitates proactive measures that promote sustainability, innovation, and resilience in the face of a changing climate. Investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, diversifying economic activities, and fostering regional cooperation are essential for mitigating the economic risks posed by climate change and ensuring long-term economic prosperity in Central Asia.

Adaptation Strategies:

In response to the challenges posed by global climate change in the Central Asian region, the implementation of effective adaptation strategies is imperative to enhance resilience, promote sustainable development, and mitigate the adverse impacts of a changing climate. Countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,

Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are exploring a range of adaptation measures to address the environmental, social, and economic challenges brought about by climate change.

One key adaptation strategy is the promotion of sustainable land management practices to preserve ecosystems, enhance soil fertility, and mitigate desertification in Central Asia. Implementing agroforestry techniques, promoting sustainable agriculture, and restoring degraded lands can help build resilience against climate-related hazards and safeguard biodiversity. Investing in soil conservation measures and land restoration initiatives is essential to maintain the productivity of agricultural lands and ensure food security in the region.

Water management plays a critical role in climate adaptation efforts in Central Asia, given the region's vulnerability to water scarcity and competition over shared water resources. Enhancing water efficiency, investing in water-saving technologies, and implementing integrated water resource management practices are essential to address water challenges and promote sustainable water use. Strengthening transboundary cooperation and dialogue among countries sharing river basins is crucial for managing water resources sustainably and mitigating potential conflicts over water access.

Furthermore, strengthening early warning systems for extreme weather events, developing climate-resilient infrastructure, and integrating climate considerations into urban planning and disaster risk reduction efforts are key components of comprehensive adaptation strategies in Central Asia. Collaborative initiatives among governments, civil society organizations, and international partners are essential for advancing climate adaptation goals, fostering innovation, and building adaptive capacity across sectors.

In conclusion, adopting proactive adaptation strategies is essential for Central Asian countries to navigate the challenges of global climate change, promote sustainable development, and build resilience in the face of environmental, social, and economic uncertainties. By prioritizing adaptation measures that integrate ecosystem conservation, water management, agricultural diversification, and community empowerment, Central Asia can effectively respond to the impacts of climate change and pursue a path towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.

In conclusion, the Central Asian region is at a critical juncture, grappling with the multifaceted challenges posed by global climate change. The environmental, social, and economic impacts of a changing climate are reshaping landscapes, livelihoods, and economies in countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. As the region navigates these challenges, it is essential to emphasize the importance of integrated and proactive responses to climate change that foster resilience, sustainability, and cooperation.

Adaptation strategies that integrate ecosystem conservation, water management, agricultural diversification, and community empowerment are crucial for building climate resilience in Central Asia. By fostering collaboration among countries, stakeholders, and international partners, Central Asia can leverage

collective expertise, resources, and innovation to address the challenges of climate change effectively.

As we look towards the future, it is clear that the Central Asian region has the potential to embrace sustainable practices, foster innovation, and build a resilient society capable of thriving in the face of a changing climate. By prioritizing adaptation, cooperation, and sustainability, Central Asia can chart a path towards a more secure, prosperous, and climate-resilient future for generations to come.

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MHD STEFAN FLOW OF CASSON NANOFLUID THROUGH A POROUS MEDIUM IN THE PRESENCE OF CHEMICAL REACTION WITH THE EFFECT OF THOMPSON AND TROIAN SLIP OVER A PLATE IN THE COMPANY OF RADIATION

Abstract: *In this study, we present the impact of Stefan blowing, Thompson and Troian slip on the behavior of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Casson nanofluid past a porous medium in the presence of a chemical reaction. Using a two-phase model for nanofluids, we also investigate the influence of velocity distribution, Joel heat, and radiation parameters. The main Partial Differential Equations (PDEs) can be transformed into Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs) using similarity transformations. To solve nonlinear equations, MATLAB Shooting and Runge-Kutta techniques can be used. The changes in non-dimensional perimeters reveal how fluid flow, heat, and mass transfer characteristics are affected. It is observed that with the expansion of Stefan blowing parameter S, the skin friction coefficient decreases. The fluid concentration reduces with the increasing values of Thompson and Troian slip parameters. The heat of the fluid increases with the increase of* N_t, N_b *and k, but the concentration decreases. The outcomes of this examination provide many appealing features that is going to give merits for further study of the problems.*

2. Formulation of the problem

Let us think about a forced convective Casson nano liquid flow over a plate of enormously small width and greatly bigger span, fixed in the medium (see, Fig. 1). The $y-$axis is normal to the upward direction plate of $x-$axis. We assume that the applied magnetic field is perpendicular to the plate. The magnetic field is applied to the strength of the transverse magnetic field. Assuming u,v as the velocity apparatuses of parallel and normal to the plate respectively. Based on the above-mentioned conditions, the rheological equations are [33] given by

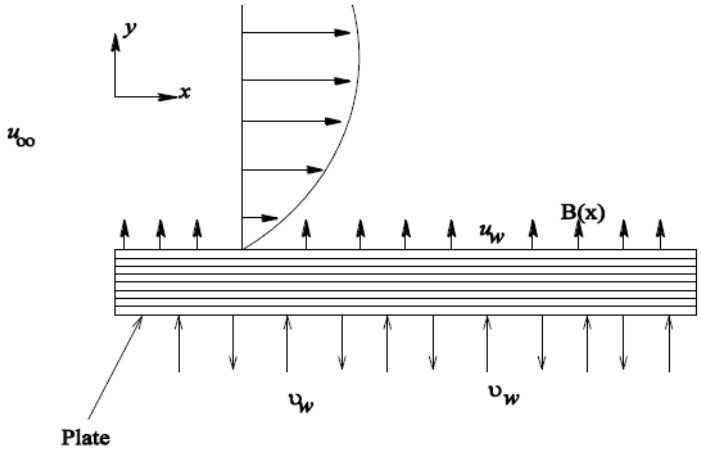


Fig. 1. Sketch of the physical flow problem

The appropriate governing equations of the problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}=0 \tag{1}$$

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=\upsilon_f\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta}\right)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}-\frac{\sigma B_0^2}{\rho_f}(u-u_\infty)-\frac{\mu}{k}u$$

(2)

$$u\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}=\alpha\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}+\frac{(\rho c)_p}{(\rho c)_f}\left[D_B\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}+\frac{D_T}{T_\infty}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)^2\right]-\frac{1}{(\rho c)_f}\frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y}+\frac{\nu}{(\rho c)_f}\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

(3)

$$u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial c}{\partial y}=D_B\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2}+\frac{D_T}{T_\infty}\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}+k_1\left(C-C_\infty\right)$$

(4)

Here, u and υ are the velocity components in the x and y directions respectively,

The appropriate boundary conditions for this problem are given below as,

$$u=\gamma\left(1-\zeta\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{-1/2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y},\quad v=\frac{-D_B}{(1-C_w)}\frac{\partial C}{\partial y},\quad T=T_\infty,\quad C=C_w \text{ at } y=0$$

(5a)

$$u=u_\infty(y)=\beta_1 y,\ T=T_\infty,\quad C=C_\infty \text{ at } y\to\infty$$

(5b)

Similarity analysis and solution procedure

We now put the following similarity transformation relations for u,v as

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

(6)

Where, ψ is the stream function. Again, let us introduce the following dimensionless variables,

$$\eta = \frac{y}{L}\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^{-1/2}, \ \psi = v\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^{2/3} f(\eta) \ \text{ and } \ \theta = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, \phi = \frac{C - C_\infty}{C_w - C_\infty}$$

(7)

Using the relations (6)–(7) in the boundary layer Eq. (2), energy Eq. (3) and concentration Eq. (4) the following equations are obtained.

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) f''' + \frac{2}{3} f f'' - \frac{1}{3}(f')^2 - \left(M + \frac{1}{K}\right) f' = 0$$

(8)

$$\frac{1}{\Pr}\left(1 + \frac{4R}{3}\right)\theta'' + N_b \theta' \phi' + N_t (\theta')^2 + \frac{2}{3} f \theta' + Ec\left[(f')^2 + (f'')^2\right] = 0$$

(9)

$$\phi'' + \frac{N_t}{N_b}\theta'' + Le\left[\frac{2}{3} f \phi' - k\phi\right] = 0$$

(10)

the boundary conditions finally become

$$f = \frac{3S}{2\,Le}\phi', \quad f' = \delta(1 - \beta_1 f''), \ \theta = 1, \ \phi = 1 \text{ at } \eta = 0$$

(11)

$$f'' = 1, \theta = 0, \phi = 0 \text{ at } \eta \to \infty$$

(12)

Results and Conclusions

Stefan flow of Casson nanofluid over a plate in the presence of shear flow, porous, MHD, and Radiation has been investigated. The effects of the Thompson-Troian slip at the boundary have also been inspected. Numerical solutions have been obtained and a comparison has been made with the available data and found excellent agreement. The following observations are made.

(i)Temperature increases with the augmented values of the thermophoresis parameter N_t and reduction in concentration is noted for mounting values of the Brownian motion parameter N_b.

(ii) Temperature decreases whereas the concentration oscillates with the rising values of chemical reaction parameter k.

(iii) Heat is transported from the plate to the liquid

(iv) Skin friction coefficient reduces with the growing values of Stefan blowing parameter S

(v) Mass transport rate diminishes with the rise in slip parameter δ and critical shear rate β.

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MODERN TRENDS AND CONTROL STRATEGIES IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is one of the diseases of greatest social importance to humanity. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most widespread and contagious form of tuberculosis, which is not only a medical but also a social problem. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), millions of new cases are recorded worldwide every year. In Uzbekistan, the fight against tuberculosis is also carried out at the state level. However, currently, under the influence of various factors, new trends are observed in the epidemiology of the disease.

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, tuberculosis, DOTS strategy, epidemiological control.

Tuberculosis is one of the most deadly infectious diseases in humans and a global health problem that poses a serious threat to the health of the world's population. This disease first in line lung harmful , however other organs and to fabrics both impact to show possible was Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria by to the surface comes . Medical in terms of very contagious and dangerous was this of the disease epidemiology to study , its spread laws analysis to do and effective control measures work exit today on the day world on a scale both , national to the extent both current from tasks to each other rotated .

World health to keep organization (WHO) information according to , every year world from 10 million more human to tuberculosis is played , and of these for about 1.5 million close this disease as a result death is enough Especially developing in countries of the disease spread high is , this many in cases socio-economic factors , medical to the service was limited opportunities , nutrition shortage and to live conditions are low It is related to the fact that .

Uzbekistan In the Republic both to tuberculosis against struggle state health to keep in politics dominant from directions one is considered The last one ten per year to do increased complex measures (free and quality diagnostics, DOTS strategy current be done , drugs as a result of providing illness in the indicators stable decline At the same time , epidemiological threat as to medicines multidrug - resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and HIV/AIDS situations of the number growth , health to keep system in front of new problems to the surface is bringing .

In our country population between tuberculosis early detection , danger groups from the list conducting preventive examinations reinforcement and epidemiological surveillance system improvement according to row reforms to do is increasing . But so although some in the regions illness level high as remains , especially population dense located , social in terms of unique or edge in the regions .

Also in the population to the disease relatively lack of information , late application to do cases , non-reinforced dispensary observation and for treatment was doubts both tuberculosis epidemiological control complicating it . These factors tuberculosis spread process , danger groups , age and sex according to characteristics , seasonality , regional differences like aspects deep to study the need bringing He took it out .

Therefore , this research in work 2015–2024 during In Uzbekistan record done lung tuberculosis of the circumstances epidemiological analysis to do is increased . Attention , the age of the disease - gender according to distribution , territorial dynamics , to drugs endurance level and of existing preventive measures efficiency directed .

This dissertation work relevance tuberculosis high social the danger of it wide spread and disease over of control effective mechanism work exit determined by necessity .

Numerous international and local studies on the epidemiology of tuberculosis have provided extensive information on the patterns of spread of this disease, risk factors, socio-economic impacts and control measures. According to the “Global Tuberculosis Report” (2023), published annually by the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2022, an estimated 10.6 million people worldwide were infected with tuberculosis and 1.3 million of them died. In addition, more than 450,000 people were diagnosed with drug-resistant tuberculosis.

One of the analyses related to the epidemiology of tuberculosis is presented in a study by Dheda K. et al. (2017), which noted that drug-resistant tuberculosis cases are increasing in the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, which is making control and treatment difficult.

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Phthisiology and Pulmonology, although the incidence rate decreased during 2015–2023, in recent years, high rates have remained in some regions, especially in Tashkent city and the Fergana Valley. This situation is influenced by factors related to internal migration, population density, and HIV infection.

Currently, the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course) strategy proposed by the WHO is being implemented in various countries and its effectiveness has been confirmed by numerous studies. This system has also been fully implemented in Uzbekistan, serving to improve dispensary control (WHO, 2020).

Maher D. et al. (2019) noted that the main factors influencing the epidemiology of tuberculosis are:

population nutrition level;

decreased immunity (especially in the case of HIV infection);

the level of knowledge about tuberculosis among the population;

living and working conditions.

The above factors are also relevant in the conditions of our country. For example, a scientific study conducted by Rakhimova Z.M. (2020) noted that

malnutrition among tuberculosis patients in Uzbekistan is 52%, the presence of HIV infection is 6.3%, and the detection rate among pregnant women is 2.1%.

Many studies have also focused on the problem of drug resistance (MDR-TB and XDR-TB). According to the analysis of Kim JY (2021) and others, if a patient stops treatment halfway or is treated incorrectly, mycobacteria can develop into drug-resistant forms. This situation also requires a serious theoretical and practical approach in Uzbekistan.

Other sources provide recommendations on prevention, vaccination (BCG), public education, and strengthening surveillance . According to Masanja H. et al. (2022), the fight against tuberculosis in many countries requires not only a medical but also a social approach.

Purpose

Analysis of the epidemiological characteristics of pulmonary tuberculosis, study of the dynamics of morbidity indicators and justification of effective prevention and control measures.

Styles

Research object: Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis registered in Uzbekistan during 2015-2024.

Sources of information: information from the Republican Center for Phthisiology and Pulmonology, information from the Ministry of Health.

Methods of analysis: epidemiological analysis, trend graphs, dynamic indicators, distribution by age and gender.

Results

In Uzbekistan, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is showing a decreasing trend between 2015 and 2024, but an increase is observed in some regions.

Among age groups, incidence is highest among 25–44 year olds.

Tuberculosis is more common among men than women (65%).

Drug-resistant TB cases have increased significantly after 2020.

Discussion

These results indicate that preventive measures implemented in the republic are effective, but the growth of drug-resistant forms and risk factors (unemployment, malnutrition, co-morbidities with HIV) should not be ignored. Regional differences indicate shortcomings in the epidemiological surveillance system.

Conclusion

It is necessary to strengthen the epidemiological control of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Separate monitoring and treatment protocols should be implemented for drug-resistant cases.

It is recommended to expand public awareness, vaccination, and HIV prevention activities.

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COVID-19 EPIDEMIOLOGY: A GLOBAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

Annotation*: This article explores the epidemiology of COVID-19, examining transmission dynamics, risk factors, preventive measures, and the effectiveness of vaccines. It discusses the impact of the pandemic on global health systems and makes recommendations for future preparedness.*

Keywords*: COVID-19, coronavirus, epidemiology, pandemic, SARS-CoV2*

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted global healthcare systems, economies, and daily life. The SARS-CoV-2 virus, identified in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019, rapidly spread across the world, resulting in one of the most significant health crises in history. This article explores the epidemiology of COVID-19, examining its transmission dynamics, risk groups, mortality rates, and the effectiveness of preventive measures, including vaccines. Coronaviruses derive their name from the Latin word “corona” meaning crown. The name refers to the unique appearance of the virus under an electron microscope as round particles with a rim of projections resembling the solar corona. They are enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses which were first isolated from humans in 1965.1 Coronavirus belongs to the family Coronaviridae which is known to produce mild respiratory diseases in humans. In recent times, there have been three major coronaviruses leading to disease outbreaks, beginning with the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS–CoV) in 2002, followed by the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS–CoV) in 2012, and now the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS–CoV2).

Understanding the epidemiological patterns of COVID-19 is crucial for future responses to pandemics. This study examines data from 2020–2024, analyzing trends in infection rates, the effectiveness of interventions, and the long-term impact on public health. Additionally, the article considers how healthcare systems and countries responded to the pandemic, providing an in-depth look at the factors influencing the spread of the virus.

COVID-19, an infectious respiratory illness caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome–corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV2), has now spread to multiple countries including India. The pace at which the disease spread in the last 4 months, since it was first recognized from China, is unprecedented. This review of the epidemiology of COVID-19 summarizes the burden of infection, transmission dynamics, and other related epidemiological features. While countries such as China, Italy, and the United States have particularly high-rates of infection, the

disease is gradually spreading in India as well, threatening the health and economy of the country. Transmission in asymptomatic cases, early symptomatic phase, as well as limited access to testing in different settings are factors that have led to the rapid spread of infection. A large case series from China revealed that 81% of cases had mild symptoms, 14% had severe disease, and 5% were afflicted with critical illness. While the mortality in China was reported as 2.3%, Italy, with a high-proportion of elderly, reported a case fatality report of 7.2% due to higher infection and mortality rates among the elderly. Being a highly infectious disease, with a basic reproduction number between 2 to 3, COVID-19 is affecting a large number of healthcare workers, as evidenced by the fact that a sizeable portion of reported infections in the US included healthcare workers. Delivering health care for both COVID-19 affected individuals, as well those with other acute and chronic conditions, with limited access to healthcare facilities and services, are challenges for the health systems in low- and middle-income countries, which require immediate measures for health system strengthening across sectors.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study utilized a retrospective analysis of global and regional epidemiological data collected from multiple reputable sources, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Johns Hopkins University, and national health ministries. The data analyzed included infection rates, mortality statistics, vaccine coverage, and various demographic factors related to the population's susceptibility to COVID-19. The methodology involved qualitative and quantitative approaches to studying COVID-19 transmission dynamics. Key indicators included the basic reproduction number (R0), case fatality rates (CFR), hospitalization rates, and vaccination effectiveness across different population groups. Data analysis was performed using statistical software tools such as SPSS and R, ensuring accurate results and trends.

III. RESULTS

Dynamics of Infection Spread:

The global spread of COVID-19 can be divided into multiple waves, each with varying intensities. The first wave, starting in late 2019, affected primarily Asia and Europe. Subsequent waves spread to Africa, South America, and other regions. The virus's rapid mutation resulted in different variants (Alpha, Beta, Delta, Omicron) that exhibited differing transmissibility, affecting global response strategies.

Risk Groups:

The pandemic disproportionately affected older adults, particularly those over 65, and individuals with pre-existing conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and respiratory diseases. Studies also indicated that people with compromised immune systems, including those undergoing cancer treatments, were at higher risk for severe outcomes. Additionally, socio-economic status and access to healthcare influenced the severity of illness and the outcome of infections.

Transmission Routes:

COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through respiratory droplets, although aerosol transmission has also been documented in crowded or poorly ventilated environments. Contact transmission remains a risk, particularly through contaminated surfaces. Several super-spreader events were recorded, especially in enclosed spaces like offices, restaurants, and social gatherings, contributing to large outbreaks.

Effectiveness of Vaccination:

Vaccination has been the most effective tool in reducing the transmission and severity of COVID-19. The development of vaccines such as Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, AstraZeneca, and Sputnik V demonstrated a high efficacy rate in preventing severe illness, hospitalization, and death. Vaccine rollouts, however, were uneven across different countries, with wealthier nations securing more doses compared to lower-income regions, highlighting global disparities in healthcare access.

IV. DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the vulnerabilities of healthcare systems globally. The rapid spread of the virus overwhelmed many hospitals, particularly during peak waves. Lockdowns and travel restrictions were among the initial measures adopted, but they also caused significant economic and social disruptions. The introduction of vaccines in late 2020 marked a turning point in the fight against the virus, although challenges in vaccine distribution and vaccine hesitancy remained significant hurdles. Public health campaigns focused on promoting vaccination, but misinformation and distrust in vaccines posed challenges, particularly in certain populations.

Long-term effects of COVID-19, including 'long COVID,' have emerged as a new concern, with individuals experiencing persistent symptoms long after recovery. These include fatigue, respiratory problems, and neurological effects. Research into these long-term effects is ongoing, and strategies for managing these conditions are becoming a priority.

Epidemiological studies across various countries have demonstrated the importance of early intervention, efficient healthcare infrastructure, and coordinated global efforts in controlling the virus spread. Countries with robust healthcare systems and early containment strategies were able to mitigate the impact of the pandemic more effectively.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The COVID-19 pandemic has underlined the importance of preparedness and resilience in healthcare systems. Global cooperation, timely interventions, and the rapid development and distribution of vaccines have been key factors in controlling the spread of the virus. However, the pandemic has also highlighted persistent health inequities, including disparities in healthcare access, which need to be addressed for future global health security.

Key findings:

1. Vaccination has proven to be the most effective measure in preventing severe illness and mortality.

2. Early detection and rapid response strategies have helped reduce infection rates in several countries.

3. The emergence of variants underscores the need for continuous monitoring and adaptation of public health strategies.

4. Long-term consequences of COVID-19 require ongoing research and patient care strategies.

Recommendations:

- Enhance global health systems' preparedness for future pandemics.
- Strengthen public health education to address misinformation and promote vaccination.
- Develop strategies for long-term management of post-COVID conditions.
- Foster international collaboration to ensure equitable access to healthcare resources, especially vaccines.

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THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF FLOWERS: EXPLORING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SENSORY IMPACT OF FLORAL DESIGN

***Annotation**: This article explores the emotional intelligence of flowers and their ability to influence human mood, perception, and presence. Based on the author's experience conducting floral workshops since 2018 and scientific literature on color and sensory psychology, the study examines how working with flowers can promote emotional well-being and connection. Particular attention is given to tactile engagement, color choices, and emotional responses across age groups. The article highlights the therapeutic potential of floral design as a sensory practice. Findings suggest that floristry offers an accessible form of emotional expression and soft therapy.*

***Keywords:** emotional impact, floral design, color psychology, sensory experience, floral therapy, well-being, floral workshops*

Introduction

Flowers have always held a special place in human culture — from ancient rituals to modern celebrations — often serving as symbols of love, grief, or renewal. Yet their emotional influence goes beyond symbolism. Scientific research increasingly supports what florists and flower lovers intuitively know: flowers have the power to shift mood, stimulate the senses, and create meaningful human connections.

The rise of interest in wellness, mindfulness, and therapeutic design has brought new attention to everyday creative practices, including floral arranging. As the floral industry evolves, it is important to consider not only sustainability and aesthetics but also how floristry functions as an emotional and sensory experience. This article aims to explore how interaction with flowers — whether through receiving, arranging, or simply observing — contributes to psychological well-being.

Drawing on both personal practice and established research, the study focuses on the author's experience conducting floral workshops for non-professionals in the U.S. and abroad. These workshops, open to participants of all ages and genders, consistently reveal the emotional and sensory depth of floristry. By analyzing

observed reactions and connecting them with psychological theory, this article argues for a broader understanding of floral design as an emotionally intelligent practice — one that engages the senses, enhances mood, and encourages creative presence.

Methods

This study is based on a combination of professional experience and interdisciplinary research. The following qualitative methods were applied:

- Autoethnographic observation: The author has conducted floral workshops since 2018 in various formats — indoor and outdoor, individual and group, for both adults and children (ages 2 to 60+). Emotional responses, sensory engagement, and participant behavior were closely observed and documented after each session.
- Content analysis of feedback: Verbal and written feedback was collected from workshop participants to assess perceived emotional changes and personal experience.
- Comparative literature review: The study references academic research in psychology, sensory science, and design theory, particularly focusing on color psychology (Birren, 1950), embodied cognition (Paul, 2021), and the Rutgers Flower Study (Haviland-Jones, 2005).
- Practical reflection: The author also integrates insights from her regular floral practice, including her personal habit of gifting flowers to individuals of all genders and ages, and the emotional responses observed in those interactions.

The Psychology of Flowers

The emotional impact of flowers is supported not only by centuries of cultural practice but also by modern psychological research. A key study conducted at Rutgers University (Haviland-Jones et al., 2005) found that the presence of flowers consistently triggers positive emotional responses in both men and women, regardless of age. Participants who received flowers reported increased happiness, gratitude, and connection, effects that lasted several days after the interaction.

Color also plays a central role. According to Birren (1950), specific colors stimulate different psychological states: warm tones such as yellow and orange evoke energy and optimism, while cooler tones like blue and green promote calm and reflection. In floral design, the intentional use of color can be harnessed to guide emotion, whether to energize a space, create intimacy, or honor memory.

In the author’s experience, the emotional effect is almost universal: even individuals who claim they "don’t care about flowers" tend to soften when receiving a thoughtfully arranged bouquet. In professional practice, flowers are used to create emotional tone — from bridal joy to memorial reverence — and to mark transitions in life with visual symbolism.

Floral Design as a Sensory and Embodied Experience

Floristry is more than visual composition — it is a tactile, olfactory, and embodied practice. According to cognitive science researcher Annie Murphy Paul (2021), the brain’s ability to process information is significantly enhanced through hands-on, physical engagement — what she calls "embodied cognition." In this

framework, the act of arranging flowers becomes a form of emotional regulation and sensory mindfulness.

Workshop participants often describe unexpected feelings of peace, curiosity, or joy when handling stems, adjusting arrangements, or simply smelling a fragrant bloom. Even when technical results are imperfect, the process itself generates positive emotion and attentional presence. This supports Walker's (2019) view that deep noticing — attention to small beauty — fosters emotional resilience and connection to the present moment.

For many participants, especially those unfamiliar with floral design, the sensory pleasure of touch and smell creates a meditative state. The process slows the mind and fosters a sense of "flow," aligning well with recent movements in therapeutic art and design psychology.

The Emotional Impact of Workshops

Since 2018, the author has conducted floral workshops in a wide variety of settings — indoor and outdoor, individual and group, private and public. Participants have ranged from children as young as two years old (accompanied by parents) to seniors in their sixties and older. Across all demographics, one pattern remains consistent: emotional engagement.

Children express natural excitement, sensory curiosity, and joy. Adults show moments of calm, quiet focus, and creative experimentation. Older participants often reflect on personal memories triggered by flowers — a scent, a flower from their childhood, or a story from their homeland. Gender makes no difference in response; emotional pleasure appears to be universal.

An important observation is the emergence of non-verbal emotion. Participants often fall silent during the process, not from discomfort, but from immersion. Eyes light up, hands become careful, and posture softens. The experience transforms from "crafting" into connection with the material, with oneself, and with others.

These patterns suggest that floral workshops may serve as low-barrier forms of emotional processing, accessible even to those with no creative background. This aligns with Lucy Hunter's (2021) reflections on floral design as a "quiet language of care."

Flowers, Ritual, and Connection

Beyond personal emotion, flowers carry collective meaning. They are used in rituals across cultures: births, weddings, memorials, religious holidays, and political events. Each flower can symbolize a memory, a person, or a collective story. In this way, floristry operates as a kind of emotional language, speaking where words fail.

In the author's personal and professional life, flowers are offered freely to friends, family, and even strangers, regardless of gender or occasion. This practice has shown again and again that flowers dissolve barriers: people smile, soften, and connect. Flowers are not transactional; they are relational.

Slow flower movement advocate Debra Prinzing (2013) emphasizes this emotional ecology, where local flowers and seasonal arrangements reflect care not only for the environment, but for the people receiving them. The emotional

intelligence of flowers, then, is not only in their beauty, but in their ability to bring people into a relationship with the world and with each other.

Results

The analysis of workshop observations and participant feedback yielded the following key findings:

- Emotional responses were consistent across age and gender.
- The act of arranging flowers created a meditative, focused state.
- Color choices influenced emotional tone.
- Physical interaction with flowers enhanced emotional awareness.
- The social context of workshops encouraged non-verbal connection.

These results suggest that floral engagement, even in non-professional settings, can function as an accessible and meaningful form of emotional regulation and interpersonal connection.

Conclusion

The emotional power of flowers extends far beyond their decorative role. As this study demonstrates, working with flowers — through touch, sight, scent, and arrangement — activates human emotion, attention, and memory in profound ways. Floral design engages not only the eye, but the whole body and mind.

In a world where emotional burnout and disconnection are rising, practices like floral workshops offer simple yet powerful tools for grounding, joy, and presence. The author's experience since 2018 confirms that participants of all ages and backgrounds respond positively to flowers, not because of aesthetic standards, but because of the emotional intelligence embedded in the material itself.

As a member of the FSFA, the author encourages further exploration of floristry as a form of soft therapy, sensory practice, and cultural connection. While more quantitative studies are needed, this qualitative research affirms what many florists intuitively know: flowers speak a universal emotional language, and we are only beginning to understand their depth.

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ELEKTR MASHINALARI FANINING O‘QITILISHI VA RAQAMLI SIMULYATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARI RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada elektr mashinalari fanining o‘qitilish holati tahlil qilinadi, mavjud muammolar va o‘qitish jarayonini zamonaviylashtirish zarurati asoslanadi.Raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va ularning ta’lim jarayoniga integratsiyasi orqali talabalar kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, PLC, Matlab/Simulink, LabVIEW kabi simulyatsion muhitlarning afzalliklari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *elektr mashinalari, raqamli simulyatsiya, PLC, Matlab/Simulink, ta’lim texnologiyalari, kasbiy kompetensiya.*

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TEACHING ELECTRICAL MACHINE SCIENCE AND DEVELOPING DIGITAL SIMULATION TECHNOLOGIES

Annatation: *This article analyzes the current state of teaching of electrical machinery, substantiates the existing problems and the need to modernize the teaching process. The development of digital simulation technologies and the possibilities of forming students' professional competencies through their integration into the educational process are considered. The advantages of simulation environments such as PLC, Matlab/Simulink, LabVIEW are also highlighted.*

Key words: *electrical machines, digital simulation, PLC, Matlab/Simulink, educational technologies, professional competence.*

Kirish

Bugungi raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari oliy ta’lim tizimida tub o‘zgarishlarni talab qilmoqda. Muhandislik yo‘nalishlarida, xususan, “Elektr mashinalari” fani bo‘yicha ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishda innovatsion va raqamli texnologiyalar asosida yondashuv zarurati keskin ortib bormoqda. An’anaviy nazariy darslar va laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlari talabalarda real muhandislik vazifalarini hal etish uchun yetarli ko‘nikmalarni shakllantira olmayapti. Shu sababli, simulyatsion texnologiyalar asosidagi o‘qitish metodikasini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib qolmoqda.

1. Elektr mashinalari fanining o‘qitilish holati

Elektr mashinalari — elektrotexnika va energetika sohasining asosiy fanlaridan biri bo‘lib, barcha texnik yo‘nalishlardagi talabalar uchun zarur muhandislik tayyorgarligini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Afsuski, ko‘plab OTMlarda ushbu fan:

- nazariy ma’lumotlar ustuvorligi;
- amaliy tajribalar yetishmasligi;
- zamonaviy uskunalar yoki o‘quv laboratoriyalarining eskirganligi;
- raqamli platformalarning o‘quv jarayoniga kam integratsiyalashuvi

kabi muammolar bilan duch kelmoqda.

Ushbu holat talabalar bilimlarining yuzaki bo‘lishiga, kasbiy kompetensiyalar yetarli darajada shakllanmasligiga olib keladi. Ayniqsa, real elektr mashinalarini yig‘ish, sozlash, tahlil qilishga doir amaliy ko‘nikmalar yetishmaydi.

2. Raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalarining rivoji va ta’limda qo‘llanilishi

So‘nggi yillarda raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalari jadal rivojlanib, muhandislik ta’limida keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Jumladan:

- Matlab/Simulink — elektr mashinalari modellarini yaratish, sinovdan o‘tkazish va o‘zgartirish uchun qulay muhit;
- LabVIEW — real vaqt rejimida boshqaruv tizimlarini simulyatsiya qilish imkonini beradi;
- PSpice yoki Multisim — elektr sxemalarni simulyatsiya qilish uchun keng tarqalgan vositalar.

PLC (Programmable Logic Controller) – Dasturlanuvchi Mantiqiy Kontroller

PLC-bu sanoat avtomatlashtirish tizimlarida keng qo‘llaniladigan mikroprotsessorli qurilma bo‘lib, turli texnologik jarayonlarni boshqarish uchun ishlatiladi. PLClar:

Sensorlar va aktuatorlar bilan ishlaydi,

Dasturiy ta'minot orqali boshqariladi (misol: Ladder diagram, Function Block Diagram, Structured Text),

Ishonchli, tezkor va ko‘p funktsiyali bo‘ladi.

- PLC-Elektr bashinalarini boshqarishda PLC tizimlari ko‘pincha elektr mashinalarni quyidagi tarzda boshqarishda ishlatiladi:

Asinxron dvigatellarni ishga tushirish, to‘xtatish va aylanish tezligini boshqarish,

Elektr mashinalarning himoyasi va monitoringi,

Avtomatik ishlab chiqarish liniyalarida mashinalarni muvofiqlashtirish.

3.Amaliy misollar

PLC bilan Asinxron Dvigatelni Star-Delta usulida ishga tushirish loyihasi,

PLC asosida Lift tizimi simulyatsiyasi (elektr motorli),

PLC bilan konveyer tizimi boshqaruvi (dvigatelli).

Bu texnologiyalar yordamida talabalar:

- real mashinalar modellarini yaratadi;
- ishga tushirish va tahlil qilishni o‘rganadi;

- nosozlik holatlarini tahlil qilish orqali diagnostika ko‘nikmasini egallaydi.

Shuningdek, simulyatsiya texnologiyalari orqali xavfsiz muhitda eksperimentlar o‘tkazish, turli sharoitlarni modellashtirish va mustaqil tahlil qilish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

4. Xulosa

Elektr mashinalari fanini zamonaviy metodlar asosida o‘qitish — zamon talabi. An’anaviy usullarni raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalari bilan boyitish orqali ta’lim sifati va kasbiy tayyorgarlik darajasini oshirish mumkin. Buning uchun:

- zamonaviy simulyatsiya platformalarini o‘quv dasturlariga integratsiyalash;
- laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlarini virtual va aralash formatda tashkil etish;
- o‘qituvchilar malakasini oshirish va yangi metodikalarga o‘rgatish

zarur. Keyingi bosqichda ushbu texnologiyalar asosida konkret o‘quv-modullarni ishlab chiqish va eksperimentlar asosida ularni tahlil qilish muhim hisoblanadi.

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ELEKTR MASHINALARI FANINI O‘QITISHDA RAQAMLI SIMULYATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada elektr mashinalari fanini o‘qitishda raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning metodologik asoslari yoritilgan. Raqamli texnologiyalar orqali ta’lim jarayonini modernizatsiya qilish, talabalarda kasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish va ularning mustaqil ishlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Matlab/Simulink, LabVIEW kabi dasturiy vositalar asosida simulyatsiyalash metodikasi asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli simulyatsiya, elektr mashinalari, Matlab, ta’lim metodikasi, kompetensiya.*

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF USING DIGITAL SIMULATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ELECTRICAL MACHINERY SCIENCE

Annatation: *This article discusses the methodological foundations of the use of digital simulation technologies in teaching electrical machinery. The possibilities of modernizing the educational process through digital technologies, forming professional competencies in students and developing their independent work skills are analyzed. Also, the simulation methodology based on software tools such as Matlab/Simulink, LabVIEW is substantiated.*

Key words: *digital simulation, electrical machines, Matlab, educational methodology, competence.*

Kirish

Zamonaviy muhandislik ta’limi kasbiy tayyorgarlikning chuqurligi va amaliyotga yaqinligi bilan ajralib turishi lozim. Ayniqsa, elektr energetikasi va elektrotexnika sohalarida elektr mashinalarini o‘rgatish, ularning ishlash printsiplarini tahlil qilish va boshqaruv tizimlarini simulyatsiya qilish muhim o‘rin tutadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar, jumladan simulyatsion vositalar, bu borada katta imkoniyatlarni yaratadi. Mazkur maqolada aynan ushbu yo‘nalishdagi metodologik asoslar tahlil qilinadi.

1. Metodologik yondashuvning zaruriyati

Ta’limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish — bugungi kunning asosiy talablaridan biridir. Raqamli simulyatsiya vositalari elektr mashinalarining murakkablik darajasini interaktiv ko‘rinishda tushuntirishga xizmat qiladi. Bu orqali talabalar nazariy bilimlarni amaliy ko‘nikmalar bilan bog‘lab, real vaziyatlarni modellashtirishga o‘rganadi.

Raqamli simulyatsiyadan foydalanish quyidagilarga imkon beradi:

- Elektr mashinalarining turli rejimlarda ishlashini ko‘rsatish;
- Nosozlik holatlarini modellashtirish va diagnostika ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish;
- O‘quv materiallarini vizual, dinamik va interaktiv shaklda taqdim etish.

2. Simulyatsiya vositalari va ularning ta’limdagi roli

Raqamli simulyatsiya vositalari sirasiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Matlab/Simulink – elektr mashinalarni modellashtirish va sinovdan o‘tkazish uchun qulay muhit;
- LabVIEW – o‘lchov va boshqaruv tizimlarini interaktiv boshqarish imkoniyatini beradi;
- Multisim yoki PSpice – sxemalarni tahlil qilishda keng qo‘llaniladi.

Mazkur vositalar orqali o‘qituvchi virtual laboratoriyalarni yaratadi, talabalar esa ularni tahlil qilish, bosqichma-bosqich tajriba o‘tkazish va xulosa chiqarishga o‘rganadi. Bu yondashuv "tajriba orqali o‘rganish" metodik asosiga mos keladi.

3. Metodik modelni shakllantirish

Elektr mashinalarini o‘qitishda raqamli simulyatsiyadan foydalanishga asoslangan metodik model quyidagi bosqichlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

1. Nazariy bilimlar taqdimoti (ma’ruza materiallari);
2. Simulyatsiya muhiti bilan tanishtirish va dastlabki amaliy topshiriqlar;
3. Murakkab holatlarni modellashtirish va mustaqil tahlil qilish;
4. Refleksiya va natijalarni tahlil qilish.

Bu model orqali talabalar elektr mashinalarini loyihalash, sozlash va baholash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishadi.

Xulosa

Elektr mashinalari fanida raqamli simulyatsiya texnologiyalarini qo‘llash nafaqat o‘quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshiradi, balki talabalar kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda muhim omilga aylanadi. Simulyatsiya metodikasi asosida tashkil etilgan darslar interaktivlik, vizual ko‘mak va amaliy faoliyatga yo‘naltirilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Kelgusida bu metodikani tajriba-sinov asosida chuqur tahlil qilish va takomillashtirish zarur.

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FERMER XO‘JALIKLARIDA O‘RNATILGAN ASINXRON MOTORLARNI TA’MIRLASH VA TO‘G‘RI EKSPLUATATSIYA QILISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada fermer xo‘jaliklarida keng qo‘llanilayotgan asinxron motorlarning ishlash samaradorligini oshirish, ularni to‘g‘ri ekspluatatsiya qilish va ta’mirlash usullari yoritilgan. Asinxron motorlar ishonchliligi, xizmat muddati va samarali ishlashi ko‘p jihatdan parvarishlash madaniyatiga bog‘liq. Shuningdek, maqolada nosozliklarni aniqlash, ularning oldini olish va samarali diagnostika qilish usullari bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *asinxron motor, ta’mirlash, ekspluatatsiya, elektromotor, qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikasi.*

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REPAIR AND PROPER OPERATION OF ASYNCHRONOUS MOTORS INSTALLED ON FARM FACILITIES

Annatation: *This article discusses methods for improving the efficiency of asynchronous motors, their proper operation and repair, which are widely used in farms. The reliability, service life and efficient operation of asynchronous motors largely depend on the maintenance culture. The article also describes methods for identifying faults, preventing them and conducting effective diagnostics.*

Key words: *asynchronous motor, repair, operation, electric motor, agricultural machinery.*

Fermer xo‘jaliklarida elektr energiyasi asosida ishlovchi qurilmalarning katta qismi asinxron motorlar yordamida harakatga keltiriladi. Asinxron motorlar sodda tuzilishga ega, ishonchli va arzon bo‘lganligi sababli sug‘orish nasoslarida, don tozalash mashinalarida, yem maydalagichlarda va boshqa qishloq xo‘jalik mexanizmlarida keng qo‘llaniladi.Biroq, noto‘g‘ri ekspluatatsiya, parvarishlashdagi xatoliklar va nosozliklar sababli motorlar ishlamay qolishi yoki energiya sarfi ortib ketishi mumkin. Bu esa xo‘jalik samaradorligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Elektr dvigatel — elektr energiyasini mexanik energiyaga aylantirib beruvchi mashina. Iste’mol qiladigan tok turiga ko‘ra, o‘zgarmas tok va o‘zgaruvchan tok Elektr dvigatellariga bo‘linadi. O‘zgarmas tok Elektr dvigatellarida valning aylanishlar chastotasi (soni)ni ravon rostlab turish mumkin. Shuning uchun valning

aylanishlar chastotasini teztez o‘zgartirib turish lozim bo‘lgan hollarda shunday dvigatellar ishlatiladi. O‘zgarmas tok Elektr dvigatellari, uch xil sxemali: parallel uyg‘onishli, ketmaket uyg‘onishli va aradash uygonishli qilib ishlab chiqarildi O‘zgaruvchan tok Elektr dvigatel jumlasiga asinxron elektr dvigatel, sinxron va kollektorli dvigatellar kiradi. Asinxron Elektr dvigatel eng ko‘p ishlatiladi. Sinxron Elektr dvigatelda valning aylanishlar chastotasi iste’mol qilinadigan tokning chastotasiga qatiy bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bunday dvigatellar eng quvvatli elektr yuritmalarda ishlatiladi. Elektr dvigatellar ochiq, berk va germetik turlarga bo‘linadi. Portlashga xavfsiz Elektr dvigatellar ham bor. Bunday dvigatelning ichida gaz portlaganda alanga tashqariga chiqmaydi. Elektr dvigatellar uyro‘zg‘orda, sanoat va transportda keng miqyosda ishlatiladi.

Yuqori voltli elektr motorlar

Asosiy xususiyatlari:

Quvvat kW: 160 – 10000

tezligi, aylanish / min: 3000 – 75

AC kuchlanish ta’minlash, V: 3000, 6000, 10000 va boshqa nostandart

Hajmi (v.o.v.), mm: 355 – 1800

Past voltli elektr motorlar Asosiy xususiyatlari:

quvvati, kVt: 1,9 – 1600 tezligi, aylanish / min: 3000 – 176,5 nostandart, shu jumladan, 220, 380, 660, 1140 va boshqalar:

AC kuchlanish ta’minlash, V

Hajmi (v.o.v.) mm: 132 – 710

tashqi ta’sirlardan himoya qilish darajasi: IP54, IP55

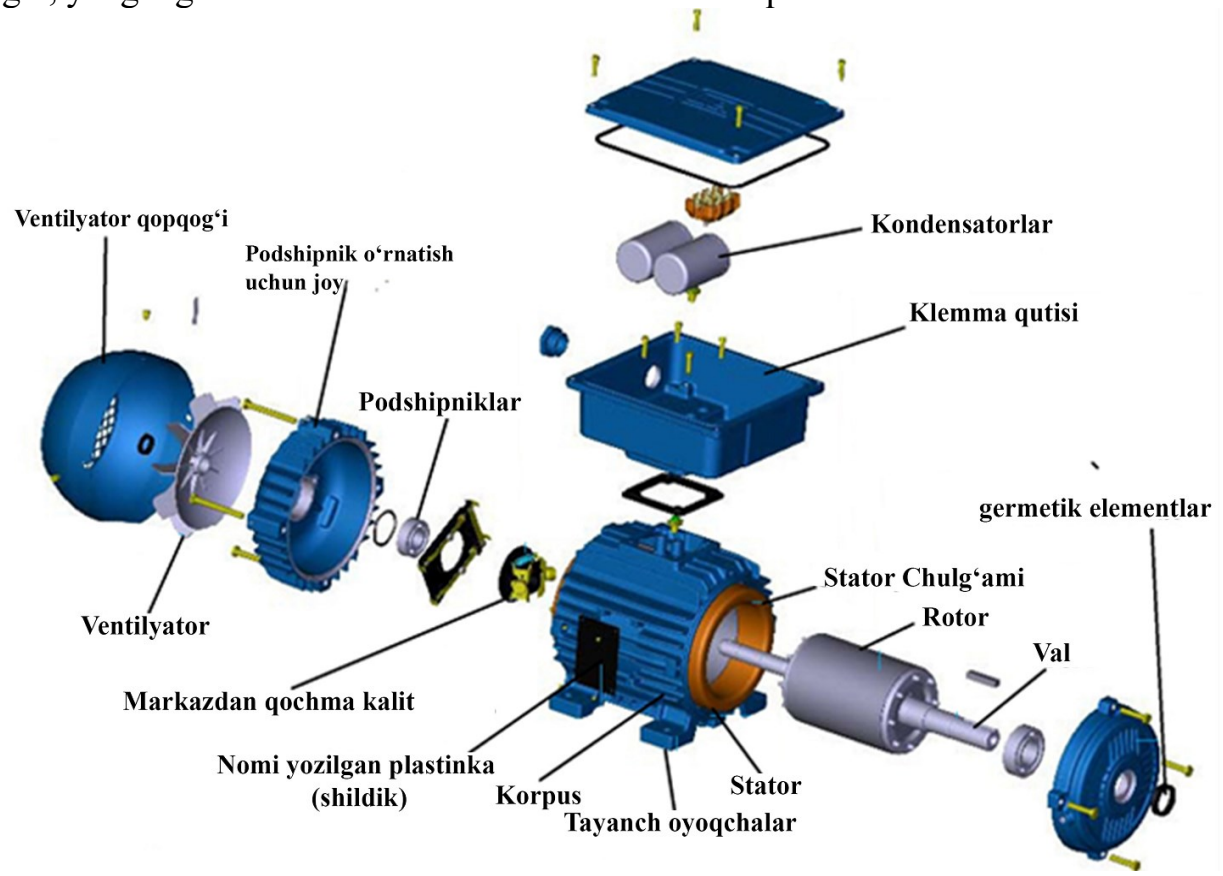
Maxsus ahamiyati Asosiy xususiyatlari:

Quvvat kW: 3 – 1600 tezligi, aylanish / min: 3000 – 176,5 220 yilda kuchlanish AC kuch, 380 230/400; nostandart, shu jumladan, 400/690 va 1140, boshqa,

Hajmi (v.o.v.), mm: 56 – 710

Generator (lot. generator — ishlab chiqaruvchi) — tashqi energiya manbai hisobiga elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqaruvchi yoki energiyani bir turdan ikkinchi turga o‘zgartiruvchi qurilma; apparat yoki mashina. Masalan, atsetilen generatori, muz generatori, bug‘ generatori, gaz generatori, elektr generatori va h. k. Xususan, elektr generatorlari o‘zgarmas tok, o‘zgaruvchan tok generatorlariga bo‘linadi. Generator. tushunchasi o‘zgaruvchan va o‘zgarmas tok elektr mashinalariga ham, elektr tebranishlarini hosil qiluvchi asboblarga ham bir xil qo‘llaniladi. Birinchi holda, mexanik energiya elektr energiyasiga aylantirilsa, ikkinchi holda manbaning elektr energiyasi ma’lum chastotali, kerakli shakl va quvvatli tebranishlar energiyasiga aylantiriladi. Generatorning umumiy makromodeli quyidagi sxemada ko‘rsatilgan. G.lar asosan turli ko‘rsatkichlar asosida yaratiladi. Generatorlarning elektr mashina, lampa, tranzistor; mikrosxemali, yoyli, impulyeli, gidroturbina, bug‘ turbina, har xil chastotali, molekulyar va b. xillari bo‘ladi. Misol tariqasida standart signal generatorining tuzilishini ko‘rish mumkin (sxemaga q.). Ularning ko‘pchiligi 50— 100 kGs dan bir necha ming MGs gacha chastotada ishlaydi. Generatorning asosiy funksional qismini 50 kGs — 30 MGs chegarada ishlaydigan

signal generatorlari tashkil etadi. Uning chastotasi maxsus chegaralangan diapazonlarda va o‘zgaruvchan sig‘imlar yordamida bir tekis sozlanadi. Chastotani o‘zgartish aniqpigi, odatda, 0,5—1,5% oralig‘ida bo‘ladi. Signal generatordan modulyatorga beriladi. Modulyatorda signal amplitudasi bo‘yicha modulyatsiyalanadi. Modulyatsiyalovchi signal vazifasini ichki past chastota generatori (f=1000 Gs) va tashqi ulangan generatorlar bajarishi mumkin. generatorlar radiouzatish, radio qabul qilish va televizion qurilmalarda, o‘lchov texnikasida, turli texnologik jarayonlarda, fan va texnikaning turli sohalarida qo‘llaniladi. Ular yordamida ko‘plab elektrotexnika va radioelektronika qurilmalari yaratilgai, yangi “generator mashina” tizimlari ishlab chiqariladi.



1.1-rasm. Rotori qisqa tutashtirilgan asinxron motorni ichki tuzilishi

O‘zgarmas tok mashinasi — mexanik energiyani o‘zgarmas tok elektr energiyasiga (generator) yoki o‘zgarmas tok elektr energiyasini mexanik energiyaga (dvigatel) aylantirib beradigan elektr mashina. Ham generator, ham dvigatel sifatida ishlashi mumkin. Generatorning ishi elektromagnit induksiya hodisasiga, dvigatelning ishi tokli o‘tkazgichning magnit maydoni bilan o‘zaro ta’sirlashishiga asoslangan; unda elektromagnit aylantiruvchi moment vujudga keladi. O‘zgarmas tok mashinasi ning aktiv qismlariga magnitli o‘zak, stator va rotor (yakor) chulg‘amlari hamda kollektor kiradi.

Sinxron generator (yun. synchrenos - bir vaqtli va generator) - generator rejimida ishlaydigan o‘zgaruvchan tok elektr mashinasi; sinxron mashina. Odatda, sinxron mashina 3 fazali (generator, dvigatel, kompensator) bo‘ladi. Sanoat chastotali tok hosil kilish uchun rotorlari bug‘ turbinalari (turbogeneratorlar) yoki

suv turbinalari (gidrogeneratorlar) bilan harakatlantiriladigan S.G.lar keng ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek, gaz turbinasi, ichki yonuv dvigateli, elektr dvigatellaridan harakatlanadigan S.G.lar ham bor. S.G. rotorining chulg‘amlari alohida generator yoki to‘g‘rilagichdan o‘zgarmas tok bilan ta’minlanadi. Rotor aylanganda uning magnit maydoni statorda o‘zgaruvchan elektr yurituvchi kuch (EYUK) hosil qiladi. Sinxron generatork. kiymati rotor chulgamidagi tokni o‘zgartirish yo‘li bilan rbstlanadi. S.G.lardan o‘zgarmas chastotali o‘zgaruvchan tok manbai sifatida foydalaniladi; ular elektr st-yalari, elektr qurilmalari va boshqalarga o‘rnatiladi.

Asinxron generator — Generator rejimida ishlaydigan asinxron mashina; mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga aylantirib beradi. Asinxron generator xarakatlantiruvchi dvigatel yordamida magnit maydon yo‘nalishida katta tezlik bilan aylantiriladi. Bu vaqtda Asinxron generator rotorining sirpanishi manfiy bo‘lib qoladi, mashina valida tormozlovchi moment vujudga keladi va energiyasini tarmoqqa berib, generator sifatida ishlaydi. Asinxron generatordan kichik quvvatli yordamchi elektr tok manbai va tormozlash qurilmasi sifatida foydalaniladi.

Hozirgi elektr stansiyalarida elektr energiyasi hosil qilish uchun uch fazali o‘zgaruvchan tok sinxron generatorlari ishlatiladi. Turbogeneratorlar (birlamchi dvigateli – bug‘ yoki gaz turbinasi) va gidrogeneratorlar (birlamchi dvigateli - gidroturbina) bo‘ladi.

Xulosa

Fermer xo‘jaliklarida asinxron motorlarning samarali ishlashi va uzoq xizmat muddati to‘g‘ri ekspluatatsiya va sifatli ta’mir bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish va davriy nazoratni tashkil etish orqali motorlarning ishdan chiqish holatlarini kamaytirish mumkin. Har bir mexanik yoki elektrik nosozlikni o‘z vaqtida aniqlab, professional tarzda bartaraf etish fermer xo‘jaligining umumiy rentabelligini oshiradi.

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“SCADA” ORQALI BOSHQARILADIGAN NASOS STANSIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) tizimi asosida nasos stansiyalarini avtomatlashtirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. SCADA tizimining asosiy funksiyalari, arxitekturasi, texnologik uskunalar bilan integratsiyasi va samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. SCADA orqali nasos stansiyasini boshqarishning amaliy afzalliklari va texnik jihatlari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *SCADA, avtomatlashtirish, nasos stansiyasi, masofaviy boshqaruv, RTU, PLC, monitoring.*

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PUMPING STATION CONTROLLED BY SCADA

Annatation: *This article examines the issues of automation of pumping stations based on the SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system. The main functions, architecture, integration with technological equipment and efficiency of the SCADA system are analyzed. The practical advantages and technical aspects of controlling a pumping station via SCADA are highlighted.*

Key words: *SCADA, automation, pumping station, remote control, electrical mechanics, automated electric drive*

Bugungi kunda texnologik jarayonlarning avtomatlashtirilishi ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, inson omiliga bog‘liqlikni kamaytirish va energiya tejamkorligini ta’minlashda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, SCADA tizimlari zamonaviy sanoatning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Ayniqsa, suv ta’minoti va nasos stansiyalarining avtomatik boshqaruvi bu tizimlar orqali samarali amalga oshirilmoqda.

SCADA tizimining umumiy tuzilishi

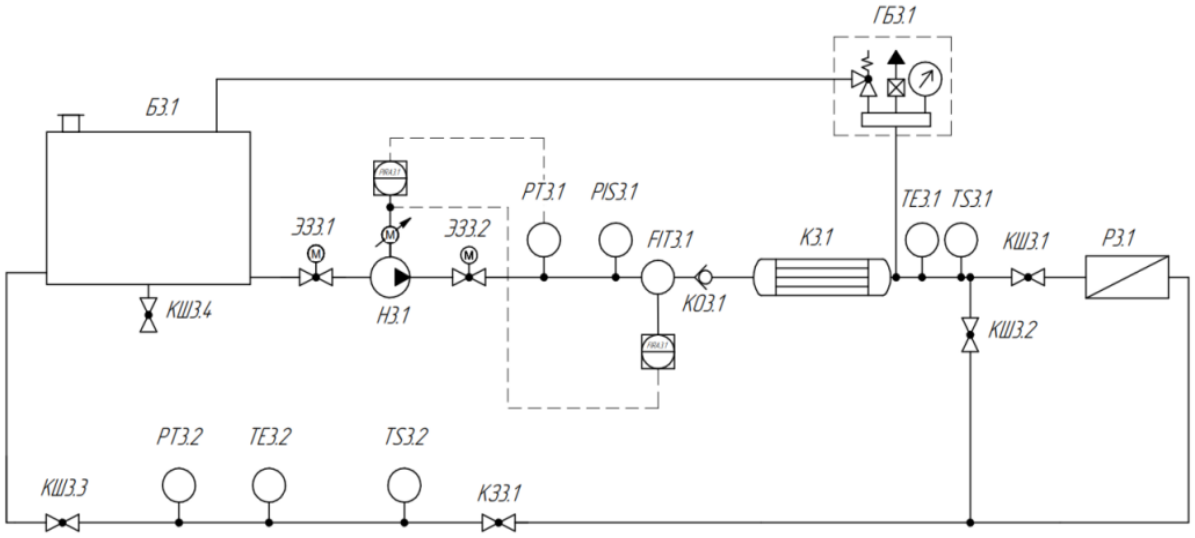
SCADA – bu sanoat jarayonlarini nazorat qilish va ma’lumot yig‘ish tizimidir. Tizim quyidagi asosiy komponentlardan iborat:

Datchiklar va aktuatorlar: Nasosning bosimi, oqimi, harorati kabi parametrlarni o‘lchaydi.

PLC yoki RTU: Ma’lumotlarni qabul qilib, boshqaruv signallarini generatsiya qiladi.

Aloqa tarmoqlari: PLC va boshqaruv markazi orasidagi ma’lumot almashinuvini ta’minlaydi (GSM, Ethernet, Modbus, RS-485).

HMI (Human-Machine Interface): Operator uchun grafik interfeys, real vaqt rejimida kuzatuv va boshqaruv imkoniyati.



1.1.Rasm. “*SCADA* orqali boshqariladigan nasos stansiyasi” texnologik sxemasi.

Nasos stansiyasini SCADA orqali boshqarishning texnik afzalliklari

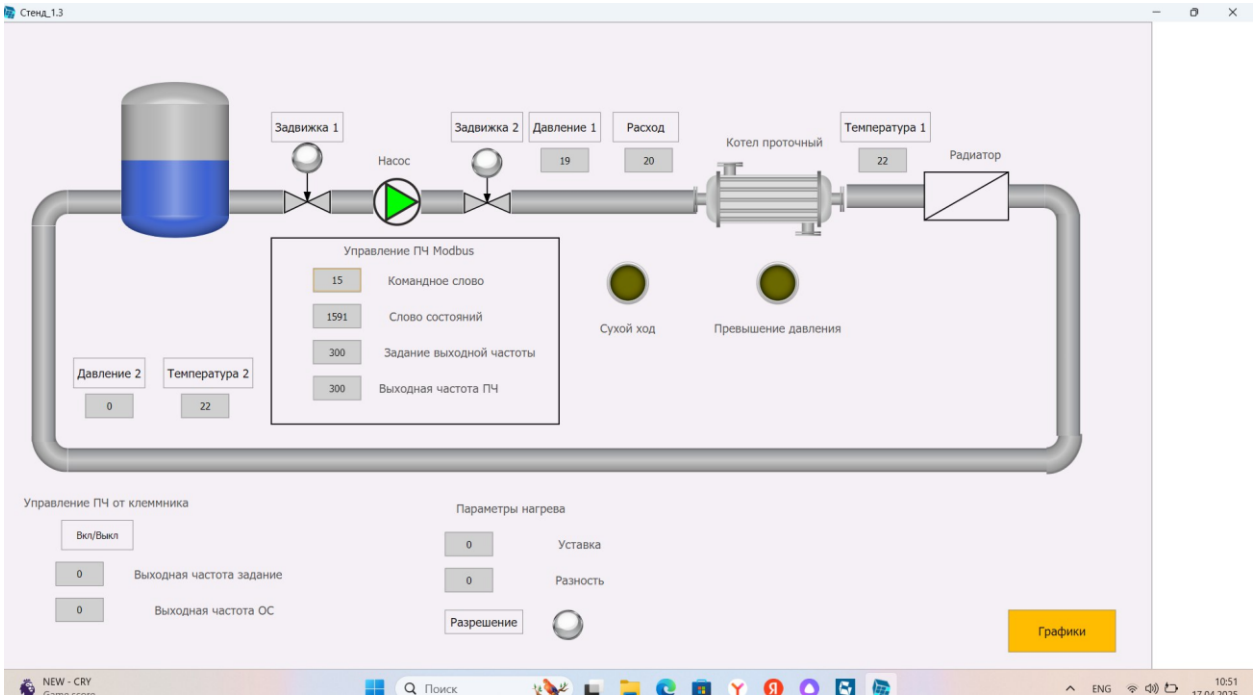
1.Masofadan boshqarish imkoniyati – Operatorlar uzoq masofadan turib nasos ishini boshqarishi va muammolarga tezkor javob berishi mumkin.

2.Avtomatik ogohlantirish tizimi – Nosozlik, ortiqcha yuklanish yoki suv yetishmovchiligi holatlarida tizim avtomatik signal beradi.

3.Statistik va arxivlash funksiyasi – Uzoq muddatli monitoring ma’lumotlari tizimda saqlanadi, bu esa tahlil va rejani tuzishda yordam beradi.

4.Energiya va resurs tejamkorligi – Optimal ishlash rejimi va vaqtli avtomatik o‘chirish/yoniqtirish orqali energiya sarfi kamayadi.

5.Texnik xizmat ko‘rsatishni rejalashtirish – Datchiklar orqali holatni doimiy kuzatish nasoslar uchun texnik xizmat intervallarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.



Rasm 1.2. “*SCADA* orqali boshqariladigan nasos stansiyasi” avtomatlashtirilgan tizimi

Amaliy misol: SCADA tizimi asosida boshqariladigan suv nasos stansiyas O‘zbekiston tajribasidan 2023-yilda **Surxondaryo viloyatining Sherobod tumanida** joylashgan markaziy suv ta’minoti tizimida SCADA tizimi joriy etildi. Bu loyiha viloyatdagi ichimlik suvi ta’minotini yaxshilash, energiya samaradorligini oshirish va suv sarfini nazorat qilish maqsadida amalga oshirildi.

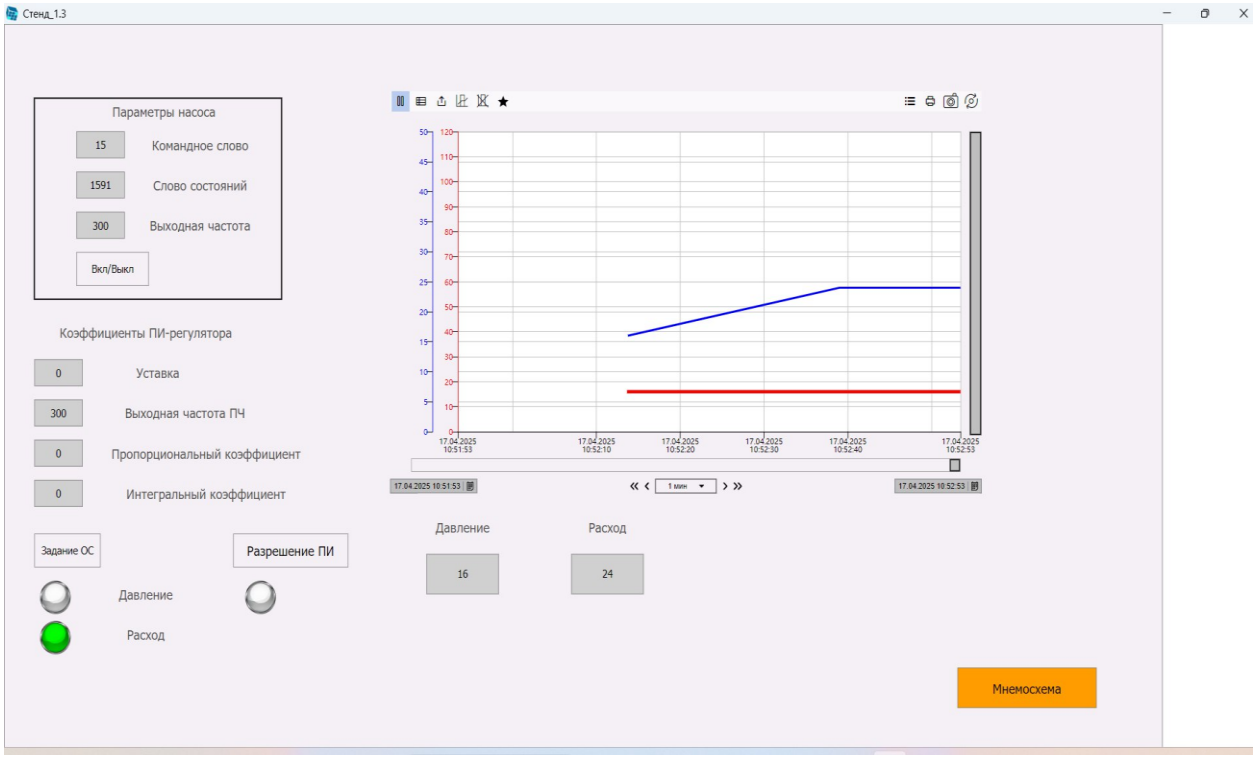
Loyihaning asosiy texnik yechimlari:

Datchiklar o‘rnatildi: Har bir nasosda bosim, oqim va harorat datchiklari o‘rnatildi.

PLC qurilmalari (Siemens S7-1200) orqali real vaqt rejimida nasoslarni avtomatik boshqarish tashkil etildi.

SCADA platformasi sifatida WinCC (Siemens) dasturi tanlandi. Bu orqali operatorlar turli grafik interfeyslar yordamida tizimni boshqara boshladi.

Aloqa **GSM/GPRS modemlar** orqali amalga oshirildi, ya’ni tizim internet orqali masofaviy boshqarildi.



Rasm 1.3. “*SCADA* orqali boshqariladigan nasos stansiyasi” avtomatlashtirilgan simulyatsiya tizimi

Xulosa

SCADA tizimining nasos stansiyalarida qo‘llanilishi texnologik jarayonlarni ishonchli, tejamkor va samarali qilish imkonini beradi. Tizimni joriy etish orqali ish samaradorligi ortadi, inson resurslariga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj kamayadi va avariya holatlari oldindan aniqlanadi. Kelajakda SCADA tizimlari suniy simulyatsiya raqamli texnologiyalari bilan birlashtirilib, yanada ilg‘or boshqaruv imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi.

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ASINXRON MOTORNI RAQAMLI MODELINI YARATISH VA UNING ISH REJIMLARINI PLC ORQALI TAHLIL QILISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada asinxron elektr motorining raqamli modeli yaratilib, uning ish rejimlari dasturlashtiriladigan mantiqiy boshqaruv tizimlari (PLC) orqali tahlil qilingan. Model MATLAB/Simulink muhitida qurilib, Siemens TIA Portal PLC tizimlari bilan integratsiyalangan holda tajriba asosida sinovdan o‘tkazilgan. Taklif etilgan yondashuv elektr motorlarining sanoat avtomatlashuvi doirasida monitoring, boshqarish va diagnostika imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Asinxron motor, raqamli modellashtirish, Simulink, PLC, TIA Portal, avtomatlashtirish, monitoring.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DIGITAL MODEL OF AN ASYNCHRONOUS MOTOR AND ANALYSIS OF ITS OPERATING MODES VIA PLC

Annatation: *This article presents the development of a digital model of an asynchronous electric motor and the analysis of its operating modes through programmable logic controller (PLC) systems. The motor model was built in MATLAB/Simulink and tested in integration with Siemens TIA Portal-based PLC systems. The proposed approach enables automation of testing, monitoring, and diagnostics of asynchronous motors in industrial automation environments. Based on experimental results, the functional efficiency of the model and the advantages of PLC-based control were demonstrated.*

Key words: *Asynchronous motor, digital modeling, Simulink, PLC, TIA Portal, automation, monitoring.*

1. Kirish

Zamonaviy sanoat jarayonlarida asinxron motorlar keng qo‘llaniladi. Ularning optimal ishlashini ta’minlash uchun raqamli modellashtirish va avtomatik boshqaruv tizimlaridan foydalanish zarur. Dasturlashtiriladigan mantiqiy boshqaruv (PLC) texnologiyalari yordamida motor ish jarayonlarini tahlil qilish, monitoring qilish va optimallashtirish imkoniyati mavjud. Ushbu maqolada asinxron motorni raqamli modelini yaratish va uni PLC orqali boshqarish imkoniyatlari o‘rganiladi.

2. Nazariy asoslar

2.1 Asinxron motorning matematik modeli

Asinxron motor ekvivalent sxemasi, Park transformatsiyasi orqali tahlil qilinadi. Harakat tenglamalari quyidagi ko‘rinishda ifodalanadi:

$V_s = R_s \times i_s + \mathrm{d}w_s/\mathrm{dt}$
$V_s = R_r \times i_r + \mathrm{d}w_r/\mathrm{dt} - \mathrm{j} \times w_r \times \psi_r$

Bu tenglamalar MATLAB/Simulink muhitida amalga oshiriladi.

2.2 PLC asosida boshqaruv

PLC - Siemens S7-1200, TIA Portal muhitida ishlatilgan. Simulink modelidan olingan real vaqtli parametrlar PLC ga OPC protokol orqali uzatiladi. PLC esa motorning tok, tezlik, moment, yuklama holatlarini boshqaradi va monitoring qiladi.

3. TADQİQOT METODİKASİ

3.1 Raqamli model yaratish

- MATLAB/Simulink muhitida “Asynchronous Machine” blokidan foydalanildi.
- Yuklama, kuchlanish, rotor tezligi kabi parametrlar modelga kiritildi.
- Model real vaqtli ishlashi uchun Simulink Real-Time bloklari integratsiya qilindi.

3.2 PLC bilan integratsiya

- TIA Portal muhitida Siemens S7-1200 uchun PLC dastur yaratildi.
- Simulink va PLC o‘rtasida OPC UA protokoli orqali ma’lumot almashinuvi tashkil qilindi.
- HMI interfeys orqali foydalanuvchi monitoring va buyruqlarni kiritadi.

4. EKSPERİMENTAL QİSM

4.1 Sinov sharoitlari

- Laboratoriya stendida asinxron motor va PLC qurilmasi o‘rnatildi.
- 3 xil rejim sinovdan o‘tkazildi: yuksiz yurish, nominal yuklama, ortiqcha yuklama.

4.2 Olingan natijalar

Rejim	Tok (A)	Tezlik (rpm)	Moment (Nm)	PLC reaksiya vaqti (ms)
Yuksiz yurish	1.2	1480	0.5	12
Nominal yuklama	3.6	1445	4.2	15
Ortiqcha yuklama	5.8	1380	6.7	18

5. MUHOKAMA

Raqamli model va PLC boshqaruvi uyg‘unlashgan holda samarali ishladi. PLCning real vaqtli ishlash imkoniyati motor ishini tahlil qilish va muammolarni erta aniqlashga imkon berdi. Ushbu yondashuv o‘quv jarayonida laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlarini interaktiv va amaliyotga yaqin holatda tashkil etishga xizmat qiladi.

6. XULOSA

- Asinxron motorni Simulinkda modellashtirish va PLC orqali tahlil qilish metodikasi ishlab chiqildi.
- Sanoat real sharoitlarida qo‘llash mumkin bo‘lgan interaktiv va funksional tizim

yaratildi.

- Bu yondashuv texnik ta’limda amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish uchun ham dolzarbdir.

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ELEKTR MASHINALARI FANINING KASBIY TA’LIMDAGI O‘RNI VA MAZMUNI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada elektr mashinalari fanining kasbiy ta’limdagi tutgan o‘rni, uning mazmuni, zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda o‘qitishning ahamiyati va raqamli texnologiyalar bilan integratsiyalash imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, fan doirasida shakllantiriladigan kasbiy kompetensiyalar va ularni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi metodik yondashuvlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *elektr mashinalari, kasbiy ta’lim, kompetensiya, generator, motor, raqamli simulyatsiya..*

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THE ROLE AND CONTENT OF THE ELECTRICAL MACHINES COURSE IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Annatation: *This article highlights the role and content of the "Electrical Machines" course in vocational education, emphasizing its significance in alignment with modern industrial demands and the potential for integration with digital technologies. It also discusses the professional competencies developed within the framework of the subject and methodological approaches aimed at enhancing these competencies.*

Key words: *electrical machines, vocational education, competency, generator, motor, digital simulation.*

KİRİSH

Hozirgi kunda texnikaviy ta’lim yo‘nalishlarida elektr mashinalari fanining o‘rni beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu fan elektr energiyasini mexanik energiyaga va aksincha aylantiruvchi qurilmalar – generator va motorlarning tuzilishi, ishlash prinsipi, tavsifi va ulardan foydalanish uslublarini o‘rgatadi. Kasbiy ta’limda ushbu fan bo‘yicha chuqur bilimga ega bo‘lgan kadrlar elektr energiyasi tizimlarida samarali faoliyat yurita olishlari zarur.

ELEKTR MASHİNALARİ FANİNİNG MAZMUNİ

Elektr mashinalari fani generatorlar, transformatorlar, asinxron va sinxron motorlar, doimiy tok mashinalari, maxsus elektr mashinalar kabi qurilmalarning fizika-matematik asoslarini, modellarini, texnik parametrlarini, hisoblash usullarini va boshqaruv tamoyillarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Mazkur fan talabalarda nafaqat nazariy

bilim, balki amaliy ko‘nikmalarni ham shakllantiradi. Shu boisdan, fan tarkibida laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlari, simulyatsiya modellari, stend asosida o‘tkaziladigan tajribalar muhim o‘rin tutadi.

KASBİY TA’LİMDAGİ AHAMİYATİ

Elektr mashinalari bo‘yicha bilimga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislar sanoat, energetika, transport, avtomatika, mechatronika va boshqa ko‘plab sohalarda talab yuqori bo‘lgan kadrlar sirasiga kiradi. Kasbiy ta’limda ushbu fan asosida talabalar quyidagi kompetensiyalarni egallaydi:

- Elektr mashinalarining ish prinsipini tushunish
- Amaliy hisob-kitoblar va modellashtirish
- Avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlarida elektr mashinalar bilan ishlay olish
- Mehnat xavfsizligi va ekspluatatsiya madaniyati

Bu esa ularni real ishlab chiqarish sharoitlariga tayyorlaydi.

XULOSA

Elektr mashinalari fani kasbiy ta’lim tizimida muhim o‘quv predmeti bo‘lib, u orqali talabalarda kasbiy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar shakllanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalarni jalb qilgan holda fan mazmunini o‘qitish esa zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish talablariga mos kadrlar tayyorlashda muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

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AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN ELEKTR YURITMALARINI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada avtomatlashtirilgan elektr yuritmalar (AEY) tushunchasi, ularning tuzilishi, ishlash prinsipi, sanoat va maishiy sohalarda qo‘llanilishining afzalliklari hamda zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalari yoritilgan. Tahlillar PLC, sensor tizimlari va zamonaviy HMI interfeyslari asosida olib borilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *avtomatlashtirilgan elektr yuritma, PLC, sensor, HMI, chastota o‘zgartirgich, energiya samaradorligi.*

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ANALYSIS OF AUTOMATED ELECTRICAL PROCESSES

Annatation *This article presents the concept of automated electric drives (AED), their structure, operating principles, advantages in industrial and domestic applications, as well as modern control technologies. The analysis is carried out based on PLCs, sensor systems, and modern HMI interfaces.*

Key words: *automated electric drive, PLC, sensor, HMI, frequency converter, energy efficiency*

1. Kirish

Elektr yuritmalar sanoat texnologik jarayonlarining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy sanoatda elektr yuritmalarni avtomatlashtirish ishlab chiqarish unumdorligini oshirish, energiya tejamkorligini ta’minlash hamda inson omilidan kelib chiqadigan xatolarni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Avtomatlashtirilgan elektr yuritma — bu elektr dvigatel va unga bog‘liq mexanik tizimlarni elektron boshqaruv qurilmalari orqali ma’lum algoritm asosida ishlashini ta’minlovchi tizimdir.

2. Tuzilishi va asosiy komponentlar

AEY quyidagi asosiy qismlardan iborat:

- Elektr dvigatel (asinxron, sinxron, doimiy tok).
- Boshqaruv qurilmasi (PLC, mikroprotsessor, kontroller).
- Chastota o‘zgartirgich yoki soft-starter.
- O‘lchash va nazorat sensorlari (pozitsiya, tezlik, moment, oqim).
- Inson-mashina interfeysi (HMI).
- Himoya qurilmalari (avtomatlar, relelar).

3. Ishlash prinsipi

Boshqaruv tizimi (PLC yoki boshqa kontroller) sensorlardan kelayotgan ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlaydi va kerakli boshqaruv signalini dvigatelga uzatadi. Chastota o‘zgartirgich yordamida dvigatelning tezligi va momenti silliq o‘zgartiriladi.

Masalan, konveyer liniyalarida yuk hajmiga qarab dvigatel tezligini avtomatik moslashtirish orqali energiya tejaladi va uskunaning xizmat muddati uzayadi.

4. Afzalliklari

- Yuqori aniqlik va tezkorlik — jarayonni real vaqt rejimida boshqarish.
- Energiya samaradorligi — ortiqcha yuklanishning oldini olish.
- Uzoq xizmat muddati — mexanik qismlarga yuklamani optimallashtirish.
- Moslashuvchanlik — dasturiy ta’minot orqali boshqaruv algoritmlarini tez o‘zgartirish.
- Integratsiya — SCADA va IoT tizimlariga ulash imkoniyati.

5. Qo‘llanilish sohalari

- Metallurgiya va tog‘-kon sanoati.
- Neft-gaz sanoati.
- Qadoqlash va saralash liniyalari.
- Transport va logistika tizimlari.
- Maishiy texnika va “aqlli uy” tizimlari.

6. Zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalari

- PID-regulyatorlar asosida boshqaruv.
- Vektorlashgan boshqaruv (FOC).
- Sun’iy intellekt algoritmlari asosida optimallashtirish.
- Masofadan monitoring va boshqaruv (Industrial IoT).
- Energiya sarfini prediktiv boshqarish.

7. Xulosa

Avtomatlashtirilgan elektr yuritmalar sanoat va maishiy sohalarda yuqori samaradorlik, xavfsizlik va energiya tejamkorlikni ta’minlovchi muhim texnologik yechim hisoblanadi. PLC, sensor va HMI texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi bu tizimlarni yanada aqlli va ishonchli qilmoqda.

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INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATINING IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada hududlarda investitsiya faoliyatini keng jalb etish hamda uning iqtisodiy ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi, investitsiya, investorlar, soliq, jahon tajribasi.*

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ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

Abstract: *This article provides information on the wide attraction of investment activity in the regions and its economic significance.*

Keywords: *New Uzbekistan Development Strategy, investment, investors, tax, global experience.*

O'zbekiston Respublikasida iqtisodiyotning ustuvor tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish uchun investitsiyalarni jalb qilish siyosati – mavjud moliyaviy resurslar, vaqt va imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish, mamlakat iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirish hamda uning jahon iqtisodiy tizimiga integratsiyalashuvini rag'batlantirish orqali investitsiyalarni faol jalb qilish va ulardan oqilona foydalanishga qaratilgan. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi"da investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va hududlariga xorijiy, xususan, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish hamda ularning samarali boshqaruv mexanizmlarini joriy etish asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Mazkur siyosat doirasida investorlar uchun soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari, huquqiy kafolatlar va infratuzilma rivojini qo'llab-quvvatlash choralari amalga oshirilmoqda.

O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan buyon sanoatlashgan hududlarda iqtisodiy faollikni oshirish va investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning samaradorligini ta'minlash davlatimiz iqtisodiy siyosatining asosiy masalalaridan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Sanoatlashgan hududlarda investitsiya muhiti yaratish, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiyalash va rivojlantirish maqsadida iqtisodiyotning liberalizatsiyasi, davlat boshqaruvini takomillashtirish, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalarni jalb etishni rag'batlantirish, investorlarning davlat siyosatiga bo'lgan ishonchini mustahkamlash, shuningdek, investorlar bilan ishlashda davlat tuzilmalarining mas'uliyatini oshirish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga aralashuvni cheklash, litsenziyalash va ruxsat berish tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish, sanoat tarmoqlariga zarur infratuzilmani yaratish borasida keng ko'lamli tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

O’zbekistonda sanoatlashgan hududlarga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish jarayonini nazariy jihatdan tadqiq qilish, investitsiyalarni jalb etishning asosiy sharti bo‘lgan qulay investitsiya muhiti yaratish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish, iqtisodiyotga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va uning samaradorligini oshirish hamda shu orqali hududlarda iqtisodiy o‘sishni rag‘batlantirishni hozirgi davr sharoitlariga mos tarzda takomillashtirish zarurati mavjud. Shuningdek, sanoatlashgan hududlardagi investitsiya faoliyatini yanada faollashtirish va investorlarning global bozorlar bilan integratsiyasini qo‘llab-quvvatlash yo‘llarini izlash ham dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida ta’kidlaganidek, jahon tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, faol investitsiya siyosatini yuritgan davlatlar o‘z iqtisodiyotlarining barqaror o‘sishiga erishgan. Shu sababli, investitsiya – iqtisodiyotning asosiy dvigateli, o‘zbekcha aytganda, iqtisodiyotning yuragi deb atalishi haqli bo‘ladi. Investitsiyalar bilan birga, turli soha va tarmoqlarga, hududlarga yangi texnologiyalar, ilg‘or tajribalar, yuqori malakali mutaxassislar kirib keladi, tadbirkorlik esa tez rivojlanadi. Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy ko‘rsatkichi hisoblanadi, chunki ular ish o‘rinlarini yaratishga, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilishga va mamlakat raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

2024-yilda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi kapitalni jalb qilishda sezilarli muvaffaqiyatlarga erishdi. Bu o‘tgan yilga nisbatan investitsiyalarning 127,6% ga oshganida namoyon bo‘ldi.

Jami o‘zlashtirilgan mablag‘lar hajmi 493,7 trillion so‘mni, ya’ni o‘rtacha 12 651,54 so‘m/USD kursida 39,03 milliard AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi.

Iqtisodchi I.A.Blank mamlakatning investitsion jozibadorligini baholashda, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining investitsiya jozibadorligini aniqlash uchun uchta asosiy elementni ajratib ko'rsatadi: iqtisodiy tarmoqlar rivojlanishining istiqbolli darajasi, korxonalarning o'rtacha rentabellik darajasi va investitsiya tavakkalchiliklarini baholash. Mening fikrimcha, mamlakatning investitsion jozibadorligini baholashda, shuningdek, umumiy iqtisodiy rivojlanish, investitsiya infratuzilmasi, bozordagi munosabatlar va tijorat infratuzilmasining rivojlanish darajasi, investitsion faoliyat xavfsizligi holati va demografik tavsif kabi ko'rsatkichlar ham qo'shimcha sifatida hisobga olinishi kerak.

Rivojlangan davlatlarning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida investitsiyalar asosiy omil sifatida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Iqtisodiy o'sish darajasini aniqlashda esa, yalpi ichki mahsulot (YIM), yalpi milliy mahsulot (YMM), milliy daromadga nisbatan real daromadning oshishi, shuningdek, aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning o'sishi kabi ko'rsatkichlar alohida ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

Investitsion faoliyatni amalga oshirishda quyidagi asosiy bosqichlarga ajratish mumkin:

Birinchi bosqich – Investitsiyalashdan oldingi bosqich: Investitsion resurslarni jamlash va eng ko'p foyda keltiradigan ob'ektlarga investitsiya qilishni amalga oshirish jarayonlari.

Ikkinchi bosqich – Investitsiya qilish: Resurslarni kapital qo'yilmalarga aylantirish, ya'ni investitsion faoliyat ob'ektlariga investitsiyalarni transformatsiya qilish jarayoni. Bu bosqichda investorlar mablag'larni konkret investitsiya ob'ektlariga yo'naltiradilar.

Uchinchi bosqich – Resurslarni investitsiyalashga o'zgartirish jarayonini yakunlash: Yangi xarid qilish qiymatining yuzaga kelishini ifodalaydi. Bu bosqichda amalga oshirilgan investitsiyalar o'zgaradi va yangi qiymat yaratiladi.

To'rtinchi bosqich – Investitsion faoliyat maqsadining yakuniy realizatsiyasi: Investitsiyalashdan olingan daromadlar hisoblanadi. Bu bosqichda investorlar o'zlarining investitsiyalaridan kutilgan daromadni yoki foydani oladilar.

Bu bosqichlar investitsion faoliyatning har bir elementini to'g'ri boshqarish va muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Investitsiyalar jamoatning real kapitalini ko'paytirishga va iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlarining ishlab chiqarish salohiyatini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan muhim omildir. Tarmoqlar iqtisodioti uchun yangi texnologiyalar va investitsiyalarni joriy etish, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga, yangi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatlariga va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishga olib keladi. Yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali tashkilotlar nafaqat o'z ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini kengaytiradi, balki narxlarni kamaytirish va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash orqali raqobatda yutish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Shu bilan birga, investitsiyalar yordamida tashkilotlar o'z pozitsiyalarini mustahkamlab, global bozorda samarali faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, investitsiyalar mamlakatning doimiy rivojlanishini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular moliyaviy resurslarni samarali jamlash orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni tezlashtiradi, shuningdek, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini kengaytirish, yangi korxonalarni sotib olish va biznesning yangi yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish kabi vazifalarni hal qilishda yordam beradi. Bu jarayonda texnologiyalarni modernizatsiya qilish va innovatsiyalarni tatbiq etish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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THE ROLE OF THE LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACH IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *Teaching a foreign language cannot be limited to developing speaking skills in the language being studied. A foreign language should be considered as a means of promoting international communication, learning the culture of the language-speaking country. Consequently, the requirements for the level of proficiency in foreign languages are increasing, which necessitates constant search for new effective teaching tools and methods for teaching the "Foreign Language" discipline.*

Keywords*: intercultural competence, dialogue of cultures, linguocultural approach, intercultural education, integration.*

Introduction. In the field of foreign language teaching theory, this trend is manifested in the recognition of the fact that mastering a foreign language is, first of all, acquaintance with another culture, mastering new socio-cultural content.

Foreign, domestic educators and scientists note that in the process of teaching a foreign language, much attention is paid to the development of linguistic competence, while such important aspects as the cultural understanding of the language being studied, intercultural aspects of communication remain insufficiently covered. For example, M. Bennett writes that many students (and some teachers) consider language only as a means of communication, a method used by people to name objects and ideas of the surrounding physical and social world [2]. This viewpoint presents language as a collection of words connected together by rules, and its study appears to be a rather routine, tedious process of studying words and rules, replacing them to obtain the same meaning, but with another tool.

Main part. The current practice of teaching a foreign language at the university shows that students are not oriented towards intercultural education and upbringing due to insufficient knowledge in various fields of culture. As a consequence of ignoring linguocultural education, intolerance towards the manifestations of the peculiarities of the cultures of other nations and ethnic groups, the so-called linguistic chauvinism, is observed, which, in turn, leads to an unwillingness to consider any opinion other than one's own, which inevitably creates conflicts in everyday life. All of the above confirms the expediency of using linguocultural and communicative-cultural approaches in the process of teaching a foreign language, which is a modern method of education, as it contributes to the development and interaction of various competencies, including intercultural ones.

The concept of intercultural or cross-cultural competence in domestic and foreign literature emerged several decades ago [3]. Previously, the concept of only communicative competence was considered.

The ability to interpret and make statements in accordance with the communication situation and sociocultural rules of society is interpreted in modern teaching methodology as communicative competence. In modern foreign language teaching methodology, there is a wide variety of approaches to the concept of communicative competence. The most common is the three-level model, which confirms the unity of communicative and intercultural competencies.

Having such knowledge contributes to understanding the set of cultural references inherent in a linguistic society, i.e., cultural information known to a large number of the population. Moreover, this set is not constant, it changes and is supplemented, which is reflected, first of all, in the reports of the mass media. Also, students studying a foreign language must master the ability to interpret "some physical and psychological signs that determine social belonging within the culture of the language being studied," which is called "semiological consensus" [6, p. 15].

One of the important components of intercultural competence is worldview, or some set of ideas, representations, beliefs, judgments, and convictions common in a given society at a given moment.

Intercultural competence is a more complex and multi-component phenomenon in terms of its completeness than cultural competence. In the linguocultural approach to learning, intercultural competence is interpreted differently. Some scholars consider it as the ability of people of different genders and ages to exist peacefully and without mutual discrimination in one society, others as the ability to participate in a previously alien culture, and still others as an identity that integrates knowledge and behavioral patterns, based on the principles of pluralism of thinking and awareness of the historicity of cultural processes [7]. According to M. Bennett's definition, intercultural competence is the ability to interpret the conscious transmission of information (through language, gestures, signs), some unconscious hints (for example, body language), and customs in cultural styles different from your own [2].

Unfortunately, in methodological literature, the main difference between cultural and intercultural competence is not sufficiently highlighted. A student possessing intercultural competence is capable of consciously comparing cultures, identifying commonalities and differences in them, and determining their mutual influence. When forming intercultural competence, the main emphasis should be on empathy. In the formation of intercultural competence, the linguocultural approach in foreign language teaching implies the implementation of the principle of dialogue of cultures. Cultural dialogue is the philosophy of the relationship between cultures in contemporary multicultural communities.

Using a linguocultural approach in the formation of intercultural competence in foreign language teaching can help students to actualize in their minds attitudes towards the implementation of intercultural communication.

Conclusion. The main goal of learning is to master only the realities of the culture of the language being studied, which naturally can lead to the emergence of chauvinism, cultural intolerance, lack of tolerance, etc.

In this regard, there is a need to create appropriate pedagogical conditions for implementing the linguocultural approach in foreign language teaching and to organize this process based on the principles of intercultural learning.

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TYPOLOGY OF TERMS RELATED TO THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

Annotation. *This article covers the peculiarities of the typalogy of terms related to the oil and gas industry. Also, the term science, technology, production is given information on the correctness of the composition of a particular terminological system.*

Keywords: *Oil-Gas, term, substances, oil-gas geophysics, oxygen, okis aluminium, vodnaya phase, hydrocarbon, petroleynium ether.*

Terminology is an independent branch of any national language and is closely related to professional activity. A term is a component of a specific terminological system related to a specific field of science, technology, and production, the conceptual content of which is determined by its place in the system.

The oil and gas industry consists of a sequence of difficult and complex work processes. In particular, the oil and gas industry refers to the following set of works: exploration work, well construction work, extraction work, transportation activities, oil refining, oil sales, gas processing, and the processing of its products.

This chain includes the possibility of rational use of the raw material base of work carried out in the oil and gas industry, as well as the intensity of capital, which is highly assessed in terms of investment activity and the level of risk. The main features of the oil and gas industry are the non-renewability of extracted resources and the limited location of oil and gas wells in terms of productivity.

The terminology of the oil and gas industry is generally divided into 2 terminological types: 1) oil and gas extraction; 2) oil and gas processing.

Our analysis of terminological units allowed us to identify the following thematic groups:

1) articles;
2) oil and gas geophysics;
3) oil and gas refining products;
4) properties of substances and products of oil and gas processing;
5) technological processes and operations;
6) equipment and machinery;
7) participants in the production, transportation and sale of products in the oil and gas industry;
8) documents in the field of oil and gas production.

"Substances" terms: oxygen / oxygen, oxyalumin / aluminum oxide, silica gel / silica gel, water phase / aqueous phase, high-octant additive / high-octant additive, distillate / distillate, light distillate / light distillate, fraction / fraction, hydrocarbon / hydrocarbon, light hydrocarbon / light hydrocarbon, marginal hydrocarbons / marginal hydrocarbons, saturated hydrocarbons / saturated hydrocarbons, dienes / dienes, isomerizate / isomerizate, petroleum ether / petroleum ether, fullerene / fullerene, petroleum cracking gas / petroleum cracking gas, alkanes / alkanes.

"Petroleum-gas processing products" terms: oil / Oil, gas / Gas, natural gas / Natural gas, liquefied gas / liquefied gas, asphalt / asphalt, bitumen / bitumen, liquid bitumen / liquid bitumen, construction bitumen / construction bitumen, insulating bitumen / insulation bitumen, propane / propane, butane / butane, jet fuel / jet fuel, defoamer / defoamer, fuel / fuel, diesel fuel / diesel fuel, paraffins / paraffins, rubber / rubber, dump tails / dump tails, lubricant / lubricant, demulsifier /demulsifier, Tar / Tar, gasoline / gasoline, heavy gasoline / heavy gasoline, wax / wax, petroleum jelly / petroleum jelly, rubber / rubber, petroleum semi-manufactures / oil semi-production.

In the context of the formation of new economic relations, the state provided significant assistance to the main branches of industry, such as enterprises of the fuel and energy complex. The main directions of state policy in this area are defined as ensuring fuel independence by increasing oil and gas condensate production. The following typological features of terms related to the oil and gas industry were identified (see Table 1):

Typology of terms related to the oil and gas industry

Table 1.

№	Typology of terms of the oil and gas industry		Examples of terms
	Drilling	Participation of "RLG International Inc."	JSC "Uzbekneftegaz," Project "Improving the operational efficiency of well drilling and overhaul," "Diagnostics"
	s transmission system	reduction of natural gas losses	
	Hydrogen energy	energy resources	
	orporate credit rating	In order to obtain a corporate credit rating of JSC "Uzbekneftegaz," systematic work is being carried out in cooperation with international rating agencies "Fitch," "Moody's," and "Standard & Poor's" and investment banks.	Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's, CITI Group, JP Morgan, Mitsubishi UFG, Gazprombank
	Mining	ongoing reforms in the oil and gas sector	energy-saving technologies, machinery and equipment, fields of geological exploration, extraction, transportation, processing and sale of hydrocarbon raw materials, newly discovered and previously

			suspended deposits, long-term developed reserves
	Processing	profitability of expanding natural gas processing	synthetic liquid fuel based on purified methane, polyethylene, polypropylene, polymer products, gas chemical cluster

In conclusion, the typology of terms related to the oil and gas industry allows grouping them by such topics as substances, oil and gas geophysics, oil and gas processing products, properties of oil and gas processing substances and products, technological processes and operations, equipment and devices, participants in production, transportation and sale in the oil and gas industry, documents in the field of oil and gas production. This requires identifying difficulties in translating texts related to the oil and gas industry.

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MEASURES TO MAINTAIN WORKABILITY AND PREVENT FATIGUE

Annotation: *This article provides information on maintenance of work capacity of working employees and measures to prevent burnout during work, periods of change in work capacity and burnout during the work shift.*

Key words: *Organism, fatigue symptoms, parabiosis, work ability, end of shift, tired person, cerebral hemisphere, attention, hard work, central nervous system, braking process, , disease, productivity, rest, working day*

Labor is purposeful activity of people aimed at creating material and spiritual wealth. When a person influences the environment, changes it and adapts it to his needs, he creates conditions not only for his own living, but also for the development and progress of society[1,2,3,4].

The labor process is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Its main form is the use of human power, the relationship of workers with the means of mutual production (labor tools and materials) and the mutual relations of workers in production on the horizontal (relationship of participation in the general labor process), as well as on the vertical (relationship between the leader and the employee). The role of work in the development of man and society is manifested not only in the creation of material and spiritual wealth in the process of work designed to satisfy people's needs, but also the workers themselves improve their skills, reveal their abilities, enrich their knowledge[5,6,7,8,9].

In the course of work, a decrease in the body's ability to work can be observed, if it is objectively assessed as fatigue, and subjectively, a feeling of fatigue occurs.

Convenient work for people who are engaged in any kind of work labor protection is seriously engaged in creating conditions. Comfortable working conditions are defined as the creation of technological processes that are less stressful and consume less energy as a result of work, and use them in production, as well as organizing rest at the right time. In this it is important to use modern tools and equipment for production.

A person's work capacity, or the ability to maintain the required level of work capacity as long as possible without changing the quality of work, depends on several factors. The most important of these are training and exercise, emotional state, fatigue and environmental conditions[10,11,12,13,14].

Training refers to general changes that occur in the body as a result of repeated work and help to increase work ability.

Exercise refers to the processes expressed by the increase of work capacity in relation to a certain activity in the body.

The state of fatigue usually occurs with a specific sensation defined by the term "fatigue". Emotional state can have a significant effect on performance: a good emotional state leads to an increase in performance, and a negative emotional state leads to a decrease in performance.

Fatigue is defined as a decrease in work ability that occurs as a result of performing heavy, demanding or continuous work and is expressed by the deterioration of work results in terms of quantity and quality.

Fatigue is a reversible physiological state. However, if the work capacity is not restored before the start of the next work period, the fatigue becomes more and more intense and passes into the stage of extreme fatigue. causes the development of pathology. This, in turn, causes an increase in the number of injuries[15,16,17].

At the same time, after the cessation of work, the symptoms of exhaustion are eliminated, and some favorable processes are observed in the body, muscles, and the activity of the regulatory systems, which are considered in the training of athletes. However, fatigue that occurs in production is an unpleasant phenomenon, because it causes a decrease in labor productivity and an increase in general and occupational diseases.

Among the numerous hypotheses that explain the nature of fatigue, the theory of the central nervous system is the most well-founded and accepted by occupational physiologists[18,19,20].

Changes in the central nervous system in the process of work occur in three phases:

1. Inertia braking. This situation is observed at the beginning of the work. Its duration depends on the qualification of the employee.
2. Performance arousal.
3. Protective braking is a sign of exhaustion.

Changes that occur in the central nervous system after work:

1. Excitement after work.
2. Continued braking.
3. Recovery of excitement.

Excited states are called parabiosis after a series of stages, passing to inhibition. In this case, the process loses its oscillating wave character and becomes permanent. The tension develops as a result of frequent continuous impulses from the working muscles and internal organs to the nerve centers. In this case, the center of inhibition appears in the afferent centers of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres, while other zones are functionally affected by the center of inhibition. closeness or distance and the series can be in the state of excitation and inhibition due to other reasons. Regardless of this, the slowness of the braking process is noted in them, one of the permanent and characteristic signs of fatigue is a violation of

movement coordination. This can sometimes be seen with the eyes, for example, when a person's body sways after hard work, and a tired person staggers a little.

Legal changes in labor capacity at work are observed in a certain phase. First, there is an induction phase, during which the working capacity gradually increases and reaches its maximum level during the first 30 minutes to 11/2 hours. After that, a stable high stage of work capacity begins, lasting 11/2 -3 hours. And finally, signs of fatigue appear for the first half of the working day after the lunch break, and for the second half before the end of the shift, i.e., the phase of decrease in working ability is noted .

In fatigue, the quality indicators of labor deteriorate, during the work process, errors occur due to the invalid output of the product, slightly lower product development, and decreased attention.

Fatigue can be determined by a number of physiological indicators. Tiredness during work, i.e. lack of interest in work, deterioration of the attention function, decrease in muscle endurance, and sometimes strength, indicate the occurrence of fatigue.

The importance of proper organization of work and rest in the prevention of fatigue and its prevention.

Fatigue in long-term work is vital, it is necessary to fight against it, and it is important to be able to prevent the development of fatigue. Ways to prevent fatigue can be divided into several groups. General technical, hygienic and physiological.

1. General technical measures
2. Improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions of work.

Physiological measures include the following.

a) Rational organization of work process

b) Doing exercises

c) Creating a rational order of rest and work.

Movements should correspond to the physiological and anatomic characteristics of the body. Exercise also plays a big role in preventing fatigue.

It should also be noted that the length of the working day, i.e. shortening the working day, is important in preventing burnout.

The organization of rest in the work process is important in preventing burnout. This thing is organized in South Korea. During the lunch period from 12^{00} to 13^{00} hours, the working workers sleep and rest. This, in turn, preserves the health of workers, and does not cause fatigue. Productivity increases and quality products are developed

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ETIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF VIRAL HEPATITIS B

Abstract. *Viral hepatitis B remains one of the most significant infectious diseases worldwide, affecting more than 250 million people chronically. The etiological agent, hepatitis B virus (HBV), is a DNA virus of the Hepadnaviridae family with unique replication mechanisms involving reverse transcription. Epidemiologically, HBV is transmitted through parenteral, sexual, and perinatal routes, with prevalence varying widely across regions.*

Keywords: *Hepatitis B, HBV, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, hepatocellular carcinoma, chronic infection.*

Introduction. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a major global public health problem. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 296 million people live with chronic HBV infection, causing approximately 820,000 deaths annually due to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Despite the availability of effective vaccines and antiviral therapies, HBV remains highly prevalent in many parts of the world.

Etiology of viral hepatitis B. The causative agent of viral hepatitis B is the hepatitis B virus (HBV), a small, enveloped virus belonging to the family Hepadnaviridae, genus Orthohepadnavirus. HBV is remarkable for its compact genome, overlapping reading frames, and unique replication cycle that involves reverse transcription of an RNA intermediate, a feature more typical of retroviruses [5].

Viral structure and morphology. The complete infectious particle, known as the Dane particle, has a diameter of approximately 42 nm. It consists of:

Outer envelope containing the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) proteins (small, middle, and large forms). These proteins are essential for viral entry into hepatocytes and are also the major targets for neutralizing antibodies.

Inner nucleocapsid, composed of hepatitis B core antigen (HBcAg) and enclosing the partially double-stranded DNA genome together with viral polymerase. In addition to infectious particles, HBV produces large quantities of non-infectious spherical and filamentous subviral particles containing only HBsAg. These particles act as decoys for the host immune system, contributing to immune evasion [3].

Genome organization. The HBV genome is a circular DNA molecule of about 3.2 kilobases. It contains four overlapping open reading frames (ORFs):

1. S gene – encodes surface antigens (HBsAg), which exist in three forms and are essential for viral entry and vaccine development.

2. C gene – encodes the nucleocapsid protein (HBcAg) and the secreted HBeAg, which modulates immune tolerance and serves as a marker of active viral replication.

3. P gene – encodes the viral polymerase, which has reverse transcriptase, DNA polymerase, and RNase H activities. This multifunctional enzyme enables viral replication from RNA templates.

4. X gene – encodes the HBx protein, which acts as a transcriptional regulator, interferes with host signaling pathways, and contributes to viral persistence and hepatocarcinogenesis [2].

Routes of transmission. HBV is transmitted through several well-established pathways: Parenteral transmission: exposure to infected blood through transfusions, invasive medical procedures, or sharing of contaminated needles. Sexual transmission: unprotected intercourse with an infected partner, a common mode in low-prevalence countries. Vertical (perinatal) transmission: from mother to child during delivery, the predominant route in high-endemic regions. Household transmission: less common but possible through shared items (razors, toothbrushes) contaminated with blood [Lok, McMahon, 2022].

Genetic diversity.HBV exhibits extensive genetic variability, with at least 10 recognized genotypes (A–J) and multiple subgenotypes. These genotypes differ in geographical distribution, clinical presentation, and therapeutic response. For instance:

Genotype C (prevalent in East Asia) is associated with a higher risk of cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Genotype A (common in North America and Europe) responds better to interferon therapy.

Genotype D (frequent in the Mediterranean and Middle East)is linked with more severe liver disease and higher rates of HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis [3].

Epidemiology. The global distribution of HBV infection is heterogeneous:

-High prevalence regions (>8%): Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and the Pacific.

-Intermediate prevalence (2–7%): Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, parts of South America.

-Low prevalence (<2%): North America, Western Europe, Australia.

The main determinants of epidemiological trends include vaccination programs, socio-economic conditions, healthcare standards, and cultural practices. Perinatal transmission plays a dominant role in high-prevalence areas, while parenteral and sexual routes are more common in low-prevalence countries.

Pathogenesis of viral hepatitis B. The pathogenesis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is determined by the interaction between the virus and the host immune system. HBV itself is not directly cytopathic; instead, most of the liver injury results from immune-mediated mechanisms aimed at clearing the virus [5,6].

Acute infection and immune clearance. After entering hepatocytes and establishing covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA) in the nucleus, HBV begins replication and expression of viral proteins. In individuals with a competent immune system, infection induces a strong adaptive immune response, especially by CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs), which recognize viral peptides presented on hepatocytes and mediate cell lysis. This immune attack is responsible for liver inflammation and elevated aminotransferases observed during acute hepatitis [5].

Chronic infection and immune tolerance. When infection occurs perinatally or in early childhood, the immature immune system often fails to mount an effective antiviral response. As a result, HBV persists and chronic infection develops [2,7]. The natural course of chronic HBV infection typically includes several phases:

1. Immune tolerance phase: High viral replication (HBeAg positive, high HBV DNA), but minimal liver damage due to weak immune activity.

2. Immune clearance phase: The immune system begins attacking infected hepatocytes, leading to hepatic necroinflammation and fluctuating liver enzyme levels.

3. Inactive carrier phase: HBV replication decreases (low or undetectable HBV DNA), inflammation subsides, but cccDNA persists in hepatocytes.

4. Reactivation phase: HBV replication may increase again due to viral mutations, immune suppression, or other triggers, causing renewed liver damage. These dynamic phases explain the variable clinical course of chronic hepatitis B [3,8].

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EPIPHANIC PLOT NARRATIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CHILDREN’S LITERATURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF M. IBROHIMOVA AND C. S. LEWIS

Annotation: *This article explores the epiphanic plot narrative as a structural and thematic element in children’s literature, focusing on selected works by the Uzbek author M. Ibrohimova and the English writer C. S. Lewis. The study examines how moments of sudden insight, revelation, or self-discovery function as turning points in children’s narratives, influencing character development, thematic depth, and moral instruction. Through a comparative analysis, it identifies both universal and culturally specific manifestations of the epiphany, drawing attention to the interplay between cultural tradition, moral pedagogy, and narrative technique.*

Keywords: *Epiphany, children’s literature, narrative structure, M. Ibrohimova, C. S. Lewis, cross-cultural comparison, moral pedagogy, literary analysis.*

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK BOLALAR ADABIYOTIDA EPIFANILI SYUJET NARRATIVLARI: M. IBROHIMOVA VA C. S. LEWIS ASARLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada bolalar adabiyotida epifanili syujet narrativi strukturaviy va tematik element sifatida o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot o‘zbek yozuvchisi M. Ibrohimova hamda ingliz adibi C. S. Lewisning ayrim asarlari misolida olib borilib, kutilmagan tushuncha, vahiy yoki o‘zini anglash lahzalari bolalar hikoyalarida burilish nuqtasi sifatida qanday ishlashini tahlil qiladi. Ushbu lahzalar qahramon xarakteri rivojiga, mavzu yuksalishiga hamda axloqiy tarbiyaga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil orqali epifaniyaning umumiy va madaniyatga xos ko‘rinishlari aniqlanadi hamda madaniy an’ana, axloqiy pedagogika va narrativ uslub o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro aloqaga e’tibor qaratiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Epifaniya, bolalar adabiyoti, narrativ struktura, M. Ibrohimova, C. S. Lewis, madaniyatlararo qiyos, axloqiy pedagogika, adabiy tahlil.*

Children's literature, in every tradition, carries within it a responsibility that extends beyond storytelling—it is both a source of delight and an instrument of moral and intellectual formation. When a young reader encounters a story, the journey is rarely linear; there are moments in which the narrative shifts suddenly, where a character's understanding of themselves or the world deepens in an instant. Such moments are what literary theory terms *epiphanies*—sudden insights that transform the trajectory of the plot and the consciousness of the character. In the works of M. Ibrohimova, one of the most distinctive contemporary voices in Uzbek children's prose, and C. S. Lewis, whose *Chronicles of Narnia* have become a touchstone of English-language children's literature, the epiphany functions as a key narrative device that bridges the child's imaginative engagement with the text and their gradual acquisition of moral sensibilities.

In Uzbek literature, the didactic tradition has always been deeply intertwined with oral storytelling. Folktales, legends, and everyday moral anecdotes have provided a framework in which epiphanic moments are not merely private realizations but public, socially embedded recognitions. Ibrohimova's narratives often root these moments in encounters with elders, in the wisdom of ordinary rural life, or in the observation of natural phenomena that quietly reveal profound truths. These revelations are often sensory—linked to the smells of a kitchen, the changing colors of a field at dusk, or the sound of a lullaby—where the child protagonist begins to understand the values of respect, responsibility, and perseverance. The narrative subtly signals the epiphany, often without dramatizing it in overt language, allowing the reader to share in the character's internal shift.

By contrast, C. S. Lewis draws on the Western Christian tradition, with its emphasis on divine intervention, moral choice, and personal salvation. His epiphanic moments are frequently mediated by symbolic figures such as Aslan, or by enchanted objects and magical landscapes that serve as metaphors for spiritual truths. In *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, Edmund's transformation is marked by the recognition of Aslan's self-sacrifice. The scene is charged with Biblical resonance, drawing on the Passion narrative, and the moral insight is framed as a personal turning point in Edmund's journey from selfishness to loyalty. Lewis's use of allegory means that the epiphany often carries a double function: it advances the plot and simultaneously reveals the author's theological vision.

Both authors position the epiphany at structurally critical points in their narratives. In Ibrohimova's *Oydinda Suhbat* ("Conversation in the Moonlight"), the moment of realization comes in a quiet scene where a young boy listens to his grandmother under the pale glow of the moon. Her stories, threaded with the hardships she endured, awaken in him a sense of gratitude and an eagerness to contribute to the household. The epiphany here is communal: it restores the harmony of the domestic sphere and reinforces intergenerational bonds. In Lewis's work, by contrast, the pivotal insight often propels the character toward action in a larger, mythic quest, such as joining the final battle or making a decisive moral choice.

The cultural frameworks surrounding these authors profoundly shape how the epiphany is staged. In Uzbek narratives, the moment of insight frequently resolves

tension by reaffirming shared social values; in English narratives of Lewis's kind, it may lead the character to embrace an individual moral destiny. This difference reflects broader patterns in cultural attitudes toward the self: one embedded in community, the other defined in part by personal moral accountability before a divine order.

There are also stylistic divergences. Ibrohimova employs realistic description and the rhythms of everyday speech, even when the subject matter is emotionally charged, allowing the reader to feel that the revelation is attainable in their own lives. Lewis, however, often layers his prose with elevated diction, poetic imagery, and an undercurrent of mystery, making the epiphany feel like an extraordinary gift bestowed upon the worthy. Yet despite these differences, both rely on the reader's capacity to recognize change in the protagonist's inner life, and both trust that such recognition will leave an imprint on the reader as well.

The universal appeal of the epiphanic narrative lies in its ability to compress moral transformation into a single, memorable instant. For children, whose moral and imaginative faculties are still in formation, these moments can be particularly resonant. A revelation in a story can become a reference point in the child's own moral reasoning, a remembered moment when fiction illuminated life. That is why epiphanies in children's literature, whether arising from a moonlit conversation in a rural Uzbek village or a lion's sacrifice in a magical wood, retain their power long after the story is finished.

In examining these two authors side by side, it becomes clear that the epiphany serves not only as a structural pivot but also as a cultural mirror. Ibrohimova's characters awaken to the moral textures of ordinary life, guided by family and community; Lewis's characters awaken to a cosmic order, guided by allegorical forces. Yet in both, the reader is invited to share in the joy, the solemnity, and the enduring clarity that comes when a truth—long gestating—finally reveals itself.

Conclusion

The phenomenon of epiphany in children's literature serves not only as a pivotal plot device but also as a powerful means of enhancing the educational and moral value of a literary work. In the creative output of M. Ibrohimova and C. S. Lewis, this phenomenon emerges from different cultural contexts, yet both authors share the same goal — to involve the reader in the character's inner transformation and, through this process, to strengthen the reader's worldview and moral compass.

Ibrohimova conveys epiphany through depictions of real-life situations, family values, and folk wisdom, while Lewis uses allegorical figures, religious symbolism, and fantastical worlds. For Ibrohimova, the epiphany often appears as a collective awakening and a renewed appreciation of shared values, whereas for Lewis, it is closely linked to personal moral choice and spiritual redemption.

Both authors' works demonstrate that epiphanic plots have a strong emotional and intellectual impact on readers. Young audiences draw personal lessons from the experiences of the characters, which in turn influence their future moral decisions. Thus, epiphanic narratives should be recognized as a significant artistic device that

expands the aesthetic and educational potential of children's literature, transcending cultural boundaries.

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THE ROLE OF THE SMM IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT: *In today's globalized world, educational institutions operate in a highly competitive environment where effective marketing strategies—particularly through social media marketing—are crucial for attracting students, faculty, and funding. This article explores the role of SMM in strengthening the reputation and outreach of universities, analyzing best practices, tools, and challenges involved in implementing successful social media strategies within the academic sector.*

KEYWORDS: *Social media marketing, higher educational institution, marketing strategies*

INTRODUCTION. Social media marketing has become an essential tool for businesses of all sizes. Its power lies in the ability to connect with customers, build brand awareness, and drive sales in a dynamic and engaging environment. Unlike traditional marketing methods, social media offers a unique blend of direct interaction (24/7), data-driven insights, cost-effectiveness making it a vital component of any modern marketing strategy. This exploration delves into the key benefits of social media marketing (Figure 1) highlighting its impact on connection, interaction, data collection, target audience engagement, cost-efficiency and evaluation.

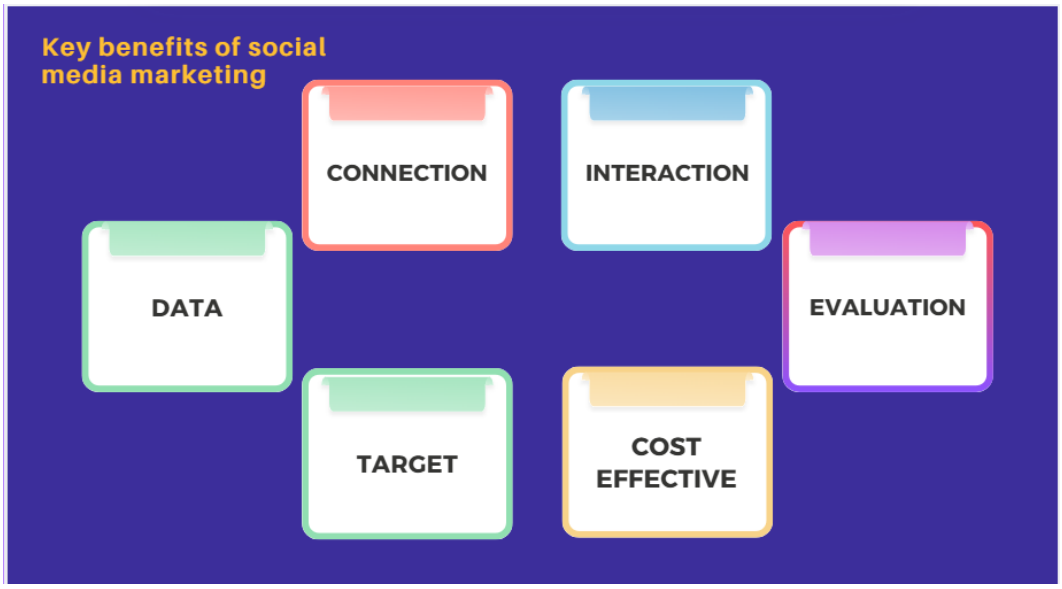


Figure 1. Key benefits of social media marketing

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Let's briefly outline the key advantages of SMM mentioned above. Social media allows businesses to interact with their customers in real time. Through

comments, direct messages or other features on various platforms, companies can respond quickly to customer inquiries and concerns. Social media platforms provide real-time interaction, transforming marketing from a passive broadcast to an active dialogue. Businesses can leverage polls, quizzes, live videos, and interactive contests to encourage active participation and gather valuable feedback.

One of the most significant advantages of social media marketing is the access to a wealth of data on customer demographics, interests and behaviors. Also competitor data (brand sentiment, marketing strategies, etc) and market data: industry trends, innovations, foreign companies experience available social media platforms.

The key benefit of social media are the maximum opportunities for precise targeting according to geography, interests, habits, and demographics.

Compared to traditional advertising methods such as TV commercials or billboards, social media ads tend to be less expensive while still being highly effective at reaching targeted audiences.

Another significant advantage of social media marketing is its ability to track and evaluate results through analytics. This data provides insights into how well campaigns perform ensuring that businesses make informed decisions when developing future strategies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research explores the role, potential, and effectiveness of SMM (Social Media Marketing) tools in the education system of Uzbekistan using a comprehensive, mixed-methods approach. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied. The primary methodologies included surveys, interviews, content analysis and secondary analysis of statistical data.

In the first stage, the official social media pages (Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube) of various higher education institutions across Uzbekistan were analyzed. The content analysis method was based on the theoretical frameworks of A. Krippendorff (2004) and N. Weber (1990). The analysis focused on the level of interactivity, audience engagement, and user participation on these platforms.

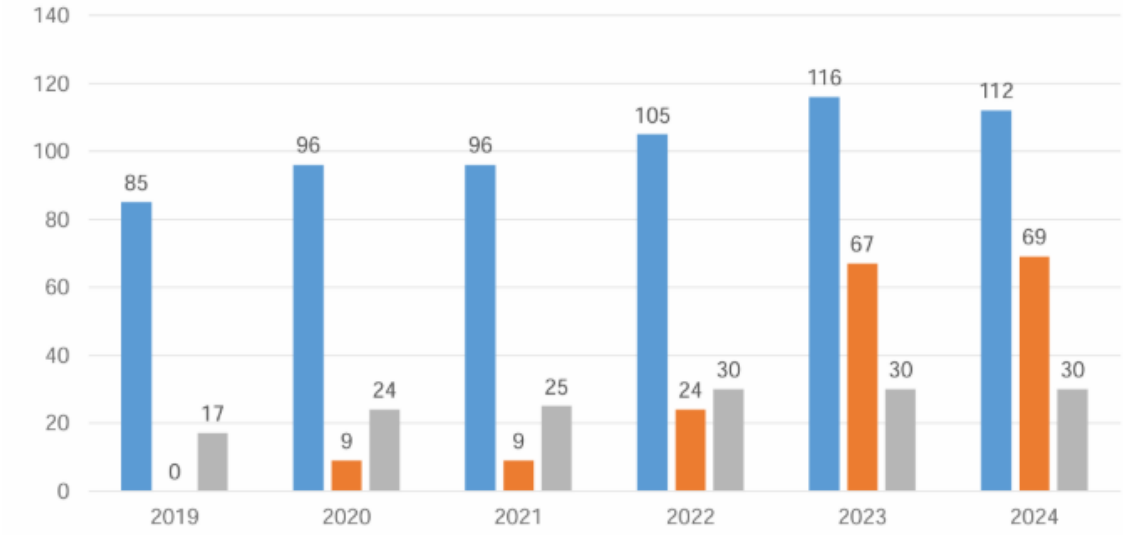
In the second stage, a survey was conducted among more than 250 respondents, including teachers and students. The survey questions were designed to assess the impact of SMM on educational efficiency, information exchange, motivation enhancement, and the interactivity of the learning process.

The interview method was applied in a semi-structured format with university administrators as well as SMM specialists. These interviews explored content strategies, challenges and solutions, and the role of SMM in branding and digital image formation in the education sector.

The following scholars' works served as key theoretical foundations for the research: Philip Kotler was a pioneer in marketing theory; his book Marketing 4.0 emphasizes the role of digital communication in modern education. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) who had theories on social media and user engagement were central to the study. Gulbahor Yusupova (TUIT) – her articles on digital

transformation and the integration of SMM in Uzbekistan's educational context were closely analyzed. Qodirov N. and Karimov S.'s, E.S.Melinchuk's works on internet marketing and media communication, particularly in the higher education sphere, were also utilized in this research.

Data analysis was carried out using SPSS and Excel software, employing chi-square tests, correlation coefficients, and regression analysis to derive statistically grounded results. This methodological approach provided a structured and in-depth understanding of the role and effectiveness of SMM in the educational system of Uzbekistan.



* https://gov.uz/oz/edu/news/view/19441

Figure 2. Number of higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan (2019-2024 y)

Governmental higher educational institutions
Non-governmental higher educational institutions
Foreign higher educational institutions

Over the past five years, the number of higher education institutions has shown a remarkable growth, doubling in size, as depicted in the diagram. That's why in the highly competitive educational landscape of Uzbekistan, developing a strong SMM (Social Media Marketing) presence is no longer optional — it is essential. Each educational institution must invest in effective digital communication to attract, engage, and retain its audience. A well-executed SMM strategy not only enhances visibility but also builds trust and strengthens the institution's brand in the eyes of students, parents, and partners.

SMM requires clearly defined goals and objectives, a solid understanding of the target audience, and evaluation of the effectiveness of implemented activities. Universities seeking to make effective use of SMM must first understand why social

media users should be interested in their brand, their marketing efforts, and their educational services.

In this article, we will discuss how to properly organize an SMM strategy for an educational institution, what methods to use to improve marketing effectiveness on social media, and how to build communication and trust with the audience through online platforms.

1. Defining the Target Audience

The first step in creating an effective SMM strategy is defining the target audience. For educational institutions, the main audience groups are:

- ✓ Prospective students
- ✓ Current students
- ✓ Parents
- ✓ Alumni
- ✓ Academic staff
- ✓ Potential employers

Each of these groups has its own interests and needs. For example, prospective students are interested in information about academic programs, admission requirements, and student life. Parents, on the other hand, seek information about the institution's reputation and learning environment. Therefore, before launching an active social media presence, it's important to analyze the needs of each audience segment.

2. Choosing the Right Platforms

Not all social media platforms are equally suitable for promoting educational institutions. The most popular platforms include: Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn. When selecting platforms, it's essential to consider where your target audience is most active and what types of content they prefer.

3. Creating a Content Strategy

Content is the foundation of any SMM strategy. Creating high-quality and diverse content will help attract and retain the audience's interest. Here are some content types to include in your strategy:

Educational posts – Share helpful tips, study materials, and news from the world of education.

Visual content – Photos of the learning process, events, and student life help build a positive image of your institution.

Video content – Recording lectures, masterclasses, and interviews with teachers and students offers deeper insight into your institution.

Success stories – Highlight stories of graduates who have achieved career success.

Event posts – Announce and cover events such as open days, fairs, and conferences.

It's important that content is varied, platform-appropriate, and updated regularly. Social media marketing specialist at higher educational institution need to create a content plan that includes topics, publication dates, and content formats.

4. Engaging with the Audience

One of the key aspects of SMM is engaging with your audience. Don't forget to reply to comments, messages, and questions. Conduct online polls, contests, and

quizzes to boost engagement. The goal is to build a community where users can share their opinions and receive timely responses.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, all the given ideas, social media marketing in education play a crucial role in attracting students, enhancing institutional reputation, and ensuring long-term growth. However, to maximize the benefits of SMM, institutions must develop clear strategies tailored to their target audiences, create engaging and relevant content, and actively interact with their followers. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, embracing social media marketing will remain a critical component for higher education institutions striving to remain competitive and relevant in the modern educational environment.

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ANALYSIS OF COMPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MENINGOENCEPHALITIS OF VARIOUS ETIOLOGIES IN ADULTS

Abstract. *Meningoencephalitis, an inflammatory process involving both the meninges and brain parenchyma, remains a critical neurological condition with high morbidity and mortality rates in adults. Etiologies include bacterial, viral, fungal, and autoimmune origins, each associated with a distinct clinical course and outcome. Complications range from acute neurological syndromes such as seizures, cerebral edema, and hydrocephalus, to long-term sequelae including cognitive decline, hearing loss, and epilepsy. The prognosis largely depends on the etiological agent, timeliness of diagnosis, and adequacy of treatment. This review summarizes the main complications and consequences of meningoencephalitis of different etiologies in adults, with emphasis on pathophysiological mechanisms and clinical implications.*

Keywords: *meningoencephalitis, complications, adults, etiology, neurological sequelae, prognosis*

Introduction. Meningoencephalitis is a severe inflammatory disorder that simultaneously affects the meninges and cerebral tissue. Its global burden is considerable, with bacterial and viral forms being most common in adults. Despite modern advances in neuroimaging, microbiological diagnostics, and antimicrobial therapy, mortality remains high, ranging from 10–30% depending on the etiology, and up to 50% of survivors develop neurological sequelae [1]. This article reviews the major complications and long-term outcomes of meningoencephalitis of various etiologies in adults, focusing on clinical relevance and prognostic significance.

Etiology of meningoencephalitis. Meningoencephalitis in adults arises from a wide spectrum of infectious and non-infectious causes.

The most common are bacterial and viral infections, while fungal and autoimmune etiologies are less frequent but clinically important.

Bacterial causes. The most frequent pathogens are Streptococcus pneumoniae and Neisseria meningitidis. Pneumococcal meningoencephalitis is associated with the highest morbidity and mortality among bacterial causes, often leading to severe neurological sequelae [3]. Listeria monocytogenes is a significant cause in elderly and immunocompromised adults, frequently resulting in brainstem involvement and cranial nerve palsies [3].

Viral causes. Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) is the most common sporadic cause of viral encephalitis in adults, characterized by necrotizing

inflammation of the temporal lobes, often resulting in cognitive impairment and epilepsy [2]. Other viral agents include enteroviruses, arboviruses (such as West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus), and varicella-zoster virus. Arboviral infections tend to follow epidemic patterns and can lead to widespread brain inflammation with high mortality [1].

Fungal causes. Cryptococcus neoformans remains the leading fungal cause, especially in HIV-positive patients and other immunocompromised adults. Cryptococcal meningoencephalitis develops insidiously, often with increased intracranial pressure and chronic neurological complications [4].

Autoimmune and parainfectious causes. Autoimmune encephalitis (such as anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis) and post-infectious syndromes can mimic infectious meningoencephalitis. These etiologies are increasingly recognized in adults, particularly in younger populations, and may present with psychiatric symptoms and seizures [1,5].

Thus, the etiology of meningoencephalitis is heterogeneous, and accurate identification of the causative factor is crucial for targeted therapy and prognosis.

Complications of meningoencephalitis. Complications of meningoencephalitis are divided into acute (occurring during the active phase) and long-term (persisting after recovery). They largely determine the prognosis and quality of life of patients.

Acute complications. Cerebral edema and intracranial hypertension.

Brain swelling is one of the most severe acute complications, leading to increased intracranial pressure (ICP) and brain herniation. It is particularly common in bacterial meningoencephalitis due to massive inflammatory exudation and disruption of the blood-brain barrier [3].

Seizures and status epilepticus. Seizures occur in 30–40% of adults with viral or bacterial meningoencephalitis. In HSV encephalitis, seizures are often focal and associated with temporal lobe involvement. The occurrence of status epilepticus significantly increases mortality [2,1].

Hydrocephalus. Obstruction of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pathways by inflammatory exudate may lead to acute or chronic hydrocephalus. This complication is common in tuberculous and cryptococcal meningoencephalitis, where the basal meninges are predominantly affected [4].

Cerebrovascular complications. Meningoencephalitis may provoke cerebral vasculitis, ischemic stroke, and intracerebral hemorrhage. This is particularly characteristic of HSV encephalitis and tuberculous meningoencephalitis [2].

Long-term complications.

Cognitive impairment. Survivors of meningoencephalitis frequently suffer from memory loss, attention deficits, and impaired executive functions. These are especially pronounced after HSV infection and bacterial etiologies [1].

Hearing loss. Sensorineural hearing loss is a common permanent sequela, particularly of pneumococcal meningoencephalitis. It develops due to inflammatory injury to the cochlea or auditory nerve [3].

Post-encephalitic epilepsy. Structural brain damage caused by inflammation often leads to chronic epilepsy. This occurs in 10–20% of cases, most frequently after HSV encephalitis [2].

Motor and speech deficits. Stroke-related complications or cortical injury may result in persistent hemiparesis, dysarthria, or aphasia [1,6].

Psychiatric and behavioral disorders. Depression, anxiety, and psychosis are well-recognized sequelae, especially in autoimmune-associated and viral meningoencephalitis [1,7].

Conclusion. Meningoencephalitis of various etiologies in adults remains a life-threatening condition with high rates of complications and long-term consequences. Acute complications include cerebral edema, seizures, hydrocephalus, and cerebrovascular events. Survivors are at risk of chronic sequelae such as cognitive decline, epilepsy, hearing loss, and psychiatric disorders. Etiological diagnosis and early treatment are crucial for improving outcomes. Comprehensive rehabilitation and neurocognitive support should be considered essential components of patient management.

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PLASTIK CHIQINDILARNING INSON SALOMATLIGIGA TA’SIRI: AMALIY TAVSIYALAR VA BARTARAF ETISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqolada plastik chiqindilarning inson salomatligiga ta’siri, mikroplastiklarning organizmga kirish yo‘llari va uzoq muddatli oqibatlari tahlil qilinadi. Bisfenol A, ftalatlar va polixlorli bifenillar kabi toksik moddalar ta’siri, shaxsiy xavfni kamaytirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar hamda plastik chiqindilarni bartaraf etish strategiyalari yoritilgan. Qayta ishlash, biologik parchalanadigan materiallardan foydalanish va davlat siyosatini kuchaytirish zarurligi ta’kidlanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *plastik chiqindilar, mikroplastiklar, toksik moddalar, sog‘liq, ekologiya, qayta ishlash, xavfsizlik.*

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IMPACT OF PLASTIC WASTE ON HUMAN HEALTH: PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMEDIES

Annotation: *This article analyzes the impact of plastic waste on human health, focusing on the pathways of microplastic entry into the body and their long-term consequences. It discusses the harmful effects of toxic substances such as Bisphenol A, phthalates, and polychlorinated biphenyls, offers practical recommendations to reduce personal risk, and outlines strategies for plastic waste management. The importance of recycling, using biodegradable materials, and strengthening public policies is emphasized.*

Keywords: *plastic waste, microplastics, toxic substances, health, ecology, recycling, safety.*

So‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda plastik materiallardan keng foydalanish natijasida dunyo bo‘ylab plastik chiqindilar keskin ortib bormoqda. Plastik ifloslanish ekologik muammo sifatida keng tan olingan bo‘lsa-da, ilmiy tadqiqotlar uning inson salomatligiga ham jiddiy tahdid tug‘dirishini ko‘rsatmoqda. Mikroplastiklar —

o‘lchami 5 millimetrdan kichik bo‘lgan mayda zarrachalar — oziq-ovqat, suv va hattoki inson qon aylanish tizimida aniqlanmoqda. Ushbu maqolada plastik chiqindilarning inson organizmiga ta’siri, shaxsiy xavfni kamaytirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Bilamizki plastik maxsulotlatning ikki xil turi mavjud tabiiy va sun’iy. Tabiiy smolalar: kanifol, shellak, bitum va boshqalar asosida olinadigan polimerlar qadimdan ma’lum. Sun’iy polimer — nitrotsellyuloza (sellyuloza nitrati)dan tayyorlangan eng dastlabki plastmassa selluloid bo‘lib, u 1872-yilda AQSH da ishlab chiqarila boshlagan. 1906—10 yillarda Rossiya va Germaniyada tajriba sanoatida 1-reaktoplastlar — fenol-formaldegid smolalar asosida olinadigan materiallar ishlab chiqarish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. 30-yillarda sobiq SSSR, AQSH, Germaniya va boshqa sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlarda termoplastlar, polivinilxlorid, polimetilmetakrilat, poliamid, polistirollar ishlab chiqarishi tashkil etildi. Lekin plastik sanoati 2-jahon urushidan keyingina rivojlandi, 20-asr 50-yillarida ko‘pchilik mamlakatlarda polietilen plastik ko‘plab ishlab chiqarila boshladi.

Hozirgi kunda O‘zbekistonda ham 10 ga yaqin korxona plastikni qayta ishlaydi. Shulardan Toshkent plastmassa zavodi, Ohangaron qurilish buyumlari zavodi, Jizzax plastmassa ishlab chiqarish zavodi ixtisoslashgan korxonalardir.

Ammo bugungi kunda dunyo davlatlari aholisi plastik mahsulotlardan me’yoridan ortiq foydalanishi va ularni qayta ishlab chiqarishga ya’ni utilizatsiya qilish foizlar iste’molga qaraganda juda past ko’rsatkicharni ko’rsatishi natijasida global darajada plastik chiqindilardan zarar ko’rilmoqda.

Plastik chiqindilarining sog‘liqqa tahdidi. Plastik moddalarning issiqlikka uchrashi natijasida quyidagi xavfli kimyoviy moddalarning ajralishi mumkin:

• Bisfenol A (BPA): Gormonal muvozanatni buzadi, yurak – qon tomir kasalliklari va reproduktiv muammolarga olib keladi.

• Ftalatlar: Endokrin tizim faoliyatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, homila rivojlanishini buzadi.

• PCB (Polixlorli bifenillar): Yog‘ to‘qimalarida to‘planadi, saraton va immunitet muammolarini keltirib chiqaradi.

Mikroplastiklar inson najasida, o‘pkasida va hatto yo‘ldosh (plasenta) to‘qimalarida aniqlangan, bu ularning butun organizm bo‘ylab tarqalishini ko‘rsatadi. Uzoq muddatli ta’siri oksidlovchi stress, yallig‘lanish va genetik o‘zgarishlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Mikroplastiklar bilan zararlanish uchun birgina plastik idishdagi suvni to’g’ridan to’g’ri quyosh nurlari ostida turishi yoki ishlatilgan politelin qadoqlarni tashqi muhit ta’sirda kichik zarralarga aylanishi va havo tarkibidagi zarralarga aylanishi kifoya bo’ladi. Shaxsiy xavfni kamaytirish bo‘yicha mutahassislar tomonidan quyidagicha tavsiyalar beriladi:

1. Plastik qadoqlangan mahsulotlardan voz kecking: Shisha, metall yoki qog‘oz muqobillarini tanlang.

2. Plastik idishlarda ovqatni isitmang: Mikroto‘lqinli pechda isitish zararli moddalarni ajratadi.

3. Qayta foydalaniladigan idish va sumkalardan foydalaning: Bir martalik plastiklardan saqlaning.

4. Ichimlik suvini filtrlang: Faol ko‘mir yoki teskari osmos filtrlari mikroplastiklarni kamaytiradi.

5. Mahalliy qonunchilikni qo‘llab-quvvatlang: Plastikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan tashabbuslarda ishtirok eting.

Bartaraf etish va boshqaruv strategiyalari

• Qayta ishlash va qayta foydalanish: Aholining qayta ishlash tizimlariga kirishini kengaytirish va ijodiy yechimlarni targ‘ib qilish.

• Biologik parchalanadigan muqobillar: O‘simlik asosidagi bioplastik materiallar ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish.

• Jamiyat tashabbuslari: Hududiy tozalash aksiyalari va ekologik savodxonlikni oshirish dasturlari.

• Davlat siyosati: Bir martalik plastiklarga qarshi qonunlar qabul qilish va ekologik toza ishlab chiqarishni rag‘batlantirish.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, plastik chiqindilar faqat ekologik muammo emas, balki jiddiy sog‘liq muammosidir. Mikroplastiklar va ulardagi toksik moddalar har kundalik hayotimizda mavjud bo‘lib, sog‘ligimizga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shaxsiy odatlarni o‘zgartirish, xavfsiz muqobillarni tanlash va tizimli yondashuvlarni qo‘llash orqali bu xavfni kamaytirish mumkin. Barchamizning mas’uliyatli harakatlarimiz sog‘lom va barqaror kelajak uchun muhimdir.

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RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN IT

Annotation:*The Information Technology (IT) field plays a crucial role in modern society, driving innovations across industries, improving communication, and enhancing productivity. However, rapid technological advancements bring a unique set of challenges that researchers in IT must address. These challenges can range from managing vast amounts of data to ensuring cybersecurity, and the solutions often require collaboration, innovation, and ongoing research.*

Keywords: *Research, Scalability, Artificial intelligence, exponential, blockchain, Cloud computing.*

Common Research Problems in IT

Data Security and Privacy One of the biggest concerns in IT is ensuring the security of data. With increasing reliance on cloud services, smart devices, and the Internet of Things (IoT), personal and sensitive information is more vulnerable to attacks. Cybersecurity threats such as hacking, data breaches, and ransomware are evolving faster than ever. Current encryption methods may become obsolete, especially with the rise of quantum computing, which can break traditional cryptographic systems.

Challenge: How do we create systems that protect data in this ever-evolving threat landscape?

Scalability and Big Data Management As data grows exponentially, the ability to store, process, and analyze it efficiently becomes a significant issue. Large-scale organizations, like social media platforms or e-commerce giants, handle enormous datasets that require both hardware and software solutions to manage efficiently. In particular, managing databases, ensuring fast access to information, and developing algorithms that can handle big data are all challenging areas in IT research.

Challenge: How can systems be built to handle enormous datasets without sacrificing performance or efficiency?

Ethics in Artificial Intelligence (AI) AI has the power to revolutionize industries, but with it comes the issue of ethical responsibility. For instance, AI models used in hiring, criminal justice, or even healthcare decisions can unintentionally exhibit bias based on their training data. Additionally, there are concerns about privacy, surveillance, and how autonomous AI systems may make decisions without human intervention.

Challenge: How do we ensure AI systems are transparent, fair, and accountable?

Software Quality Assurance As software systems become more complex, ensuring their quality becomes increasingly difficult. Bugs, vulnerabilities, and inefficiencies can lead to significant financial losses or, in worst cases, security breaches. Moreover, developers face time pressure to push new software to market faster, often without extensive testing.

Challenge: How do we ensure software is reliable, efficient, and secure without slowing down development cycles?

Integration of Emerging Technologies Technologies like quantum computing, blockchain, and the IoT are on the horizon, but they introduce new complexities. For example, while blockchain offers security benefits, integrating it with existing systems is often challenging. Similarly, quantum computing's potential to break encryption methods means there will be a need to redesign security frameworks.

Challenge: How can emerging technologies be integrated smoothly and safely into current IT infrastructure?

3. Solutions to IT Research Problems

Advanced Encryption and Cybersecurity To counter growing cyber threats, researchers are exploring advanced encryption techniques like homomorphic encryption, which allows data to be encrypted while still being processed. Quantum encryption also promises to create nearly unbreakable systems by utilizing the properties of quantum mechanics. AI and machine learning are also being used to detect and respond to cyber threats faster than traditional systems could.

Solution: Invest in developing next-generation cryptography and AI-based security solutions.

Cloud Computing and Distributed Systems To address scalability issues, cloud computing has emerged as a solution. Cloud platforms can automatically scale resources up or down based on demand, ensuring efficiency. Researchers are also exploring distributed computing systems that use multiple computers to handle large datasets, making processing faster and more reliable. This is especially relevant for big data analytics, where parallel processing can significantly speed up insights from data.

Solution: Improve distributed computing systems and optimize algorithms for handling large-scale data efficiently.

AI Regulation and Ethical Guidelines To ensure that AI remains ethical, various organizations are creating frameworks and guidelines for AI development. Fairness-aware machine learning models are being researched to reduce bias in decision-making. There's also a push for more transparency, such as explainable AI, where the system's decision-making process is more understandable to users.

Solution: Develop AI systems that not only learn from data but also explain their decisions and are regulated under strict ethical standards.

Automated Testing and Continuous Integration Tools To address software quality, automated testing tools are being widely adopted. These tools allow developers to run tests automatically every time code is changed, identifying

potential bugs or vulnerabilities before the software is deployed. Continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipelines enable teams to release software more frequently while maintaining high standards of quality.

Solution: Use automated tools for software testing and create faster, more reliable CI/CD pipelines.

Collaborative Research and Innovation Hubs Solving the complex problems in IT often requires collaboration. Open-source projects, research hubs, and innovation labs provide platforms for researchers, developers, and companies to share ideas and co-develop solutions. For example, many AI breakthroughs have come from collaborations between academic institutions and tech companies.

Solution: Encourage collaborative research environments to foster innovation and problem-solving in IT.

4. Conclusion The field of IT research is constantly evolving as new challenges and technologies arise. Whether it's securing data, managing massive datasets, or addressing ethical concerns in AI, IT researchers play a critical role in shaping the future of technology. The solutions to these challenges will require collaboration, innovation, and ongoing effort from both academia and industry.

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IT TEXNOLOGIYALARDAGI INQILOBIY O‘ZGARISHLAR

Axborot texnologiyalari (IT) sohasidagi inqilobiy innovatsiyalar hozirgi vaqtda dunyo miqyosida katta o‘zgarishlarga olib kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada IT innovatsiyalarining rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari, ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlarga ta‘siri va yuzaga kelayotgan murakkabliklar o‘rganiladi. Sun‘iy intelekt, blokcheyn va bulutli hisoblash kabi ilg‘or texnologiyalar orqali IT sohasidagi kelajakdagi imkoniyatlar tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda IT innovatsiyalarining amalga oshirilishida duch keladigan texnik, moliyaviy va etik muommolar, shuningdek, kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlari va inson resurslariga ta‘siri keng yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari asosida, IT sohasidagi samarali joriy etish uchun amaliy tavsiyalar va strategiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Shu bilan birga, IT sohasidagi ilmiy va amaliy jarayonlarga yangi qarashlarni olib kelishi, texnologik o‘zgarishlarni yana samarali boshqarishda asosiy ro‘l o‘ynashi ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Axborot texnologiyalari (IT), innovatsiyalar, sun‘iy intelekt, blokcheyn, bulutli hisoblash.*

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REVOLUTIVE CHANGES IN IT TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation.*:Revolutionary innovations in the field of information technology (IT) are currently causing major changes on a global scale. This article examines the directions of development of IT innovations, their impact on socio-economic systems and emerging complications. Future opportunities in the field of IT are analyzed through advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain and cloud computing. In this work, the technical, financial and ethical issues faced in the implementation of IT innovations, as well as cyber security threats and the impact on human resources, are covered. Based on the results of the work, practical recommendations and strategies are developed for effective implementation in the field of IT. At the same time, it is considered that it brings new views to the scientific and practical processes in the field of IT, and plays a key role in the effective management of technological changes.*

Keywords: *Information technology (IT), innovation, artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing.*

Zamonaviy dunyo axborot texnologiyalari (IT) sohasidagi inqilobiy innovatsiyalar tufayli tez sur‘atlar bilan o‘zgarib bormoqda. IT innovatsiyalari nafaqat texnologik jarayonlarni, balki ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tizimlarni ham tubdan o‘zgartirib, insonlarning kundalik hayotiga, biznes amaliyotlariga va davlat boshqaruviga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda sun’iy intellekt (AI), Internet narsalari (IoT), blokcheyn texnologiyalari va bulutli hisoblash kabi ilg‘or texnologiyalar IT sohasidagi eng dolzarb yo‘nalishlar sifatida ajralib turmoqda. Ushbu ilmiy ishda IT innovatsiyalarining rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari, ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlarga ta’siri va yuzaga kelayotgan murakkabliklar o‘rganiladi. Sun’iy intellektning avtomatlashtirish va diagnostikada qo‘llanilishi, IoT ning kundalik hayotdagi integratsiyasi, blokcheynning moliyaviy soha va raqamli mulkchilikda o‘rnini mustahkamlashi hamda bulutli hisoblashning biznes jarayonlarini optimallashtirishdagi roli tadqiqotning asosiy yo‘nalishlarini tashkil etadi. Bundan tashqari, IT innovatsiyalarining amalga oshirilishida duch keladigan texnik, moliyaviy va etik muammolar, kiberxavfsizlik tahdidlari hamda inson resurslariga bo‘lgan ta’siri keng qamrovli tahlil qilinadi.

Shu bilan birga, “bugungi kunda sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari bir qancha sohalarda qulay imkoniyatlarni yaratish bilan birga muammolarni ham keltirib chiqarmoqda. Xususan, “Media asrida sun’iy intellekt: yangi muammolar va imkoniyatlar” deya nomlangan taqdimotimizda SI texnologiyasi orqali yaratilgan soxta xabarlar va ularni oldini olishda mediasavodxonlikni oshirish masalalariga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tdik. Shuningdek, internet platformasida kun sayin axborot xavfsizligiga tahdid solayotgan feyk va dezinformatsiyaga oid ma’lumotlar sonining ortib borishi medisavodxonlikning auditoriya oldidagi asosiy vazifalarini belgilashni talab qiladi. Fikrimizcha ushbu sammit doirasida aytilgan taklif va mulohazalar yuqorida biz sanab o‘tgan muammolarga yechim bo‘lishi mumkin’’, – deydi Tohir Umarov, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi huzuridagi PR-markazi boshlig‘i.

Xalqaro sammitni tashkil qilishdan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari va ularni hayotga tatbiq qilish bo‘yicha eng so‘nggi xalqaro tajriba bilan tanishish va fikr almashishdan iborat. Xususan, mamlakatimizda SI tizimiga asoslangan texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish va turli sohalarda amaliyotga tatbiq etish yuzasidan IT, robototexnika kompaniyalari hamda ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari bilan o‘zaro hamkorlik memorandumlari imzolanmoqda. Ta’kidlash joizki, institutimiz tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar mamlakatimizda turli soha tarmoqlarini raqamlashtirish va SI texnologiyalarini jadal rivojlanishi shuningdek, xalqaro hamjamiyat uchun yangi imkoniyat eshiklarini ochishga xizmat qiladi.

Sun’iy intellektning aqlli shaharlar yaratishdagi o‘rni va ularning foydali tomonlari haqida so‘z yuritadigan bo‘lsak, avvalo sun’iy intellektni davlat korxonalariga tadbiq qilib kelayotgan Abu-Dabida joylashgan G42 korxonasining faoliyati bunga yaqqol misol bo‘la oladi. SI tizimiga asoslangan “Aqlli shaharlar” platformasi bir qancha yo‘nalishlarda foydali bo‘la oladi, masalan: transport tizimlari, sog‘liqni saqlash, ta’lim sohalari, davlat korxonalari. Sun’iy intellekt

boshqaradigan shaharlar foydalanuvchilarning hayot tarzini yaxshilash, xizmatlar sifatini va operatsiyalar samaradorligini oshirish, atrof-muhitga zararli omillarning ta’sirni kamaytirish uchun texnologiya va ma’lumotlardan foydalanadi. Ushbu xalqaro sammit doirasida muhokama qilinayotgan mavzular “Aqlli shaharlar” loyihasini yanada takomillashtirishga sabab bo‘ldi.

Bugun axborot texnologiyalari (IT) kasblarini egallash nafaqat dunyoda, balki O‘zbekistonlik yoshlar o‘rtasida ham trendga aylandi. Chunki bu soha ham zamonaviyligi, ham daromadliligi bilan ajralib turadi.

O‘zbekistonda oxirgi uch yil ichida axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishga bo‘lgan e’tibor sezilarli darajada ortdi. Buning natijasida sohada xizmatlar hajmi o‘sib, ta’lim qamrovi kengayib bordi. Masalan, IT Park rezidentlari 2021-yilda 2,5 trillion so‘mlik xizmatlar ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, 2022-yilda bu ko‘rsatkich 5 trillion so‘mni tashkil etdi. Xizmatlar eksporti hajmi 2021-yilda 50 million dollar edi, o‘tgan yili 140 million dollarga yetdi. Ya’ni yiliga 2-3 baravar o‘sish kuzatilmoqda. IT rivojlangani sari dunyo bozorida o‘zbekistonlik dasturchilarga talab ortmoqda.

Dunyoda, xususan, O‘zbekistonda IT sohasiga kadrlar yetishmovchiligi yuqori. Chunki IT deyarli barcha sohalarga kirib bordi. Raqamlashtirish zamon talabiga aylandi. Demak, hamma tarmoqlar uchun dasturchilar yetarli bo‘lishi kerak. Shu ma’noda, respublikada raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish ko‘lamini kengaytirish zaruriyatga aylangan. Barcha vazirlik va idoralarga IT xizmatlaridan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlash bo‘yicha choralar ko‘rilmoqda. Bu o‘z navbatida ortiqcha xarajatlar va inson omilini kamaytirishda ham qo‘l keladi.

Shunday ekan, sohani rivojlantirish uchun eng avvalo, uni o‘rgatishni – ta’limni yo‘lga qo‘yish darkor. Bugun o‘zbekistonlik yoshlarni ITga o‘qitish, ularga ishlashi uchun sharoit va mahsulotiga bozor yaratish eng muhim masalalardan biri bo‘lib turipti. Shu bois, hukumat tomonidan IT ta’limini rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Misol uchun, joriy yil 1-apreldan “Elektron hukumat”, “Biznes uchun dastur” ta’lim yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha mukofot jamg‘armasi 1 million dollar bo‘lgan respublika tanlovi boshlanadi. Kuni kecha o‘tkazilgan yig‘ilishda prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev hokimlarga shu kabi tanlovlarni viloyat va tumanlarda ko‘proq o‘tkazish topshirig‘ini berdi.

Hukumat tomonidan yana bir tashabbus, har bir oliygohning bitiruvchilari o‘z yo‘nalishlaridagi IT dasturlarda ishlashni o‘rganishini ta’minlash masalasida bo‘lmoqda. Bularnig natijasida qurilish loyihalari uchun chizmalar chizish, smetalar tuzish, infratuzilmani yaratish ixtisoslashtirilgan dasturlar asosida 1-2 oyda yakuniga yetkazish mumkin. Xorijda yoshlar bunday dasturlarni oliygohda o‘rganib chiqishi lozim.

Oliy ta’lim va Raqamli texnologiyalar vazirliklari qurilish, geologiya, mashinasozlik, transport kabi yo‘nalishlarda muhandis-texnologlarni tayyorlash uchun zamonaviy dasturiy mahsulotlarni o‘rganib, yangi o‘quv yilidan oliygohlarda joriy qiladi. IT park va uning filiallarini bunday oliygohlarga bog‘lab, o‘qituvchi va talabalarni yangi dasturlarda ishlashga o‘rgatish yo‘lga qo‘yiladi.

Bugungi kunda chet tilini bilgan yoshlar o‘zini-o‘zi band qilish – frilansing orqali ham uydan chiqmasdan, xorijdan qo‘shimcha daromad olmoqda. Raqamli texnologiyalar vazirligi ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, hozirda IT sohasida o‘zini o‘zi band qilganlar soni 70 mingdan ortgan. 2022-yilda o‘zbekistonlik frilanserlar 11,8 million dollar daromadini pul o‘tkazish yoki Payoneer tizimi orqali O‘zbekistonga o‘tkazgan. Bu 2019-yilga nisbatan 7,4 barobar ko‘p ko‘rsatkich hisoblanadi. Ya’ni 2019-yilda 1,6 millon dollar, 2020-yilda 9,9 million dollar, 2021-yilda 10,5 million dollar mablag‘lar respublikaga kelib tushgan.

Raqamli texnologiyalar vaziri Sherzod Shermatovning Telegramda ma’lum qilishicha, bu ularning barcha topgan mablag‘lari emas. “Chunki yoshlarning ko‘pchiligi xorijdan topgan daromadiga chet davlatning o‘zidan ko‘pgina boshqa mahsulot va xizmatlarni ham xarid qilishadi”, – deb yozadi u.

Ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, O‘zbekistonda IT sohasiga so‘nggi 5 yilda 2 milliard dollar (700 million dollari to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri investitsiyalar) yo‘naltirilgan. Jumladan, 2022-yilda AKT sohasiga kiritilgan investitsiyalar hajmi 1,3 barobarga, soha tomonidan ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlar hajmi 1,25 barobarga ortgan. Natijada aholi jon boshiga AKT xizmatlari 621 ming so‘mni tashkil etib, qo‘shimcha 29,6 mingta aholining ish bilan bandligi ta’minlangan.

Mamlakatda IT kompaniyalar uchun qator imtiyozlar berilgani ularning soni sezilarli ortib borishiga turtki bo‘lmoqda. Shu bilan birga, bunday kompaniyalar ijtimoiy soliqdan ozod qilinadi. Ular jismoniy shaxslardan olinadigan daromad solig‘ini 7,5 foiz stavkada to‘laydi. Qolaversa, ulardan O‘zbekistonda ishlab chiqarilmaydigan dasturiy ta’minot vositalarini olib kirishdagi bojxona to‘lovlari undirilmaydi.

Mazkur sohaga qiziquvchi yoshlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashda xalqaro hamkorlikning o‘rni ham samarali bo‘lmoqda. Xorijning nufuzli tashkilotlari O‘zbekistonga sarmoyalar yo‘naltirmoqda. Xususan, raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish uchun yoshlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash maqsadida BMT Taraqqiyot dasturining 121 ming dollarlik granti, Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkilotining ochiq ma’lumotlar sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash bo‘yicha o‘quv materiallari yaratish va yoshlarni o‘qitishga yo‘naltirilgan 145 ming dollarlik granti shular jumlasidandir. Jahon banki tomonidan ajratilgan 1 milliard dollar esa mamlakat IT sohasi rivojlanishiga juda katta impuls berishiga ishonilmoqda.

O‘tgan hafta bu yilning eng yirik IT tadbiri — “ICTWEEK 2024” bo‘lib o‘tdi. Unda IT Park Uzbekistan faol ishtirok etib, xalqaro ko‘rgazma qatnashchilariga mamlakatimizning jadal rivojlanayotgan IT sohasini yaqindan tanish imkoniyatini yaratdi.

IT Park Uzbekistan “ICTWEEK 2024” doirasida 8 ta tadbir tashkillashtirdi. Ularda jami 1100 dan ortiq kishi, shu jumladan 51 mamlakatdan kelgan 250 dan ziyod xorijiy kompaniyalar vakillari ishtirok etdi. “Xsolla”, “CRIF “, “SummitNext” singari dunyo miqyosidagi yetakchi kompaniyalar bilan 40 dan ortiq uchrashuv o‘tkazildi. Bu muzokaralar O‘zbekiston orqali global biznesini kengaytirishdan manfaatdor bo‘lgan xorijiy kompaniyalar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar eshigini ochdi.

Buning natijasida 14 ta kompaniya mamlakatimizda o‘z yuridik shaxslarini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazdi, yana 13 ta kompaniya esa O‘zbekistonda o‘z faoliyatini boshlash arafasida turibdi. Ushbu kompaniyalar faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘ygandan so‘ng bir yil ichida 1000 dan ortiq yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishni rejalashtirmoqda.

Umuman olganda, qisqa davr ichida IT bo‘yicha sezilarli natijalarga erishildi. Sohani yanada rivojlantirish uchun harakat qilinmoqda. Ko‘plab mutaxassislar O‘zbekistonda mazkur sohani rivojlantirish uchun potensial yetarli ekanini takrorlaydi. Buning sababi mamlakat aholisining yarmidan ko‘pini yoshlar tashkil qilishi bilan bog‘liq. IT esa ko‘proq yoshlarning kasbidir.

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MA'NAVIY TARBIYA JARAYONIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur tezisda ma'naviy tarbiya yarayoni, uning ahamiyati, manaviy tahdidlar, ommaviy madaniyat, milliy qadriyatlar va ularning ahamiyati haqida haqida fikr muloxazalar bildirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ma'naviyat, milliy qadriyat, ommaviy madaniyat, axloq, ma'naviy tahdidlar, mafkura.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION

Annotation*:In this thesis, opinions are expressed about the process of spiritual education, its importance, spiritual threats, public culture, national values and their importance.*

Keywords: *Spirituality, national value, mass culture, ethics, moral threats, ideology.*

Respublikamizda umuminsoniy qadriyatlar va milliy madaniyatimizni asoslarini e'tiborga olib ta'lim-tarbiya mazmunini va milliy mafkurani shakllantirib boorish imkoniyatlari yaratilmoqda. Bunga xalq og'zaki ijodi, pedogogikasi, mutafakkir, ma'rifatparvar pedagog va olimlarning tarbiyaga axloq-odobga doir g'oyalarini o'rgatib komil insonni ishlari amalga oshmoqda."Kelajak bugundan boshlanadi"deydi dono xalqimiz. Yosh avlodni kelgusi hayoti uni inson qilib ko'rsatuvchi ruhiy va ma'naviy jarayonning mezonini belgilaydi. Bu borada ta'lim-tarbiya samaradorligini oshirish va dunyo talablari darajasiga olib chiqish ta'limni ilg'or tajribalar asosida boyitib borish, yangi pedagogic tajribalar asosida olib boorish ayniqsa muhimdir.

Ma'naviy yetuk va barkamol insonni tarbiyalashda xalq ma'naviyatining tiklanishi, boy tarixiy merosimizning keng o'rganilishi, milliy an'analarimizning saqlanishi va mazmunan boyishi, shuningdek madaniyat va san'at, ilm-fan, ta'lim tarbiyaning har tomonlama rivojlanishi alohida kasb etadi. Ta'lim-tarbiya orqali mustaqil fikrlaydigan, erkin, bilimli, bir so'z bilan ayt ganda, barkamol shaxsni voyaga yetkazish asosiy maqsad qilib belgilanadi. Milliy ma'naviyatimiz an'analarida shaxs ma'naviyatining asosiy jixatlari – iymon, ilm,mas'uliyat,

mehrning o‘zaro uyg‘unligi masalasi ustuvor yo‘nalish ekanligi ma’lum. Muayyan tarixiy sabablarga ko‘ra Yevropa axloq ilmida aynan shu o‘za ro mutanosiblikka yetarli e’tibor qaratilmadi. Natijada, bugungi kunga ke lib, ushbu mintaqada ma’naviy-axloqiy sohada juda og‘ir muammolar kelib chiqmoqda.

“Axloq – ma’naviyatning o‘zagi” degan hikmatning mazmuni shundaki, insonning ma’naviy kamolot darajasi uning axloqida eng yorqin shaklda na moyon bo‘ladi. Ajdodlarimiz tomonidan ma’naviy kamolot yo‘li mukammal ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra, ma’naviyat iymondan boshlanadi, ilm bilan mukammallashadi. “Bizning ulug‘ ajdodlarimiz,– deb yozadi O‘zbekiston Res publikasining birinchi Prezidenti I.Karimov, – o‘z davrida komil inson haqida butun bir axloqiy mezonlar majmuini zamonaviy til bilan aytganda sharqona axloq kodeksini ishlab chiqqanliklarini eslash o‘rinli deb bilaman”. Axloq inson hayotida o‘z-o‘zini idora qilish me’yorlarini, boshqalar bilan munosabatda bo‘lish madaniyati halol to‘g‘ri turmush kechirish mezonlarini belgilaydi. Aynan shu tufayli, ta’lim-tarbiyaning asosiy maqsadi har bir shaxsda yuksak axloqiy fazilatlarni shakllantirish hamdir. Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida diniy ekstremizm, terrorizm, buyuk davlatchilik shovinizmi kabi mafkuraviy tahdidlar yaqqol ko‘zga tashlangan bo‘lsa, bugungi kunda ular qatoriga “ommaviy madaniyat” niqobi ostidagi individualizm, kosmopolitizm, giyohvandlik, ahloqsizlik va boshqa shu kabi illatlarni o‘z ichiga qamrab olgan g‘oyalar ma’naviy-ahloqiy tahdidlar sifa tida mamlakatimizga xavf tug‘dirmoqda, ya’ni “Yangi mafkuraviy hudud”ga egalik uchun kurash faol va ko‘p qirrali bo‘lib qolmoqda. Har bir ijtimoiy hodisaning ijobiy va salbiy tomoni bo‘lgani singari, globallashuv jarayoni ham bundan mustasno emas. G‘oyalar ham ushbu ja rayon tufayli yer kurrasi bo‘ylab tez tarqaladi. Natijada ma’lum davlatlar, siyosiy, moliyaviy kuchlar manfaatlariga xizmat qiluvchi turli mafkuraviy markazlar ta’siri kuchli sezila boshlaydi. Bunday sharoitda mustaqil erkin fikrga, kuchli e’tiqodga ega bo‘lmagan inson ochiq yoki yashirin mafkuraviy tahdidlarga bardosh berolmaydi. Bunday tahdidlardan yoshlarimizni, yurtdoshlarimizni himoya qilish, ularga qarshi kurashishda ma’naviy immunitetini yanada kuchaytirish muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Shu o‘rinda, avvalo ma’naviy-axloqiy immunitet tushunchasiga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak,uni quyidagicha ta’riflash mumkin: ”Ma’naviy-axloqiy immunitet – bu insonlarni turli xil ma’naviy, mafku raviy illatlar, xavf-xatar va tahdidlardan himoya qilishga, ularni ana shun day illatlarga qarshi kurashishga qaratilgan yuksak axloqiy, ilmiy, siyosiy qadriyatlarni o‘zida ifoda etuvchi ijtimoiy-falsafiy tushunchadir”. Ushbu ta’rifga e’tibor beradigan bo‘lsak, unda axloqiy, ilmiy va siyosiy qadriyatlar muhim element ekanligini guvohi bo‘lamiz. Yoshlarimiz qalbi da vatanparvarlik, yaxshilik, ezgulik, iymon-e’tiqod, vijdon, adolat, mexnat sevarlik, insonparvarlik, oilaparvarlik, mehr-muhabbat, insof va diyonat, hayo va ibo kabi tuyg‘ularni chuqur ildiz otishi orqali insonga xos bo‘lma gan illatlarga, ”Ommaviy madaniyat” niqobi ostidagi tahdidlarga qarshi tura oladigan immunitet hosil qilishimiz mumkin. Axloqiy mafkuraviy immunitetni xalqimizning boy tarixiy merosi, muqaddas dinimiz urf-odatlarimizga asoslanib shakllantirishni I.Karimov shunday ta’kidlaydi: ”Biz ham farzandlarimizni ona Vatanga muhabbat, boy tariximizga, ota-

bobolarimizning muqaddas diniga sadoqat ruhida tar biyalash uchun, ta’bir joiz bo‘lsa, avvalo ularning qalbi va ongida mafku raviy immunitetni kuchaytirishimiz zarur”. Shu ma’noda, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek, “Mafkura sohasida bushliq, degan narsaning o‘zi xech qachon bo‘lmaydi. Chunki insonning qalbi, miyasi, ongu tafakkuri hech qachon axborot olishdan, fikrlashdan, ta’sirlanishdan to‘xtamaydi. Demak, unga doimo ma’naviy oziq, kerak. Agar shu oziqni o‘zi yashayotgan muhit dan olmasa yoki bu muhit uni qoniktirmasa, nima buladi, aytinglar? Bun day ozikni u asta-sekin boshqa joydan izlaydi. Shunga yo‘l bermasligimiz kerak. Mana, gap nima haqida ketyapti! Buning uchun o‘zini jamiyatimiz, yoshlarimiz ma’naviyati, g‘oyaviy-mafkuraviy tarbiyasi uchun mas’ul deb bilgan insonlar, bu – mahalla yoki diniy tashkilotlar bo‘ladimi, xuquq-tarti bot idoralari xodimlari yoki katta ta’sir kuchiga ega ijodkor ziyolilar bo‘lad imi, ularning barchasi ayniqsa faol bo‘lishlari lozim”. Shu ma’noda, bugun jamiyatning barcha sohalarida ma’naviyat bilan boglik, ishlarni yuqori darajaga ko‘tarish asosiy vazifalardan biri qilib bel gilanganligining o‘zi ahloqiy-tarbiya ishlari va uni tashkil etish qanchalik zarurat ekanini ko‘rsatib beradi. Darhaqiqat, xalqimizning insonparvarlik va mehr-oqibatga yo‘g‘rilgan shunday qadriyatlari borki, u qadriyatlar bu gun millat doirasidan chiqib, umuminsoniy qadriyat darajasiga ko‘tarilib borayotganiga dunyo guvoh bo‘lmoqda. Ayni vaqtda ma’naviy-axloqiy tah didlarni bartaraf etishda axloqiylik ilmiy salohiyat bilan uyg‘unlashganda yanada kuchliroq ta’sir kuchiga ega bo‘ladi.

Hozirda muammolarning eng asosiysi – jamiyat ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitini takomil lashtirish masalasi bo‘lib, “ma’naviy muhit odamlarning ruhi va kayfiyatiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi”. Jamiyat ma’naviy-ahloqiy muhiti bir tomondan shaxsning axloqiy voya ga yetishida ijtimoiy makon xisoblanadi, ikkinchi tomondan shaxsning ax loqiy faolligi natijasida takomillashib boradi. “Jamiyatning ma’naviy-axloqiy muhiti odamlarning o‘zaro munosabat lari va o‘zaro hamkorligining natijasidir”. Shu nuqtai nazardan, har qanday muhit kishilar o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarning majmui bo‘lib, bevosita xalqimizning axloqiy madaniyatiga daxldor masaladir. Ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitning shakllanishida shaxs va maslakdosh shaxslarning ittifoqi, ahilligi muhim o‘rin tutadi.Chunki jamiyat “shaxslarning uyushgan majmuidir”.Shu ma’noda, ma’naviy-axlo qiy muhitning shakllanishida shaxs komponenti muhim o‘rin tutadi.Ayni paytda,ma’naviy-axloqiy muhit jamiyatning rivoji bilan uyg‘un holda tako millashib boradi.Shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlari oralig‘ida ma’naviy-axlo qiy muhit bog‘lovchi rolini o‘ynaydi. Bu rol shaxsga ham, jamiyatga ham barobar ta’sir qilish qonuniyatiga ega. O‘zbekistonning strateik maqsadi yuksak ma’naviyatli avlodni tar biyalashdir.Ushbu maqsad salbiy, destruktiv omillarni bartaraf etib, ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitni shakllantirish uchun zarur ijobiy, yaratuv chanlik omillarini ko‘paytirishga undaydi. Chunki, ”Inson aynan ijtimoiy muhitda o‘z ehtiyojlarini qondirish va o‘z imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish yo‘lini topadi. U aynan shu yerda o‘z his-tuyularini, tabiat ato qilgan samimiylik, do‘stlik mehribonlik, bag‘rikenglik va iztirob chekish fazi latlarini ko‘rsatadi”. Jamiyatda ijobiy va salbiy omillarning tarkib topishi yoki odamlarni ularning ta’siriga tushib qolishi muayyan muhitda ro‘y

beradi. Ularning mikro, makro va meo darajalari mavjud. Oila muhiti ota-ona va farzandlarning aynan bir sharoitda yashab, o‘za ro iqtisodiy, huquqiy, reproduktiv va ma’naviy-axloqiy munosabatlarga kirishishidan shakllanadigan muhitdir. Oila muhiti jamiyat ma’naviy-axlo qiy muhitining birlamchi neizidir. Xalqimiz tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, eng qimmatli an’analar: halollik, rostgo‘ylik, or-nomus, sharm-hayo, mehr-oqibat, mehnatsevarlik kabi barcha insoniy fazilatlar eng avvalo, oilada shakllangan. Millatning o‘ziga xos ma’naviyatini shakllantirish va yuksaltirishda oilaning o‘rni be qiyos. Insonning eng sof va pokiza tuyg‘ulari, ilk hayotiy tushuncha va tasavvurlari oilada shakllanadi. Bolaning xarakterini, tabiati va dunyoqarashini belgilaydigan ma’naviy-axloqiy tushuncha, mezon va qarashlar – yaxshilik va ezgu lik, oliyjanoblik va mehr-oqibat, or-nomus va andisha kabi muqaddas tu shunchalarning poydevori oilada qaror topadi. Bu muhitning o‘z hududi, qonun-qoidasi bor. Bunda ko‘plab mikro muhit an’analari, urf-odatlari, ma’naviy-axloqiy me’yorlar sayqal topadi. Oilada, ya’ni muayyan mikro muhitdagi sog‘lom turmush tarzi va ma’naviy axloqiy munosabatlar bilan birgalikda boshqarish, nazorat, yo‘naltirish, jazolash kabi axloqiy vazifalar ham bajariladi. Xullas, yosh avlodning axloqiy kamol topishida oilaning o‘rni va roli benihoya katta.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, milliy jamiyatning ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitini ta’sis etishda eng maqbul yo‘lni tanlash lozim bo‘ladi.Chunki milliy qadriyatlar o‘ta ustuvor darajada qabul qilinsa, jamiyat ma’naviy–axloqiy muhitida mahdudlik,xudbinlik va mutaassiblik illatlari paydo bo‘ladi. Aksincha, umumbashariy odatlar keskin ustuvorlik qilsa, jamiyat ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitida milliy qiyofasizlik,o‘zlikni yo‘qotish va havoyi ideallarga sodiqlik tarkib topadi. Bu muammoni hal qilishda bugungi ijti moiy fanlar oldida muhim vazifalar turibdi.Biz jamiyatimiz ma’naviy-axloqiy muhitida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning uyg‘un tarkib topishi tarafdorimiz. Bunday qadriyatlarning eng foydali va insoniy ko‘rinishlari yashovchan bo‘lib qolishi kerak.

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DIGITAL MARKETING TOOLS IN PROMOTING UZBEKISTAN'S TOURISM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Abstract. *This article explores the role of digital marketing tools in promoting Uzbekistan's tourism sector. In recent years, Uzbekistan has experienced rapid growth in international tourist arrivals, supported by state programs, e-visa services, and active digital campaigns.*

The study highlights opportunities such as social media marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), influencer collaboration, and virtual tours. At the same time, it identifies challenges including insufficient digital literacy, lack of qualified specialists, and limited English-language content. The findings are based on statistical data, government reports, and international research.

The paper concludes with recommendations for enhancing digital promotion strategies to strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the global tourism market.

Keywords: *Digital Marketing, Tourism Development, Uzbekistan, Social Media, SEO, E-Visa, Destination Branding.*

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O'ZBEKISTON TURIZMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI MARKETING VOSITALARI: IMKONIYATLAR VA MUAMMOLAR

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda raqamli marketing vositalarining o'rni tahlil qilinadi. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatda xalqaro turistlar oqimining sezilarli o'sishi kuzatilmoqda. Bunga davlat dasturlari, elektron viza (e-visa) tizimining joriy etilishi hamda faol raqamli kampaniyalar samarali ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda marketing, qidiruv tizimlari optimallashtirish (SEO), inflyuenserlar bilan hamkorlik va virtual turlar kabi imkoniyatlar alohida ta'kidlangan.*

Biroq, muayyan muammolar ham mavjud. Jumladan, raqamli savodxonlikning yetarli darajada emasligi, malakali mutaxassislar tanqisligi va ingliz tilidagi kontent hajmining cheklanganligi ushbu sohaning rivojlanishini sekinlashtirayotgan omillar sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Tadqiqot xulosalari statistik ma'lumotlar, hukumat hisobotlari hamda xalqaro ilmiy manbalarga asoslangan.

Maqola yakunida O‘zbekistonning global turizm bozorida raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlash maqsadida raqamli targ‘ibot strategiyalarini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli marketing, turizm rivojlanishi, O‘zbekiston, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, SEO, e-visa, destinasiyani brendlash.*

Introduction

Tourism today is recognized as one of the fastest-growing sectors of the global economy, serving not only as a source of economic growth but also as a means of cultural diplomacy, international cooperation, and large-scale job creation. For many developing countries, tourism plays a key role in diversifying the economy and attracting foreign investment. In Uzbekistan, tourism has been identified as a priority area within the framework of national development strategies, with the government paying special attention to creating favorable conditions for both international and domestic travelers.

According to the Uzbekistan State Committee for Tourism (2024), the number of foreign visitors to the country increased from 2.7 million in 2017 to 6.6 million in 2023, which represents a 2.5-fold rise. This dynamic growth was made possible by a series of reforms, including the expansion of transport and hospitality infrastructure, simplification of visa procedures through the introduction of the e-visa system, and the active implementation of digital marketing initiatives aimed at raising Uzbekistan’s visibility on the global stage.

In line with these efforts, the government approved the 2022–2026 Tourism Development Strategy, which outlines a comprehensive set of measures focused on digitalization, destination branding, and diversification of tourism products. This policy shift reflects the growing global trend, where competitiveness in tourism increasingly depends on the ability to effectively use online platforms, digital technologies, and innovative marketing approaches.

Despite these achievements, Uzbekistan still faces challenges in strengthening its digital tourism presence, including limited digital literacy, shortage of qualified marketing professionals, and insufficient multilingual online content. Addressing these issues is crucial for Uzbekistan to secure a stronger position in the highly competitive global tourism market.

Therefore, this article is structured around the following key research questions:

What digital marketing tools are currently being used in Uzbekistan’s tourism sector?

What opportunities and challenges exist in the application of these tools?

What strategies can be proposed to enhance Uzbekistan’s global tourism visibility and competitiveness?

By exploring these questions, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of how digital marketing can serve as a catalyst for sustainable tourism development in Uzbekistan.

Literature review

Global studies on tourism marketing emphasize that digital technologies are reshaping the way destinations are promoted, perceived, and consumed by travelers. Digital marketing tools have been widely recognized as key drivers of destination branding, customer engagement, and competitiveness in the tourism industry. Countries such as Turkey, Malaysia, and Georgia have successfully demonstrated how active use of social media platforms, influencer marketing, and online promotional campaigns can significantly increase international tourist arrivals. For instance, Turkey's tourism board strategically uses Instagram and YouTube to showcase cultural heritage, while Malaysia's "Truly Asia" digital campaign has enhanced the country's brand visibility worldwide. Similarly, Georgia's emphasis on online storytelling and influencer collaborations has positioned it as an emerging tourism hotspot.

In the context of Uzbekistan, empirical studies also confirm the growing impact of digital tools on tourism promotion. According to Amonov (2023), local tourism organizations utilizing platforms such as Instagram and TikTok experienced a 35% growth in followers and a 20% increase in travel inquiries within one year. Additionally, the application of search engine optimization (SEO) techniques resulted in a 40% rise in website traffic and a 25% increase in online bookings. These findings highlight the transformative effect of digital marketing in shaping traveler perceptions, improving destination visibility, and generating direct economic benefits.

At the same time, scholars note that a number of challenges continue to hinder the full realization of digital marketing's potential in Uzbekistan. Among the most frequently cited issues are the shortage of qualified digital marketing specialists, the weak integration of tourism enterprises into broader digital ecosystems, and the lack of high-quality, multilingual online content (particularly in English and other widely spoken languages). These shortcomings limit the ability of Uzbekistan's tourism sector to reach global audiences effectively and to compete with neighboring destinations that are more advanced in digital promotion.

Overall, the literature underscores that while Uzbekistan has made substantial progress in adopting digital marketing tools, the country still needs to develop targeted marketing strategies that take into account international trends, cultural diversity of audiences, and the growing importance of user-generated content. Such efforts are essential to strengthen Uzbekistan's brand identity and to position it as a competitive player in the global tourism market.

Methodology

The study employs a qualitative-descriptive approach, analyzing secondary data from:

Uzbekistan State Committee for Tourism reports (2017–2024);

UNWTO statistics;

Government investment portals (Invest Uzbekistan);

Industry platforms such as Booking.com, TripAdvisor, and Google Trends.

A comparative analysis was conducted using international case studies, alongside content analysis of Uzbekistan's digital presence across major platforms.

Statistical data was cross-referenced with official reports and academic publications.

Findings and Discussion

Opportunities:

1. Social Media Marketing (SMM):

- Uzbekistan's official Instagram accounts showcasing cultural heritage and Silk Road attractions reported significant engagement growth. In some campaigns, follower growth exceeded 35%, with inquiry rates rising by 20% (Amonov, 2023).
- TikTok and YouTube have emerged as new promotional spaces, with viral travel videos boosting interest in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva.

2. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and Paid Advertising:

- Hotels and travel agencies applying SEO witnessed 40% higher traffic and 25% more bookings. Google Ads campaigns targeting Russian, Turkish, and Korean tourists achieved high conversion rates.

3. E-Visa and Online Booking Systems:

- Since the introduction of the e-visa in 2018, the number of independent travelers increased. In 2023, over 183 new hotels, 215 hostels, and 356 family guesthouses were opened, expanding digital booking opportunities (Uzbekistan Tourism Committee, 2024).

4. Virtual and Smart Tourism Tools:

- Virtual 360-degree tours of Samarkand and Bukhara have attracted online audiences, improving destination awareness before actual visits.

Challenges:

1. Digital Literacy and Skills Gap:

- Many tourism operators lack expertise in digital marketing, limiting their online visibility.

2. Infrastructure Limitations:

- Internet speed and coverage remain uneven, especially in rural tourism destinations.

3. Language Barriers:

- A significant share of websites lacks English-language content, narrowing Uzbekistan's reach to global audiences.

4. Branding Weakness:

- Uzbekistan's tourism brand remains underdeveloped compared to competitors like Georgia or Kazakhstan, making international recognition harder.

Recommendations:

1. Capacity Building: Introduce professional training programs in SMM, SEO, and content creation for tourism staff.

2. Unified Digital Platform: Develop a single national tourism portal integrating transport, accommodation, and excursion booking systems with multilingual interfaces.

3. Collaboration with Influencers: Partner with global travel bloggers and YouTubers to promote Uzbekistan on international platforms.

4. Investment in AR/VR Solutions: Encourage private sector adoption of virtual tours, smart apps, and AI-driven customer service.

5. Content Development: Expand high-quality content in English, Russian, Korean, and Chinese to broaden audience coverage.

9. Conclusion

Digital marketing is not only a promotional tool but also a strategic necessity for Uzbekistan's tourism industry. Statistical evidence confirms its effectiveness in boosting visitor engagement and bookings. While opportunities such as social media campaigns and e-visa services have enhanced visibility, challenges in digital literacy, branding, and infrastructure need urgent attention.

To achieve sustainable tourism growth and attract 10 million international visitors by 2030, Uzbekistan must adopt a comprehensive digital marketing strategy combining government initiatives, private sector innovation, and global best practices

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AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN MUTAXASISLIK FANLARNI O'QITISHDA FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya :*Ushbu maqolada mutaxassislik fanlarini o'qitishda axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish masalalari yoritilgan. Unda dars jarayonida raqamli resurslardan foydalanish, interaktiv usullar yordamida o'quvchilar bilimini oshirish, shuningdek, zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida talabalarning mustaqil ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish yo'llari tahlil etilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar :*Axborot texnologiyalari, mutaxassislik fanlari, ta'lim jarayoni, interaktiv usullar, raqamli resurslar.*

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USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS

Abstract :*This article discusses the effective use of information technologies in teaching specialized subjects. It analyzes the integration of digital resources in the learning process, the enhancement of students' knowledge through interactive methods, as well as ways to expand independent learning opportunities for students based on modern technologies.*

Keywords:*Information technologies, specialized subjects, educational process, interactive methods, digital resources.*

Fan, texnika va texnologiya, ayniqsa, elektronika va axborot vositarining keng miqyosda rivojlanishi mutaxassislar tayyorlashga katta talablar qo'yilmoqda. Bu ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishni taqozo etadi.

Ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish ta'limni axborotlashtirish, axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash bilan uzviy bog'liq.

Ta'limni axborotlashtirish quyidagilarga imkon beradi:

- ta'lim tizimini avtomatlashtirilgan ta'lumotlar bazadlari yordamida boshqarish, axborot vositalari va texnologiyalari bilan ta'minlash;
- ta'lim va tarbiyaning mazmuni, metodlari va tashkiliy shakillarini tanlash metodologiyasini takomillashtirish;
- ta'lim oluvchilarni aqliy rivojlantirishga, ularda mustaqil axborot izlash, tajribalar o'tkazish, tadqiqotlar olib borish qobiliyatini shakillantirishga yo'naltirilgan metodikalarini yaratish;

➢ ta’lim oluvchilarning bilim darajasini ob’yektiv, tizimli va tezkor nazorat qilish va baholashga imkon beruvchi testlar va diagnostik metodikalarni ishlab chiqish;

➢ ta’lim oluvchilarning salohiyatini rivojlantirish, bilimlarni mustaqil egallash, axborotlarni qayta ishlash ko’nikmalarini shakillantirishga qaratilgan o’qitish tizimlarini yaratish.

“Axborot texnologiyalari” atamasini fanga birinchi marta akademik V. M. Glushkov kiritgan. Olimning fikricha, axborot texnologityalari – axborotni saqlash, qayta ishlash, uzatish va aks ettirishga imkon beruvchi metodlar, usul va vositalar kompleksi. U loyihalash – konstruktorlik ishlarida, pedagogik va tahririyat - noshirlik faoliyatida, tashkiliy boshqaruv va ilmiy tadqiqotda muhum rol o’ynaydi.

Bu va boshqa olimlarning mulohazalariga tayanib aytish mumkinki, axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish axborot - o’quv faoliyatining mutlaqo yangi metodidir.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari qatoriga kompyuterlar, hisoblash lokal tarmoqlari, axborotni kiritish - chiqarish va o’zgartirish vositalari, katta hajimdagi axborotni arxivda saqlash vositalari, audiovizual axborotni boshqa shaklga almashtirish qurilmalari – multimedialar, zamonaviy aloqa vositalari, dasturlar va boshqalar kiradi.

O’quv jarayoniga yangi axborot texnologiyalarini qo’llash quyidagi ishlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo etadi:

➢ o’quv jarayonida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini qo’llash metodlarini yaratish va ilmiy nuqtai nazardan asoslash;

➢ o’quv fanlarini o’rganishda zarur bo’ladigan pedagogik dasturiy vositalarini ishlab chiqish va amalda qo’llash;

➢ o’qitish jarayonida axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish orqali an’anaviy o’qitish metodikasini o’zgartirish.

Ta’lim jarayoniga axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etish uchun, eng avvalo, quyidagi vazifalarni hal etish zarur:

➢ o’qituvchilarga axborot texnologiyalari imkoniyatlari haqida ma’lumot berish va ularni axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishga tayyorlash;

➢ o’quv fanlari bo’yicha yaratilgan dasturlarni o’rganish va tahlil qilish;

➢ axborot texnologiyalari kengroq qo’llaniladigan ta’lim yo’nalishlarini aniqlash;

➢ o’quv-metodik majmualar yaaratish, texnik va dasturiy vositalarini tanlash;

➢ o’qitishda kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo’yicha me’yoriy hujjatlar majmuini ishlab chiqish;

➢ ta’lim muassasalarini kompyuter texnikasi bilan bosqichma-bosqich ta’minlash.

Ixtisoslik fanlarini o’qitishdaaxborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish quyidagilarga imkon beradi: foydalanuvchi va yangi axborot texnologiyalari

o’rtasida tezkor qaytar aloqani ta’minlash; ob’yektlar, jarayonlar va hodisalar qonuniyatlari to’g’risidagi o’quv axborotini kopьyuter xotirasiga kiritish va ulardan keng foydalanish; katta hajimdagi axborotlarni arxivda saqlab, uni uzatish va foydalanuvchining ma’lumotlar bankiga murojaat qilishga; hisoblash, axborot izlash faoliyati jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish, shuningdek o’quv eksperiment natijalarini qayta ishlash va yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning pedagogik maqsadlarini shakillantirish; ta’lim oluvchi shaxsini rivojlantirish (tafakkur, estetik didi, kommunikativ qobiliyati, axborot madaniyati, tadqiqotchilik va konstruktorlik ko’nikmalari, ijodiy faolligi va boshqalarni); o’quv-tarbiya jarayonini jadallashtirish (o’qitish samaradorligini vasifatini oshirish, bilishni faollashtirish va rag’batlantirish, o’yinli vaziyatlarni yaratish, o’quv faoliyati tartibini tanlash va boshqalar); o’qitishda fanlararo aloqalarni chuqurlashtirish.

Nazariy ta’limning asosiy masalalari quyidagicha hisoblanadi: umumkasbiy fanlar bo’yicha ilmiy bilimlarni egallash; fan, texnika, yangi axborot texnologiyalari va ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishga oid bilimlar tizimini shakillantirish; texnik fikrlashni rivojlantirish; ta’lim oluvchilarda mehnat madaniyati va ko’nikmalarini rivojlantirish (jumladan, rejalashtirish, ma’lumotnoma va adabiyotlar bilan ishlash, nazorat o’lchov asboblari va anjomlar, hisoblash texnikasi, kompyuter savodxonligi haqida bilim berish).

Amaliy ta’limning asosiy vazifalari quyidagilar: texnik va kasbiy bilimlar, ko’nikma va malakalar tizimini shakillantirish; hisoblash texnikasi bilan ishlash; pedagogik faoliyatda yangi axborot texnaldogiyasini qo’llash; pedagogik amaliyotda bilimlarni qo’llash ko’nikma va malakalarini shakillantirish; texnik fikrlash va ijodiy faollikni rivojlantirish; mehnat madaniyati va tashkilotchilik malakalarini rivojlantirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, axborot texnologiyalari – bu mutaxasisning kasbiy faoliyati vositasi. U rivojlanish jarayonini tezkor boshqarish imkonini beradi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

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AYDARKO‘L BO‘YIDA BARQAROR IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH YO‘NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya:*Maqolada Aydarko‘l hududining iqtisodiy salohiyati, mavjud ekologik muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish asosida barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida turizm, baliqchilik, qishloq xo‘jaligi va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqildi. Aydarko‘l bo‘yida ekologik va iqtisodiy muvozanatni ta’minlash barqaror rivojlanishning eng muhim sharti ekanligi asoslab berildi. Natijalar hududni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishda ekologik barqarorlikni birlamchi omil sifatida qo‘llash zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Aydarko‘l, barqaror rivojlanish, turizm, baliqchilik, ekologiya, iqtisodiyot.*

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SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS ALONG AYDARKUL

Abstract:*The article analyzes the economic potential of the Aydarkul region, existing environmental problems, and sustainable economic development directions to address them. The study examined opportunities for tourism, fisheries, agriculture, and renewable energy use. It was substantiated that ensuring ecological and economic balance is the key condition for sustainable development in the Aydarkul area. The results show that ecological sustainability should be prioritized in the region's economic development.*

Keywords: *Aydarkul, sustainable development, tourism, fisheries, ecology, economy.*

Kirish

Aydarko‘l — O‘zbekistonning markaziy qismida joylashgan, o‘zining tabiiy go‘zalligi, boy bioxilma-xilligi va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadigan yirik ko‘llardan biridir. Bu hudud nafaqat ekologik, balki iqtisodiy jihatdan ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, asosan turizm, baliqchilik va qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyatlari bilan tanilgan. Biroq, so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda hududda ekologik muammolar kuchayib, iqtisodiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanmaslik xavfi yuzaga kelmoqda. Bu esa Aydarko‘l bo‘yida barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish zaruratini yanada oshiradi.

Barqaror rivojlanish tushunchasi Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan ekologiya, iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy sohalarning uyg‘unligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan

yondashuv sifatida ta’riflanadi. Aydarko‘l hududida bu yondashuv nafaqat tabiiy resurslarni saqlash, balki mahalliy aholining farovonligini oshirishda ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, ko‘l atrofida turizmni rivojlantirish, baliqchilikni modernizatsiya qilish, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish kabi imkoniyatlar mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ular to‘liq ishga solinmagan.

Oldingi tadqiqotlarda [12] Aydarko‘l hududining ekologik va iqtisodiy salohiyati ko‘plab borasida tahlil qilingan bo‘lsa-da, ularning aksariyati barqaror rivojlanishning kompleks modelini ishlab chiqishga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratmagan. Shu bois, ushbu maqola Aydarko‘l bo‘yida barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash va ilmiy asoslashga qaratiladi.

Tadqiqot uslublari

Tadqiqot Aydarko‘l hududida olib borilib, bir nechta metodlar uyg‘un qo‘llanildi:

1. **Hududiy-geografik tahlil:** Aydarko‘l va uning atrofidagi relyef, iqlim, suv resurslari va tabiiy resurslar o‘rganildi.
2. **Iqtisodiy tahlil:** Mahalliy aholi daromad manbalari, ish o‘rinlari va iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tahlil qilindi.
3. **Ekologik baholash:** Suv sifati, bioxilma-xillik, qirg‘oqbo‘yi ekotizimlarining holati o‘rganildi.
4. **SWOT tahlil:** Kuchli va zaif tomonlar, imkoniyatlar va tahdidlar aniqlandi.
5. **Ekspert suhbatlari:** Mahalliy hokimiyat vakillari, tadbirkorlar va ekolog mutaxassislar bilan suhbatlar o‘tkazildi.

Ma’lumotlar manbai sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Statistika qo‘mitasi ma’lumotlari, ilmiy maqolalar, ekologik monitoring hisobotlari va BMTning barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari bo‘yicha hujjatlar foydalanildi.

Natijalar

Aydarko‘l hududi O‘zbekistonning markaziy qismida joylashgan bo‘lib, tabiiy-geografik sharoiti, suv resurslari hajmi va iqlim xususiyatlari jihatidan mamlakatning muhim iqtisodiy zonalaridan biri sanaladi. Ko‘lning umumiy maydoni yil davomida o‘zgarib tursa-da, o‘rtacha 3000 kvadrat kilometrni tashkil etadi, suv hajmi esa 44 milliard kub metr atrofida bo‘ladi. Hududda 200 mingdan ortiq aholi istiqomat qiladi va ular turli darajada Aydarko‘lning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlaridan foyda ko‘radi.

So‘nggi yillarda hududning asosiy iqtisodiy yo‘nalishlari turizm, baliqchilik, qishloq xo‘jaligi va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya ishlab chiqarish sohalari bilan ifodalanmoqda. 2023-yilda o‘tkazilgan hududiy iqtisodiy tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, turizm sohasida yil davomida 85 ming nafar sayyoh qabul qilinib, 1200 ga yaqin mahalliy ish o‘rni yaratilgan. Hudud yalpi ichki mahsulotida turizmning ulushi 14 foizni tashkil etgan. Baliqchilik sohasida esa 6500 tonna mahsulot yetishtirilgan bo‘lib, bu 900 nafar ishchini doimiy bandlik bilan ta’minlagan va mahalliy iqtisodiyotga 9 foiz ulush qo‘shgan. Qishloq xo‘jaligida 24 ming gektar sug‘oriladigan yer maydonlarida paxta, g‘alla, sabzavot va bog‘dorchilik mahsulotlari yetishtirilgan, bunda 3400 nafar ishchi mehnat qilgan. Qayta

tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari hozircha tajriba bosqichida bo‘lsa-da, 12 megavatt quvvat ishlab chiqarishga qodir quyosh va shamol elektr stansiyalari ishga tushirilgan.

Turizm sohasida so‘nggi sakkiz yil ichida sezilarli o‘sish kuzatilmoqda. 2015-yilda 25 ming nafar sayyoh tashrif buyurgan bo‘lsa, 2023-yilga kelib ularning soni 85 ming nafarga yetgan. Bunda asosan ichki sayyohlar, shuningdek Rossiya, Qozog‘iston, Germaniya kabi davlatlardan kelgan xorijiy mehmonlar ulushi yuqori. Hududning tabiiy go‘zalligi, noyob ekotizimlari, qushlarni kuzatish imkoniyatlari va baliq ovlash an’analari ekoturizm rivojiga turtki bermoqda. Shu bilan birga, turizm infratuzilmasi yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan bo‘lib, mehmonxonalar sonining kamligi, transport aloqalarining cheklanganligi va xizmatlar narxining nisbatan yuqoriligi sohaning tezkor rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda [4].

Baliqchilik Aydarko‘l iqtisodiyotining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, bozor talabi yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Hududda asosan sazan, sudak, laqqa va osyotr kabi baliq turlari yetishtiriladi. 2018-yilda baliq yetishtirish hajmi eng yuqori darajaga ko‘tarilgan bo‘lsa, 2020-yilda pandemiya ta’siri, shuningdek suv sifati yomonlashuvi tufayli ishlab chiqarish pasaygan. 2022-yildan boshlab ishlab chiqarish ko‘rsatkichlari tiklana boshlagan, biroq hali ham to‘liq quvvatda ishlamayapti. Suvning minerallashuvi ortishi, zamonaviy intensiv baliqchilik texnologiyalarining keng joriy etilmaganligi va qayta ishlash sanoatining rivojlanmaganligi ushbu sohada asosiy muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda. Shu bilan birga, baliqchilikni intensivlashtirish, eksport bozorlarini kengaytirish va mahsulotni chuqur qayta ishlash orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi Aydarko‘l hududida eng ko‘p ish o‘rni yaratadigan soha bo‘lib, 24 ming gektar sug‘oriladigan yer maydonlari mavjud. Asosan paxta va g‘alla yetishtirishga e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lsa-da, so‘nggi yillarda sabzavot, poliz va mevali ekinlar ulushi ortib bormoqda. Suv resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligi past bo‘lib, an’anaviy sug‘orish usullarida suv isrofi yuqori darajada. Tomchilatib sug‘orish, yomg‘irlatib sug‘orish kabi zamonaviy texnologiyalar keng joriy etilsa, suv iste’moli kamida 25 foizga qisqarishi mumkin.

Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya sohasida hudud katta salohiyatga ega. Yiliga o‘rtacha 280 quyoshli kun mavjudligi quyosh energiyasi ishlab chiqarish uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Shamol tezligi o‘rtacha 5–7 metr/sekund bo‘lib, shamol energetikasini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini ochadi. Hozirgi 12 megavatt quvvatli kichik loyihalarni 2030-yilgacha 120 megavattga yetkazish mumkinligi prognoz qilinmoqda.

Ekologik muammolar esa barqaror rivojlanish jarayonida eng katta to‘siqlardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. 2010-yilda suvning minerallashuvi 2,5 g/l bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2023-yilda bu ko‘rsatkich 3,8 g/l ga yetgan. Qirg‘oq bo‘yida chiqindilar yig‘ilishi yillik 250 tonnaga yaqinlashgan, ba’zi qush turlarining soni esa so‘nggi o‘n yil ichida 15 foizga kamaygan. Bu holatlar turizm va baliqchilik sohalarining raqobatbardoshligini pasaytirishi, ekologik tizimning zaiflashishiga olib kelishi mumkin[4].

Yuqoridagi tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Aydarko‘l hududi katta iqtisodiy salohiyatga ega bo‘lishiga qaramay, bu imkoniyatlardan to‘liq foydalanish uchun ekologik muvozanatni ta’minlash, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish talab etiladi.

Muhokama

Olingan natijalar Aydarko‘l hududida iqtisodiy faoliyatning ko‘p qirrali, ammo o‘zaro bog‘liq ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Turizm, baliqchilik, qishloq xo‘jaligi va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya sohalarining har biri hududning yalpi ichki mahsulotiga o‘z hissasini qo‘shadi, biroq ular bir vaqtning o‘zida ekologik resurslarga ham bosim o‘tkazadi. Bu esa, barqaror rivojlanishning klassik modeli (Brundtland hisobotida ta’riflanganidek) doirasida iqtisodiy o‘sish va ekologik muvozanat o‘rtasida optimal nisbatni izlash zarurligini ko‘rsatadi [1].

Turizm sohasida kuzatilgan o‘sish — so‘nggi sakkiz yilda tashrif buyuruvchilar sonining uch barobarga oshishi — hududning bozor talabi yuqoriligidan dalolat beradi. Biroq xalqaro tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tabiiy hududlarda turizm hajmining tez sur’atlarda ortishi infratuzilma va ekologik muhofaza tizimlari mos ravishda rivojlanmasa, resurslarning tez yemirilishiga olib keladi. Masalan, Qozog‘istondagi Balxash ko‘li atrofidagi ortiqcha turizm oqibatida suv sifati pasaygan va qirg‘oq chizig‘i bo‘ylab chiqindi to‘planishi kuchaygan. Aydarko‘lda ham shunday xavf mavjud bo‘lib, bu masala oldindan kompleks rejalashtirilishi lozim.

Baliqchilik natijalari hudud iqtisodiy salohiyatining hali to‘liq ochilmaganini ko‘rsatadi. Jahon baliqchilik tashkiloti (FAO) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, intensiv baliq yetishtirish texnologiyalari joriy etilgan hududlarda ishlab chiqarish hajmi kamida 40–60 foizga oshadi. Aydarko‘lda esa asosan yarim an’anaviy usullar qo‘llanadi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini cheklaydi. Shu bilan birga, suvning minerallashuvi darajasining oshishi nafaqat baliqchilikka, balki ko‘lning bioxilma-xilligiga ham salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligida mavjud an’anaviy sug‘orish tizimlari suvning katta qismini isrof qilmoqda. Xalqaro Qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirish fondi (IFAD) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, tomchilatib sug‘orish texnologiyasi suv iste’molini 25–40 foizga qisqartirishi va hosildorlikni 20–30 foizga oshirishi mumkin. Demak, bu texnologiyalarni joriy etish Aydarko‘l hududida ham nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ekologik samarani ta’minlashi ehtimol katta.

Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya bo‘yicha mavjud loyihalar hali boshlang‘ich bosqichda bo‘lsa-da, mintaqa quyosh va shamol resurslari bo‘yicha O‘zbekistonning eng istiqbolli hududlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ispaniya va Marokash tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini rivojlantirish qishloq hududlarida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratadi va ekologik bosimni kamaytiradi. Aydarko‘l hududida ham bu yo‘nalishni kengaytirish mintaqaviy energiya xavfsizligini mustahkamlashi mumkin.

Ekologik muammolar — suvning minerallashuvi, chiqindilar yig‘ilishi, qush populyatsiyalarining kamayishi — iqtisodiy sohalarning barqaror rivojlanishiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. Xalqaro tajribada, xususan, Kanada va Finlyandiya ko‘llari

atrofida ekologik monitoring tizimlari muvaffaqiyatli joriy etilgan bo‘lib, bunday tizimlar iqtisodiy faoliyatning ekologik ta’sirini real vaqt rejimida baholash imkonini beradi. Aydarko‘lda ham shunday tizimni yo‘lga qo‘yish muhim.

Umuman olganda, olingan natijalar shuni anglatadiki, Aydarko‘l hududi iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish va barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillarini uyg‘unlashtirish bo‘yicha strategik yondashuvni talab qiladi. Mavjud iqtisodiy faoliyat turlarini diversifikatsiya qilish, infratuzilmani zamonaviylashtirish va ekologik resurslarni muhofaza qilish bir-biridan ajralmas jarayon sifatida qaralishi kerak.

Xulosa va tavsiyalar

Aydarko‘l bo‘yidagi hudud iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy salohiyat jihatidan O‘zbekistonning strategik ahamiyatga ega mintaqalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanganidek, hududning asosiy iqtisodiy yo‘nalishlari – turizm, baliqchilik, qishloq xo‘jaligi va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya ishlab chiqarish — katta imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, ularning rivojlanishi bir qator cheklovchi omillar ta’sirida sekin kechmoqda.

Turizm sohasida Aydarko‘l tabiiy go‘zalligi, boy bioxilma-xilligi va ekoturizm imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ammo infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi, xizmat ko‘rsatish sifati va transport aloqalarining cheklanganligi sayyohlar oqimini keskin oshirishga imkon bermayapti. Shuning uchun yaqin yillarda hududiy turizm strategiyasini ishlab chiqish, mehmonxonalar, dam olish maskanlari va ekologik yo‘nalishdagi ekskursiya markazlarini barpo etish zarur.

Baliqchilik sohasida hozirgi ishlab chiqarish hajmi ichki bozor talabini qisman qondiradi. Lekin zamonaviy intensiv baliq yetishtirish texnologiyalarining joriy etilmasligi, suv sifati muammolari va qayta ishlash sanoatining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi sohani eksport yo‘nalishida raqobatbardosh qila olmayapti. Shu bois, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida zamonaviy baliqchilik klasterlarini tashkil etish, eksport bozorlariga chiqish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish va ekologik nazoratni kuchaytirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Qishloq xo‘jaligida suv resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish, intensiv bog‘dorchilik va issiqxona xo‘jaliklarini rivojlantirish orqali daromad va bandlikni ko‘paytirish mumkin. Zamonaviy sug‘orish texnologiyalarining keng joriy etilishi nafaqat suv tejashga, balki hosildorlikni oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, ekologik toza va organik mahsulot yetishtirish yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish hudud brendini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi[3].

Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini rivojlantirish Aydarko‘l hududi uchun ikki tomonlama foyda keltiradi: birinchidan, hududning energiya mustaqilligini ta’minlaydi, ikkinchidan, ekologik zarar yetkazmaydigan ishlab chiqarish modelini shakllantiradi. Shamol va quyosh energiyasi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini 2030-yilgacha 120 megavattga yetkazish rejalari hududning kelajakdagi energetik barqarorligini mustahkamlashi mumkin.

Ekologik barqarorlik masalasiga alohida e’tibor qaratilishi zarur. Suvning minerallashuvi darajasining ortishi, chiqindilar yig‘ilishi va bioxilma-xillikning kamayishi kabi muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun muntazam monitoring,

qirg‘oqbo‘yi hududlarini tozalash, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish hamda mahalliy aholini ekologik madaniyatga o‘rgatish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli dasturlar amalga oshirilishi lozim.

Yuqoridagi tahlillarga asoslanib, quyidagi umumiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

Aydarko‘l hududi uchun 2030-yilgacha mo‘ljallangan barqaror rivojlanish strategiyasi ishlab chiqish, unda iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy yo‘nalishlarning uyg‘unligi ta’minlansin. Turizm sohasida infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish, xalqaro ekoturizm sertifikatlariga ega bo‘lish va mintaqani brendlash bo‘yicha marketing kampaniyalarini yo‘lga qo‘yish. Baliqchilikda intensiv texnologiyalarni joriy etish, qayta ishlash quvvatlarini oshirish va eksportga yo‘naltirilgan mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish. Qishloq xo‘jaligida suv tejovchi sug‘orish tizimlarini keng joriy etish, ekin diversifikatsiyasini kengaytirish hamda ekologik toza mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmini ko‘paytirish. Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya sohasida xususiy sektor ishtirokini kengaytirish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini ko‘paytirish. Ekologik muammolarni hal etishda hududiy va xalqaro ekologik tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, bioxilma-xillikni tiklash va suv sifatini yaxshilash bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Aydarko‘l hududida barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish nafaqat mintaqaning o‘ziga, balki butun O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, BMTning barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishish jarayonida milliy darajadagi yutuqlarni ta’minlaydi.

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MATEMATIKA FANINI O‘QITISHDA NAZARIYA BILAN AMALIYOTNING O‘ZARO BOG‘LIQLIGINING PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqolada Kasb-xunar maktablarning matematik qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda interfaol usullarning ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Matematika fani talabalarning mantiqiy fikrlash va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi, bu esa kelajakdagi kasbiy muvaffaqiyat uchun muhimdir. An'anaviy o'qitish usullaridan farqli o'laroq, interfaol usullar talabalarning dars jarayonida faol ishtirokini ta'minlaydi, ularni mustaqil fikrlashga, ijodiy yondashishga va jamoaviy ishga jalb qiladi. Maqolada interfaol usullarning mohiyati, afzalliklari va ularni qo'llashdagi qiyinchiliklar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*Kasb-xunar maktablar, matematik qobiliyat, interfaol usullar, mantiqiy fikrlash, muammolarni hal qilish, ta'lim metodikalari, faol o'qitish, matematika darslari, talabalarning rivojlanishi, innovatsion ta’lim.*

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PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS

Abstract: *This article examines the importance of interactive methods in the development of mathematical abilities in vocational schools. Mathematics plays a key role in the development of students' logical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are important for future professional success. Unlike traditional teaching methods, interactive methods ensure the active participation of students in the learning process, involving them in independent thinking, creative approach and teamwork. The article analyzes the essence, advantages and difficulties of interactive methods in their application.*

Keywords: *Vocational schools, mathematical abilities, interactive methods, logical thinking, problem solving, educational methodologies, active learning, mathematics lessons, student development, innovative education.*

Xorijiy mamlakatlarda kasbiy-texnik ta’limni qurishning ayrim qismlari tavsifiga to’xtalamiz.

Xorijiy mamalakatlarda kasbiy ta’lim keyingi yillarda keskin o’zgardi. Fan va texnika rivoji, yangi texnik ishlanmalar, texnologiyalar va mehnatni hamda

ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilishning yangi shakllari qo'llanishi xodimlarning kasbiy tayyorlanganligiga talablarni keskin oshirib yubordi.

Bolgariyada umumxalq muhokamasidan keyin «Ta'limni rivojlantirish haqida tezislar» qabul qilindiki, ular ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish istiqbollarini belgilab berdi. Ta'limni yangilash uchun Bolgariya iqtisodiy va siyosiy strukturalarini qayta qurish kuchli turtki bo'ldi. Bunda yangi tipdagi o'rta maktabga – 12 yillik ta'lim ko'zda tutilgan yagona o'rta siyosiy maktabga katta o'rin ajratildi. Mazkur yagona o'rta siyosiy maktab uch bosqichdan iborat bo'lib, birinchi bosqichning davomiyligi o'n yil. O'qish 6 yoshdan boshlanadi. Birinchi bosqichda keng umumta'lim tayyorgarlik beriladi, mehnatga qiziqish shakllantiriladi. Ikkinchi va uchinchi bosqichlar davomiyligi 2 yil (10- va 11-sinflar). Bunda o'quvchilar keng politexnik yo'nalishda kasb asoslarini o'rganadi, asta-sekinlik bilan muayyan mutaxassislikni egallaydi. Bosqichni tamomlaganidan keyin o'quvchilarga maxsus hujjatlar: birinchi bosqichdan keyin uni tamomlaganlik haqida o'quvchining kasbiy yo'nalganligini bildiruvchi shahodatnoma beriladi; ikkinchi bosqichni tamomlagandan so'ng umumta'lim tayyorgarlik darajasi haqidagi shahodatnoma va tanlangan mutaxassislik bo'yicha tayyorgarlik darajasi haqidagi shahodatnoma beriladi; uchinchi bosqich yakunida o'rta ta'limni tamomlagani va kasbiy tayyorgarlik olgani haqida diplom beriladi. O'qishni tamomlagan bitiruvchilar texnikum va OTMlarga kirishi mumkin.

Italiyada kasbiy ta'lim ikki tipdagi ta'lim muassasalarida: 2 va 3 yillik kasbiy maktab va o'rta texnik kadrlar hamda ma'muriyat xodimlarini tayyorlaydigan besh yillik texnik institutlarda olib boriladi. Institutni tamomlaganlar universitetga kirish huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Ularda to'qqizta yo'nalish bo'yicha tayyorgarlik amalga oshiriladi. Texnik institutlarning vazifasi yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash. Ta'lim ikkita tsikl bo'yicha olib boriladi: dastlabki ikki yil ta'limning tayyorgarlik kursi; keyingi uch yilda mutaxassislik bo'yicha nazariy bilim va amaliy ko'nikma, malakalar shakllantiriladi.

Britaniya ta'lim tizimi, hamma erdagi kabi, davlatning iqtisodiy vaziyatini aks ettiradi. 1980 yildan Buyuk Britaniyada milliy kasbiy malaka (kvalifikatsiya) loyihasi yaratilgan va tasdiqlangan. Loyiha beshta darajani o'z ichiga oladi:

1-daraja – bir xildagi ishni amalga oshirish qobiliyati;

2-daraja – kasbda nisbatan yuqori kompetentlik;

3-daraja – yuqori kompetentlik: xodim ancha murakkab topshiriqlarni bajaradi (texnik darajasi);

4-daraja – kompleks va tizimlashtirilgan ishlarni bajarishda yuqori kompetentlik (oliy texnik darajasi);

5-daraja – yuqori toifali mutaxassis.

Kasbiy ta'lim tizimida texnikomning o'rnini texnikomdagi o'qitishning universitetlar, ishlab chiqarishdagi ta'lim, bandlik xizmatlari va ta'lim institutlari bilan aloqasi belgilaydi. Tanlangan mutaxassislik va malaka darajasiga ko'ra o'quvchilar texnikomda bir yildan besh yilgacha o'qishi mumkin. Texnikomni tamomlagan talabalar quyidagi tashkilotlar tomonidan ta'sis qilingan diplomlarni oladi:

- Qirollik san’at jamiyati;
- London shaharlar va gilьdiyalar instituti;
- Milliy akademik kengash;
- Texnik ta’lim bo’yicha kengash;
- Biznes sohasida ta’lim bo’yicha kengash.

Ta’lim uchta texnologiya bo’yicha amalga oshiriladi:

- yo’riqnoma (instruktaj) orqali ta’lim (past daraja);
- o’qituvchi rahbarligidagi ta’lim (o’rta daraja);
- mustaqil ta’lim yo’li bilan ta’lim (yuqori daraja).

O’quv dasturlariga imtihon olinadigan fanlar, qo’shimcha kurslar, talabaning o’z qiziqishlarini aks ettiradigan va iqtisodiy sharoitlarga bog’liq holda tezkor moslashish imkonini beradigan mashg’ulotlar hisobiga o’tkaziladi.

O’quv markazlari, qisqa muddatli, yakka tartibdagi tayyorgarlikka mo’ljallangan kasbiy o’qitish tizimidan foydalangan holda tadbirkorlar buyurtmalarini bajaradi. Texnikomning mazkur tizimi ikki asosiy (sterjen) funktsiyani bajaradi: assotsiat darajasini olish bilan ikki yillik ta’lim beradi, nisbatan yuqori darajadagi universitet texnikomlari uchun ta’limiy tsikl dasturlarini realizatsiyalaydi.

Ta’lim mazmunini ishlab chiqish jarayoni ikki: tadqiqotchilik va amaliy bosqichdan iborat.

Tadqiqotchilik bosqichi ehtiyoji yuzaga kelgan kasb mazkur mintaqada yoki boshqa mintaqalar kasblar ro’yxatida mavjudligini aniqlaydi. Bunday kasb mavjud bo’lsa, hujjatlar bir mintaqadan boshqasiga yuboriladi. Mazkur kasb mavjud bo’lmasa, mintaqalar kengashi ta’limning yangi mazmuni: mehnat bozorida ehtiyoj, shu kasbni egallagan shaxslarning kasbiy rivojlanish istiqbollarini ishlab chiqishga asosnoma beradi. Amaliy bosqichda standart kurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari o’rganiladi. Keyin zaruratga ko’ra yangi ta’lim kurslari ishlab chiqiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xorijiy mamlakatlar ish tajribbasidagi kasbiy ta’limning yo’nalganligini tahlil qilish shuni ko’rsatadiki, ularda asosan yoshlarning kasbiy tayyorgarligini ishlab chiqarish bilan uzviy bog’liq holda olib boriladi. Ishchi kuchining sifatini takomillashtirish g’oyasi bu jarayonning amaliy natijasi sifatida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu davlatlar ish tajribasini o’rganish mamlakatimizda umumiy o’rta ta’lim jarayoni tizimini ishlab chiqarish va o’qitishda nazariya va amaliyotning o’zaro bog’liqligilashni amalga oshirishning asosiy yo’nalishlarini takomillashtirish imkonini beradi..

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PARAMETRLI MASALALARNİ NOSTANDART USULLARI YORDAMIDA YECHISH

Annotatsiya: *Matematikada maxsus (nostandart) usullar yordamida yechiladigan ko'plab tenglamalar, tengsizliklar va boshqa masalalar mavjud. Ulardan bir turi parametrli masalalardir. Parametrning kiritilishi matematikada sifat jihatdan yangi tipdagi masalalarning paydo bo’lishiga hissa qo’shdi. Mazkur maqolada turli mazmunda-gi parametrli masalalar va ularni yechishning nostandart usullari qaralgan bo’lib, ularni o’rganish orqali matematikaga iqtidorli ta’lim oluvchilarning matematik bilimlarini tatbiqiy jihatdan mustahkamlab borishlariga ko’maklashish ko’zda tutiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*parametr, o’zgaruvchi, parametrli masala, tenglama, teng-sizlik, sistema, nostandart usul, yechim, funksiya monotonligi, ekstremal xossa-lar, simmetriya, qo’sh tengsizlik, kvadrat uchhad, yagona yechim..*

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SOLVING PARAMETER PROBLEMS USING NON-STANDARD METHODS

Abstract*In mathematics, there are many equations, inequalities, and other problems that can be solved using special (non-standard) methods. One of them is parametric issues. The introduction of the parameter contributed to the emergence of a qualitatively new type of problem in mathematics. This article discusses parametric problems of various contexts and non-standard methods of their solution, the study of which helps to strengthen the mathematical knowledge of gifted students in mathematics.*

Keywords: *parameter, ivariable, parametric problem, equation, inequa-lity, system, non-standard method, solution, function monotony, extreme proper-ties, symmetry, double inequality, quadratic triangle, single solution.*

Matematikaga iqtidorli ta’lim oluvchlar bilimlarini tatbiqiy mustahkam-lashga oid murakkab masalalarni matematika to’garaklarida va boshqa mashg’u-lotlarda o’rganib borishlari matematika sohasida yaxshi natijalarga erishishlariga yordam beradi. Jumladan, parametrli va boshqa masalalarni yechishda maktab matematika kursidagi boshlang’ch analiz (matematik analiz) asoslari, shuningdek, algebraik, logarifmik va boshqa tenglamalar va tengsiz-liklar, ularni yechish usullari [2-4] bo’yicha umumiy tasavvurga ega bo’lish hamda ulardan ongli va malakali foydalanishni bilish talab etiladi. Mazkur maqolada turli mazmundagi parametrli masalalar va ularni yechishning nostandart usullari qaralgan.

Parametrli algebraik masalalarda [4-5] ikki xil belgilar uchraydi: noma'lum-lar yoki o'zgaruvchilar (odatda ular *x,y,z*..... harflar bilan belgilanadi) va para-metrlar (ular *a,b,c,...* kabi belgilanadi). Bular orasidagi farq juda shartli, ya'ni ma'lum bir darajada aytish mumkinki parametr bu - o'zgaruvchi bo'lib, uning qiymati fiksirlangan (mahkamlangan) holda har bir qiymat berilgan noma'lumga nisbatan mos tenglamani (tengsizlikni, sistemani) aniqlaydi. Boshqacha aytganda, parametrli tenglama aslida parametrning tayin bir qiymatida qaralayotgan tenglamalar oilasidan iborat. Quyida bir qancha parametrli tenglamalar, tengsiz-liklar va tenglamalar siatemalarini yechish masalalarini va yechshning nostandart usullarini keltiramiz.

Simmetriyadan foydalanish usuli .

1-masala. a parametrning qanday qiymatlarida

$$\begin{cases} x^2-(2a+1)x+a^2-3=y \\ y^2-(2a+1)y+a^2-3=x \end{cases}$$ tenglamalar sistemasi yagona $(x;y)$ yechimga ega bo'ladi?

Yechish: Agar berilgan sistema $x=m$, $y=n$ yechimga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu sistema $x=n$ va $y=m$ yechimga ham ega bo'ladi. Natijada, $m=n$ va $x=y$ tengliklar o'rinli bo'lishi shart. Bundan, yagona yechimga ega bo'lishi shart bo'lgan $x^2-(2a+1)x+a^2-3=x$ yoki $x^2-2(a+1)x+a^2-3=0$ tenglamaga kelamiz. Shunday qilib, $\frac{D}{4}=(a+1)^2-(a^2-3)=2a+4=0$ yoki $a=-2$.

Endi $a=-2$ da $\begin{cases} x^2+3x+1=y \\ y^2+3y+1=x \end{cases}$ tenglamalar sistemasinini hosil qilamiz. Bu sistemaning birinchi tenglamasidan ikkinchisini hadlab ayirib, $(x-y)(x+y+4)=0$ tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz. Bu yerda ikki hol mavjud:
1) $x=y=-1$; 2) $x+y+4=0$ yoki $y=-x-4$. Sistemaning birinchi tenglamasida y ni almashtirib, $x^2+3x+1=-x-4$, $x^2+4x+5=0$ tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Oxirgi kvadrat tenglama diskriminanti D=-4<0 bo'lganligi uchun yechimga ega emas. Demak, berilgan sistema $a=-2$ da $(-1;-1)$ yagona yechimga ega.

2-masala. a va b parametrlarning, ushbu sistema

$$\begin{cases} \left|\frac{x^y-1}{x^y+1}\right|=a \\ x^2+y^2=b \end{cases}$$

faqat bitta $(x;y),(x>0)$ yechimga ega bo'ladigan, hamma qiymatlarini toping.

Yechish: Agar $(x_0;y_0)$ juftlik sistemani qanoatlantirsa, u holda $(x_0;-y_0)$ juftlik ham uni qanoatlantiradi. Bu tasdiq sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamasi uchun o'rinliligi ravshan. Birinchi tenglamasi uchun bajarilishi esa quyidagi tenglikdan kelib chiqadi: $\left|\frac{x_0^{-y_0}-1}{x_0^{-y_0}+1}\right|=\left|\frac{1-x_0^{y_0}}{x_0^{y_0}}\cdot\frac{x_0^{y_0}}{x_0^{y_0}+1}\right|=\left|\frac{1-x_0^{y_0}}{x_0^{y_0}+1}\right|$.

Demak, agar sistema yagona yechimga ega bo'lsa, u holda $y_0=0$, a=0. Natijada $\begin{cases} x^y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = b \end{cases}$ sistemaga ega bo'lamiz (bunda $b > 0$ ekanligi tushunarli). Uning birinchi tenglamasidan yoki $y = 0$ yoki $x = 1$ ekanligi ravshan. Bunda:

1) agar $y = 0$ bo'lsa, ikkinchi tenglmadan $x = \sqrt{b}$ va $(\sqrt{b}, 0)$ yechimga ega bo'lamiz.

2) agar $x = 1$ bo'lsa, ikkinchi tenglamadan $y^2 = b - 1$ bo'lib, $b > 1$ da yana ikkita $x = 1, y = \pm\sqrt{b-1}$ yechimlarga ega bo'lamiz; $b < 1$ da boshqa yechimlar yo'q; $b = 1$ da esa yana o'sha $x = 1, y = 0$ juftlikka ega bo'lamiz.

Demak, $= 0$, $0 < b \leq 1$.

Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, yuqorida biz turli xil parametrli masalalarni yechishning bir necha usullariga to'xtaldik. Ba'zi parametrli masalalarni yechishda boshqa usullar ham mavjud. Eng effektli (qulay) yechish vositalaridan biri geometrik interpretatsiya (bunda ikki xil usul ko'proq ishlatiladi: 1) (x,a) tekislikda tasvirlash, x - o'zgaruvchi, a - parametr; 2) (x,y) tekislikda a parametrga bo'gliq egri chiziqlar oilasi qaraladi), ikkinchisi esa kvadrat uchhad bilan bog'liq asosiy g'oyalar, kvadrat uchhad bilan "ishlash" texnikasi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday parametrli va nostandart masalalarni yechishda muhim ro'l o'ynaydi.

Umuman, parametrli masalalarni yechish bilan shug'ullanish orqali ham matematikaga iqtidorli ta'lim oluvchilar, yosh o'qituvchilar o'z bilimlarini tatbiqan mustahkamlashga, matematik savodxonlikni oshirishga erishadilar.

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BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARIGA GEOMETRIK TUSHUNCHALARNI ZAMONAVIY USULLAR YORDAMIDA TANISHTIRISH

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilariga geometrik tushunchalarni shakllantirishda zamonaviy usullarni qo‘llashning samarali yo‘llari yoritilgan. Xususan, axborot texnologiyalari, interfaol metodlar va ko‘rgazmali vositalar yordamida o‘quvchilarda geometrik shakllar va ularning xossalari haqidagi dastlabki bilimlarni hosil qilish imkoniyatlari tahlil etiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*boshlang‘ich ta’lim, geometriya, zamonaviy usullar, interfaol metod, axborot texnologiyalari, ko‘rgazmalilik.*

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INTRODUCING GEOMETRIC CONCEPTS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH MODERN METHODS

Abstract: *his article discusses effective ways of introducing geometric concepts to primary school students using modern methods. In particular, it analyzes the opportunities of applying information technologies, interactive methods, and visual aids to help students develop their initial knowledge about geometric shapes and their properties.*

Keywords: *primary education, geometry, modern methods, interactive approach, information technologies, visualization.*

Boshlang‘ich ta’lim bosqichi o‘quvchilarda matematik tasavvurlarni shakllantirishda eng muhim davrlardan biridir. Ayniqsa, geometrik tushunchalarga oid bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish, ularning tafakkurini, fazoviy tasavvurini, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bugungi kunda ta’lim jarayonida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va interfaol usullardan foydalanish geometrik bilimlarni samarali o‘zlashtirishga imkon bermoqda.

Ta’lim o’qituvchi va o’quvchilarning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati bo’lib, shu jarayonda shaxsning taraqqiyoti, uning ma’lumoti va tarbiyasi ham amalga oshadi. Darslarda o’qituvchi o’z bilimi, ko’nikma va malakalarini mashg’ulotlar vositasida o’quvchilarga yetkazadi, o’quvchilar esa uni o’zlashtirib borishi natijasida undan foydalanish qobiliyatiga ega bo’ladi. O’rganish jarayonida o’quvchilar o’zlashtirishning turli ko’rinishlaridan foydalanishadi, ya’ni o’zlashtirayotgan ma’lumotlarni qabul qilish, qayta ishlash hamda amaliyotga tatbiq etishda o’ziga xos tafovutlarga tayanadi. Ta’lim jarayonida o’qituvchi va o’quvchilarning dars

paytidagi hamkorligi, o’quvchilarning mustaqil ishlashi, sinfdan tashqari ishlar shaklida ta’lim va tarbiya masalalari hal etiladi.

Hozirgi kunda ta’lim jarayonida interfaol metodlar va axborot texnalogiyalarini o’quv jarayonida qo’llashga bo’lgan qiziqish kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Bunday bo’lishining sabablaridan biri, shu vaqtgacha an’anaviy ta’limda o’quvchilar faqat tayyor bilimlarni egallashga o’rgatilgan bo’lsa, zamonaviy texnalogiyalardan foydalanish esa ularni egallayotgan bilimlarini o’zlari qidirib topish, mustaqil o’rganish va fikirlash, tahlil qilish, hatto yakuniy xulosalarni ham o’zlari keltirib chiqarishga o’rgatadi. O’qituvchi bu jarayonda shaxs rivojlanishi, shakllanishi, bilim olishi va tarbiyalanishiga sharoit yaratadi va shu bilan bir qatorda boshqaruvchilik, yo’naltiruvchilik funksiyasini bajaradi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilariga geometrik tushunchalarni tanishtirishda quyidagi zamonaviy usullar alohida ahamiyatga ega:

Ko‘rgazmalilik usuli – turli shakllar, predmetlar va maketlar yordamida bolalarda geometrik shakllar haqidagi ilk tasavvurlarni hosil qilish.

Interfaol metodlar – “Aqliy hujum”, “Klaster”, “Insert” kabi metodlardan foydalanib, o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashini va bilimlarni faol o‘zlashtirishini ta’minlash.

Axborot texnologiyalari – multimedia vositalari, animatsiyalar va interaktiv dasturlar yordamida geometrik shakllarni dinamik ko‘rsatish, ularning xossalarini oson tushuntirish.

O‘yin metodlari – geometrik shakllar asosida turli didaktik o‘yinlar tashkil etish orqali o‘quvchilarning qiziqishini oshirish.

Mazkur usullar o‘quvchilarni faollikka chorlaydi, ularda bilimlarni mustaqil ravishda izlab topish, tahlil qilish, kuzatish va xulosa chiqarish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Dars mashg’ulotlarida o’yin- topshiriqlarni takrorlash yoki mustahkamlash darslarida foydalanilsa ijobiy natija beradi. O’yin-topshiriqning qaysi bir turini tanlash darsning turiga, sinf o’quvchilarining o’yin-topshiriqlarni bajarishga o’rgatilganlik darajasi, ularning bilim saviyasi, mustaqil ijodiy ishlash imkoniyatlari, o’rganilganlarni xotirada tez tiklay olishi, ijodkorlikning qay darajada shakllanganligiga ham bog’liq bo’lishi kerak.

Bugungi kun o’qituvchilaridan ilg’or pedagogik va yangi axborotlar texnalogiyalaridan o’quv jarayonida foydalanishni talab etmoqda. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, tajribalarimiz asosida dars mashg’ulotlarida interfaol metodlarni qo’llash orqali ta’lim- tarbiya berish yo’llariga doir fikrlarimizni bayon etamiz. O’ylaymizki, bu o’quv mashg’ulotlari samaradorligini oshirishda amaliy yordam beradi. Shuningdek, o’quvchilarni o’z yo’nalishini tanlash va mustaqil hayotga tayyorgarlik ko’nikmalarini shakllantirishdek mas’uliyatli vazifani bajarishda ularning yaqin ko’makchilaridan biriga aylanadi. Quyi sinflar kesimida ayrim mavzular asosida o’qitishning zamonaviy usullarini tatbiq etishni ko’ramiz.

“Videotopshiriq” metodi.

Hozirgi kunda pedagogik faoliyatda turli axborot vositalari (kompyuter, televideniya, radio, slayd, video va audio magnitafonlar) yordamida ta’lim jarayoni tashkil etilishiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. O’qituvchilar oldida ta’lim jarayonida turli axborot vositalaridan o’rinli va maqsadga muvofiq foydalanish vazifasi turibdi.

Videotopishmoq metodidan foydalanishda quyidagi harakatlar amalga oshiriladi:

- O’quvchilar e’tiboriga o’rganilayotgan mavzu mohiyatini tasviriy yoritishga yordam beruvchi izohlarsiz bir nechta videolavha namoyish etiladi:
- O’quvchilar har bir lavhada qanday jarayon aks ettirilganini izohlashadi:
- Jarayonning mohiyatini daftarlariga qayd etishadi:
- O’qituvchi tomonidan berilgan savollarga javob qaytarishadi:

Mazkur metod asosida mavzuga doir kompyuter orqali videolavha namoyish etiladi. O’quvchilar videolavha mavzusi, unda ifodalangan mavzu haqida o’z fikr- mulohazalarini bildirishadi. Masalan: Quyi sinflarda (1-4-sinflar) fazoviy jismlar bilan tanishtirilganda kub, slindr, konuslarning yasalishi chizmalar yordamida ko’rsatilgan. Bu jarayon videolavha orqali ko’rsatilsa va yasash vazifasi qo’yilsa o’quvchilar tasavvuri yaxshi rivojlanadi. Bundan tashqari bu kabi geometrik shakllar qayerlarda uchrashini ko’rsatib bersak maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi.

Bizningcha, ta’limiy o’yinlarga qo’yiladigan asosiy talablar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Ta’limiy o’yinlar o’quvchilar yoshiga mos bo’lishi kerak:
2. O’yinlar o’tilayotgan mavzu mazmun- mohiyatiga mutanosib bo’lishi lozim:
3. Ta’limiy o’yinlarni o’tkazish vaqti aniq belgilanishi shart;
4. Ta’limiy o’yinlar ham ta’limiy, ham tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo’lishi kerak:
5. Ta’limiy o’yinlarning o’tkazilish maqsadi, ahamiyati belgilanishi lozim.

Yuqoridagi talablarga amal qilingandagina dars samaradorligi ortadi va zamonaviy texnalogiyalar ta’lim samaradorligiga xizmat qiladi.Boshlang‘ich ta’lim jarayonida geometrik tushunchalarni zamonaviy usullar yordamida tanishtirish o‘quvchilarning bilimini chuqurlashtiradi, fazoviy tafakkurini rivojlantiradi va kelajakdagi matematik tayyorgarliklari uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi. Shunday qilib, interfaol metodlar, axborot texnologiyalari va ko‘rgazmali vositalardan oqilona foydalanish boshlang‘ich ta’lim sifatini oshirishning muhim omili hisoblanadi.

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ZAMONAVIY METOD VA USULLAR YORDAMIDA O‘QUVCHILARNING MATEMATIK KO‘NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Matematika, ilm-fanning eng asosiy sohalaridan biri sifatida, har doim zamon talablariga javob berish va yangi ilmiy, texnologik yutuqlarga moslashishga intilgan.Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy usullar yordamida matematika fanini o‘qitish usullari haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*Zamonaviy usullar va metodlar, Optimizatsiya metodlari, interfaol usullar, matematik tahlil, metodlar va yondoshuvlar .*

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FORMING STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL SKILLS USING MODERN METHODS AND APPROACHES

Abstract*: Mathematics, as one of the most important branches of science, has always sought to meet the requirements of the time and adapt to new scientific and technological achievements. This article discusses the methods of teaching mathematics using modern methods.*

Keywords: *Modern methods and techniques, Optimization methods, interactive methods, mathematical analysis, methods and approaches.*

Bugungi kunda, matematika nafaqat nazariy asoslarini chuqur o‘rganish, balki amaliy muammolarni hal qilish uchun keng qo‘llaniladigan ilmlar sifatida shakllangan. Zamonaviy matematika usullari va metodlari matematik modellashtirish, algoritmlar yaratish, katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, sun'iy intellektni qo‘llash va boshqa sohalarda keng tarqalgan. Bu metodlar va yondoshuvlar matematikani yanada samarali va amaliy qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini taqdim etmoqda.

1. Katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data) va matematik modellashtirish. Zamonaviy matematikada eng muhim yondashuvlardan biri - katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va ularni matematik modellarga aylantirish. Katta ma'lumotlar tahlili (Big Data) texnologiyasi rivojlanishi bilan birga, matematik usullar bu yangi sohani ilgari surishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu usullar:

- Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va tasniflash: Katta ma'lumotlar bazasidan turli qarorlar qabul qilish uchun statistik va matematik metodlar ishlatiladi. Ma'lumotlar bazasini optimallashtirish, ularning o‘zgarishlarini tahlil qilish va yangi bilimlarni olish uchun statistik metodlar, regressiya tahlili, klasterlash va klassifikatsiya kabi usullar keng qo‘llaniladi.

- Mashina o‘rganish (Machine Learning): Mashina o‘rganish matematik

modellarni o‘rgatish uchun qo‘llaniladi. Bu usul statistik tahlil va optimizatsiyaga asoslanib, algoritmlarning samaradorligini oshiradi. Mashina o‘rganish jarayonida asosan bayes usullari, nevron tarmoqlari, suv qoplama algoritmlari, kollektiv o‘rganish va boshqa algoritmik usullar qo‘llanadi.

- Rekurrent neyron tarmoqlari (RNN) va konvolyutsion neyron tarmoqlari (CNN): Bu usullar tasvirlarni qayta ishlash, tilni tahlil qilish, vaqt davomida ma'lumotlarni prognoz qilish kabi murakkab vazifalarni bajarishda samarali hisoblanadi. Masalan, CNN usuli tasvirlarni tanib olish va ishlov berishda, RNN esa vaqtga bog‘liq ketma-ketlikni tahlil qilishda ishlatiladi.

2. Chuqur o‘rganish (Deep Learning) va neyron tarmoqlari. Chuqur o‘rganish (deep learning) metodlari matematik tahlil va hisoblashning eng ilg‘or yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Neyron tarmoqlari bu metodlarning asosiy qurilmasidir. Bu sohadagi asosiy yondashuvlar quyidagilardir:

- Neyron tarmoqlari va backpropagation algoritmi: Neyron tarmoqlarining o‘zgarishi, ya'ni orqa tarqatish (backpropagation) algoritmi orqali, tizimning o‘rganish jarayonini optimallashtirish mumkin. Bu algoritm differensial hisoblash va optimizatsiya metodlari yordamida o‘rganish jarayonini boshqaradi.

- Chuqur neyron tarmoqlari (Deep Neural Networks): Chuqur o‘rganishning ilg‘or usullaridan biri chuqur neyron tarmoqlari hisoblanadi. Bu tarmoqlar turli qatlamlardan iborat bo‘lib, har bir qatlam o‘ziga xos yondashuv va matematik modellashtirishga asoslanadi. Tarmoqni o‘rgatishda, gradientni pasaytirish (gradient descent) algoritmlari ishlatiladi.

- Generativ adversarial tarmoqlar (GANs): GANlar o‘zining samarali usul sifatida rasmlar, videolar, musiqa va boshqa kreativ kontent yaratishda qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu metod orqali sun'iy tarmoqlarni o‘rgatish va yangi, ilg‘or ma'lumotlarni yaratish mumkin.

3. Optimizatsiya metodlari va matematik analiz. Zamonaviy matematikaning rivojlanishida optimizatsiya metodlari katta rol o‘ynaydi. Optimizatsiya - bu ma'lum bir shartlar ostida eng yaxshi natijani olishni ta'minlaydigan matematik jarayon hisoblanadi. Optimizatsiya metodlari quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- Gradientni pasaytirish (Gradient Descent): Bu metod neyron tarmoqlarini o‘rgatishda va boshqa optimizatsiya masalalarida qo‘llaniladi. Gradientni pasaytirish usuli yordamida, tizimning optimal parametrlarini topish mumkin.

- Dinamika dasturlash: Bu metod murakkab tizimlarning optimal yechimlarini topishda ishlatiladi. Dinamika dasturlash optimizatsiya muammolarini kichik qismlarga ajratib, har bir qismini alohida hal qilish imkonini beradi.

- Genetika algoritmlari: Genetik algoritmlar tabiiy selektsiya va evolyutsiya jarayoniga o‘xshash matematik metodlarni qo‘llaydi. Bu metod yordamida murakkab tizimlarni optimallashtirish va yechimlarni topish mumkin.

- Simulyatsiya va Monte-Karlo metodlari: Simulyatsiya va Monte-Karlo usullari tasodifiy jarayonlar va murakkab tizimlar uchun qo‘llaniladi. Bu metodlar tasodifiy ma'lumotlar asosida yechimlar ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi.

4. Kriptografiya va xavfsizlik: zamonaviy metodlar. Zamonaviy matematikaning yana bir muhim sohasi - bu kriptografiya va xavfsizlik. Kriptografiya

metodlari matematikaga asoslanib, ma'lumotlarni shifrlash, autentifikatsiya va tizimlarni himoya qilish kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Kriptografiya metodlari quyidagi matematik usullardan foydalanadi:

- RSA algoritmi: RSA algoritmi - bu asosan sonlar nazariyasi va modulli arifmetikka asoslangan shifrlash usulidir. Ushbu algoritmni zamonaviy xavfsizlik tizimlarida, shu jumladan, internet orqali uzatilayotgan ma'lumotlarni himoya qilishda qo‘llaniladi.

- Elliptik egri kriptografiyasi: Elliptik egri kriptografiyasi - bu matematik modellarni qo‘llagan holda shifrlashni amalga oshiradi. Ushbu usul ko‘p hollarda mobil qurilmalarda xavfsiz ma'lumot uzatish uchun ishlatiladi.

- Hash-funksiyalar: Hash-funksiyalar ma'lumotlarni qisqa kodlarga aylantiradigan matematik algoritmlardir. Ular axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashda va ma'lumotlarni uzatishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

5. Kvant matematikasi va kompyuterlar. Zamonaviy matematikaning yana bir kutilayotgan sohasidan biri kvant kompyuterlar va kvant matematikasidir. Kvant kompyuterlar klassik kompyuterlarga qaraganda ancha tez va samarali hisoblashlarni amalga oshira olish imkoniyatiga ega. Kvant matematikasi quyidagi sohalarda o‘z aksini topadi:

- Qvant hisoblash: Kvant hisoblash matematik modellarni o‘zgartiradi. Kvant algoritmlarining ko‘plab matematik yondoshuvlari mavjud, masalan, Shor algoritmi va Grover algoritmi kabi metodlar ma'lumotlarni tezda shifrlash va de-shifrlash imkoniyatlarini beradi.

- Qvant xavfsizlik: Qvant kompyuterlar yordamida ma'lumotlarni xavfsiz uzatish va saqlash mumkin, chunki kvant kriptografiyasi klassik shifrlashdan ancha xavfsizdir. Bu yangi usul yangi matematik paradigmalarga asoslanadi.

Xulosa. Zamonaviy matematikaning rivojlanishida yangi usul va metodlardan foydalanishning ahamiyati katta. Bu metodlar matematik tahlil va modellashtirishni yangilab, ilm-faning turli sohalariga yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Katta ma'lumotlar, mashina o‘rganish, optimizatsiya, kvant matematikasi, kriptografiya kabi zamonaviy usullar matematikaning yanada rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi va amaliy muammolarni hal qilishda samarali vositalarni taqdim etadi.

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BO‘LAJAK MUHANDISLARNING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA INTERFAOL USULLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak muhandislarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishda interfaol usullardan foydalanishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Muhandislik ta’limida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, talabalarning mustaqil fikrlashini rivojlantirish, jamoada ishlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish hamda kasbiy malakasini oshirish imkoniyatlari ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi. Shuningdek, interfaol metodlarning afzalliklari va ularni samarali tatbiq etish yo‘llari yoritiladi..*

Kalit so‘zlar:*bo‘lajak muhandislar, kasbiy kompetentlik, interfaol usullar, muhandislik ta’limi, innovatsion pedagogika.*

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USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN FORMING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS

Abstract: *his article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of using interactive methods in the formation of professional competence of future engineers. The study highlights the opportunities provided by modern pedagogical technologies in engineering education, including the development of independent thinking, teamwork skills, and professional growth of students. Furthermore, the advantages of interactive methods and effective ways of their implementation are discussed.*

Keywords: *future engineers, professional competence, interactive methods, engineering education, innovative pedagogy*

Bugungi globallashuv davrida muhandislik sohasida malakali va kasbiy kompetentlikka ega kadrlarni tayyorlash dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bo‘lajak muhandislarning nafaqat nazariy bilimlari, balki amaliy ko‘nikma va malakalari ham rivojlangan bo‘lishi talab etiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan interfaol usullardan foydalanish muhandislik ta’limida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi**.**

Ma’lumki, bozor munosabatlariga asoslangan demokratik jamiyatda mavjud u yoki bu ish yoki xizmat o‘rnini egallab turgan har bir mutaxassisning tegishli o‘ringa qanchalik munosibligi darajasi uning shu ishi yoki xizmat egasiga qo‘yiladigan turli-tuman talablarga qanchalik javob berishligi bilan o‘lchanadi. Keyingi yillarda ish yoki xizmat o‘rni bilan shu ish yoki xizmat o‘rniga talabgor shaxs o‘rtasidagi ana shunday munosiblik darajasini hisoblash asoslarini ishlab

chiqish yo‘lida jahonning bir qator davlatlarida kasb kompetensiyalarini tadqiq qilish va ana shunday tadqiqotlar natijalarini amalda qo‘llashga oid bir qancha konsepsiyalar vujudga keldi .

“Kompetensiya” tushunchasi ta’lim mazmuni modernizasiyasi markaziy tushunchasi bo‘lib, ta’lim natijasini tashkil etuvchi keng madaniyat va faoliyat sohasiga kiruvchi ilmiy va intellektual tashkil etuvchilarni birlashtiradi. To’g’ri burchakli parallelopipedning bitta uchidan chiquvchi uchta qirrasi uzunliklariga uning o’lchamlari deb aytiladi.

Kasbiy kompetentlik tushunchasi

Kasbiy kompetentlik – bu shaxsning o‘z sohasida samarali faoliyat yuritishi uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka va shaxsiy sifatlar majmuasidir. Muhandislik ta’limida ushbu kompetentlik texnik tafakkur, muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilish, loyihalash va innovatsion yondashuvni talab etadi.

Interfaol usullarning o‘rni

Interfaol metodlar – talaba va o‘qituvchi o‘rtasida faol muloqotni ta’minlaydigan, talabalarning mustaqil fikrlash va ijodkorlik qobiliyatini rivojlantiradigan ta’limiy faoliyat shaklidir. Muhandislik sohasida qo‘llaniladigan asosiy interfaol usullar quyidagilardir:

Loyiha metodi – talabalarning amaliy loyihalar ustida ishlashi;

Keys-stadi (Case study) – real muammolarni tahlil qilish va yechim ishlab chiqish;

Aqliy hujum (Brainstorming) – yangi g‘oyalarni ishlab chiqish;

Rol o‘ynash usuli – ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini modellashtirish.

Amaliy qo‘llanishi

Muhandislik darslarida interfaol usullarni qo‘llash talabalarning kasbiy fikrlashini rivojlantiradi, ularni jamoada ishlashga tayyorlaydi va ijodiy salohiyatini oshiradi. Bu esa bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning xalqaro mehnat bozorida raqobatbardoshligini ta’minlaydiMuhandisning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish vazifasi, mazkur tushunchaning mazmuni va tarkibini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq. Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak muhandisni tayyorlashda uning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish jarayonining mazmunini aniqlashda, avvalambor muhandisning kasbiy faoliyati mohiyati ochib berilishi kerak.

Muhandisning kasbiy faoliyati mazmuni va uning shaxsiy xususiyatlariga qo‘yiladigan talablardan kelib chiqqan holda, uning kasbiy-pedagogik kompetentligi tuzilmasini ishlab chiqishda pedagog olimlar tomonidan turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud.

Psixologik va pedagogik tahlillar asosida muhandisning kasbiy kompetentligi– murakkab xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan, ijtimoiy, axborot, kommunikativ, kreativ, intellektual, tayanch, konstruktorlik-texnologik, tadqiqotchilik kompetensiyalarini o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan integral tizimdir degan xulosaga keldik.

Muhandisning kasbiy faoliyatining asosiy turi loyihaviy-konstruktorlik faoliyati bo‘lganligi sababli, bo‘lajak muhandislarda loyihaviy-konstruktorlik qobiliyatini shakllantirish kerak.

Shunday qilib, konstruktorlik umumiy ma’noda qurilish inshootining modeli, tuzilishi, birligi, uni amalga oshirish texnologiyasi va hisob-kitoblarini yaratish

jarayoni sifatida qaraladi, shu munosabat bilan konstruktorlik faoliyatini aqliy va ijodiy rivojlanish faoliyatning asosiy vositalaridan biri sifatida belgilash mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bo‘lajak muhandislarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishda interfaol usullardan foydalanish samarali natijalar beradi. Bu nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni, balki amaliy ko‘nikmalarni ham rivojlantiradi. Muhandislik ta’limida interfaol usullarni keng joriy etish kelajakdagi yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi

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DIFFERENTSIAL TENGLAMALARNI QURILISH MUHANDISLIGI SOHASIDA QO‘LLASHNING BA’ZI TATBIQLARI

Annotatsiya: *Differentsial tenglamalar qurilish muhandisligi sohasida, xususan, strukturaviy tahlil va dizaynda hal qiluvchi rol o’ynaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot murakkab tizimlarni modellashtirishda ularning ahamiyati, ko’p qirraliligi va aniqligiga e’tibor qaratgan holda tuzilmalarni tahlil qilish va loyihalashda differentsial tenglamalarning turli xil qo’llanilishini o’rganadi. Differensial tenglamalarni qo’llash orqali muhandislar turli xil yuk va chegara sharoitida turli konstruktiv elementlarning harakatlarini bashorat qilishlari mumkin, bu esa onstruktsiyalarning xavfsizligi va barqarorligini ta’minlaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*Differensial tenglamalar, Strukturaviy tahlil, Qurilish muhandisligi, Dizayn optimallashtirish, Matematik modellashtirish.*

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SOME APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Abstract: *Differential equations play a decisive role in civil construction, especially in structural analysis and design. V etom issledovanii izuchayutsya razlichnye application of differential equations pri analysis i proektirovanii construction, udelyaya osoboe vnimanie ix vajnosti, universalnosti i tochnosti pri modelirovanii slojnyx system. Primenyaya differential equations, engineering can predict the behavior of different structural elements under different*
loads and boundary conditions, which ensures safety and structural stability.

Keywords: *Differential Equations, Structural Analysis, Civil Engineering, Design Optimization, Mathematical Modeling*

Qurilish muhandisligi nazariyasi va amaliyotida ko‘plab jarayonlarni matematik modellashtirish talab etiladi. Ushbu modellar orasida differensial tenglamalar muhim o‘rin tutadi, chunki ular fizik jarayonlarning vaqt va makondagi o‘zgarishini ifodalashga imkon beradi. Masalan, konstruksiyalarning egilishi, tebranishi, issiqlik taqsimoti yoki suyuqliklar oqimi differensial tenglamalar orqali aniq tahlil qilinadi.

Oldingi tadqiqotlar differensial tenglamalardan strukturani tahlil qilish va loyihalashda foydalanishni keng o’rganib chiqdi. Turli xil tadqiqotlar turli xil tuzilmalarda stress taqsimoti, deformatsiya naqshlari va buzilish usullarini bashorat

qilishda differentsial tenglamalarning samaradorligini ko’rsatdi. Materiallar va strukturaviy elementlarning xatti-harakatlarini tartibga soluvchi differensial tenglamalarni echish orqali muhandislar binolar va infratuzilmaning ishlashini to’g’ri baholashi mumkin, bu esa yaxshi dizayn qarorlari va umumiy xavfsizlikni yaxshilashga olib keladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot qurilish muhandisligida differentsial tenglamalarni qo’llashni ko’rsatish uchun matematik modellar va tenglamalardan foydalangan holda nazariy yondashuvni qo’llaydi.

Differensial tenglamalar strukturaviy tizimlarni tahlil qilish, muhim parametrlarni aniqlash va yaxshilangan ishlash va chidamlilik uchun dizaynlarni optimallashtirish uchun qanday ishlatilishini ko’rsatish uchun misollar va misollar keltirilgan. Metodologiya real stsenariylarni simulyatsiya qilish va turli yuklash sharoitlarida tuzilmalarning javobini bashorat qilish uchun analitik va raqamli usullar orqali differentsial tenglamalarni echishni o’z ichiga oladi.

Natijalar va muhokama:

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari differensial tenglamalarning strukturaviy tahlil va loyihalashdagi ahamiyatini ko’rsatib, ularning qurilish muhandisligidagi murakkab tizimlarning xatti-harakatlarini to’g’ri taxmin qilish qobiliyatini namoyish etadi. Differensial tenglamalarni yechish orqali muhandislar stress taqsimoti, burilish va barqarorlik kabi muhim omillarni aniqlashlari mumkin, bu ularga material tanlash, strukturaviy konfiguratsiya va yuk ko’tarish qobiliyati bo’yicha asosli qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Muhokama inshootlarning xavfsizligi, samaradorligi va barqarorligini ta’minlash uchun dizayn jarayoniga differentsial tenglamalarni kiritish muhimligini ta’kidlaydi. Qurilish muhandisligida strukturaviy tahlil ko’pincha materiallar va komponentlarning yuklar, tebranishlar va atrof-muhit sharoitlari kabi tashqi kuchlarga munosabatini bashorat qilishni o’z ichiga oladi. Differentsial tenglamalar struktura ichidagi kuchlar, siljishlar va deformatsiyalar o’rtasidagi munosabatlarni matematik tavsiflash uchun asos yaratish orqali ushbu tahlillar uchun asos bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Muayyan strukturaviy tizimlarga moslashtirilgan differentsial tenglamalarni shakllantirish va yechish orqali muhandislar materiallarning xatti-harakati, kuchlanish taqsimoti va buzilish mexanizmlari haqida bebaho tushunchalarga ega bo’lib, ularga xavfsiz va mustahkam tuzilmalarni loyihalash imkonini beradi.

Strukturaviy tahlildan tashqari, differentsial tenglamalarni qo’llash qurilish muhandisligida dizaynni optimallashtirish sohasiga ham taalluqlidir. Turli strukturaviy konfiguratsiyalarning ishlashini modellashtirish uchun differensial tenglamalardan foydalangan holda, muhandislar dizayn imkoniyatlarining keng doirasini o’rganishlari, dizayn tanlovlarining struktura barqarorligiga ta’sirini bashorat qilishlari va strukturaviy samaradorlikni oshirish bilan birga materiallardan foydalanishni minimallashtiradigan optimal echimlarni aniqlashlari mumkin.

Differensial tenglamalar asosida boshqariladigan ushbu optimallashtirish jarayoni nafaqat tuzilmalarning ishlashi va uzoq umr ko’rishini oshiradi, balki arxitektura dizayni va qurilish amaliyotida innovatsiyalarni qo’llab-quvvatlaydi.

Xavfsizlik va ishonchlilik qurilish muhandisligida munozarali bo'lmagan omillardir va differentsial tenglamalarni qo'llash tuzilmalarning qat'iy xavfsizlik standartlariga javob berishini

ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Differensial tenglamalarni tahlil qilish orqali muhandislar potentsial nosozlik nuqtalarini aniqlashlari, yuklarga bardosh berish uchun struktura imkoniyatlarini baholashlari va binolar va infratuzilmalarning xavfsizlik chegaralarini oshirish

choralarini ko'rishlari mumkin. Differensial tenglamalardan olingan matematik modellar bilan ta'minlangan ushbu proaktiv yondashuv muhandislarga tizimli zaifliklarni oldini olish va xavflarni kamaytirish, natijada hayot va mulkni himoya qilish imkonini beradi.

Barqarorlik dolzarb masala bo'lgan davrda qurilish muhandisligida differentsial tenglamalarni qo'llash ekologik toza amaliyotlarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Differensial tenglamalarga asoslangan matematik modellarni qo'llash orqali muhandislar materiallar isrofgarligini kamaytirish, energiya samaradorligini oshirish va qurilish loyihalarining atrof-muhit izini minimallashtirish uchun strukturaviy dizaynlarni optimallashtirishlari mumkin. Barqarorlikka asoslangan ushbu differensial tenglamalarning aniqligi va bashorat qilish kuchiga asoslangan tashabbuslar yanada barqaror va bardoshli qurilgan muhitni shakllantirishda matematikaning muhim rolini ta'kidlaydi.

1. Egiluvchi nurlar nazariyasi

Qurilishda ko'priklar, binolar va inshootlardagi nurlar yuklama ostida egiladi. Bu jarayon quyidagi differensial tenglama orqali modellashtiriladi:

$$EI\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = q(x)$$

bu yerda E – elastiklik moduli, I – inertsiya momenti, q(x) – ta'sir etuvchi yuk, y(x) – egilish funksiyasi. Ushbu tenglama yordamida konstruksiyaning deformatsiyasi oldindan hisoblanadi.

2. Issiqlik va namlikning materiallarga ta'siri

Qurilish materiallari (beton, g'isht, metall)da issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik jarayonlari quyidagi issiqlik o'tkazish tenglamasi orqali ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta t}=k\nabla^2 u$$

bu yerda u(x,t) – temperatura funksiyasi, k – issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik koeffitsienti. Bu tenglama yordamida binolarda issiqlik izolatsiyasi samaradorligi aniqlanadi.

3. Konstruksiyalarning tebranishi

Binolar, ko'priklar yoki baland minoralar shamol va zilzila ta'sirida tebranadi. Bu jarayon quyidagi differensial tenglama orqali tasvirlanadi:

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} + c\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0,$$

bu yerda m – massa, c – so'nish koeffitsienti, k – qattiqlik. Bu model zilzila bardoshliligini hisoblashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

4. Suv oqimlarini modellashtirish

Gidrodinamik jarayonlar – suv taqsimoti, kanal oqimlari yoki gidrotexnika inshootlari ishini o‘rganishda Navye–Stoks tenglamalari qo‘llaniladi:

$$\rho(\frac{\delta\vartheta}{\delta\vartheta} + \vartheta \cdot \nabla\vartheta) = -\nabla p + \mu\nabla^2 v + F,$$

bu yerda v – tezlik vektori, p – bosim, μ – viskozlik koeffitsienti. Ushbu tenglamalar suv omborlari va gidrotexnik inshootlarni loyihalashda qo‘llaniladi.

Differensial tenglamalar qurilish muhandisligi sohasida muhandislik muammolarini modellashtirish va ularning yechimini topishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ularning yordamida konstruksiyalarning mustahkamligi, issiqlik izolatsiyasi, zilzila bardoshliligi va gidrotexnik tizimlarning samaradorligi oldindan hisoblab chiqiladi. Demak, differensial tenglamalarning amaliy tatbiqlari qurilish sifatini oshirishda hal qiluvchi vosita hisoblanadi.

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MECHANISMS OF OSTEODESTRUCTION IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Abstract: *The purpose of this research was to compile the most recent findings about the immunopathogenesis of RA and report them in a literature review. All of the publications included in this review were found by a comprehensive search of the following databases: PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science, and Science Direct. Understanding the causes of illness genesis and progression can be greatly enhanced by examining the immunological alterations identified in RA. Inflammation and joint destruction are hallmarks of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), which is largely caused by autoantibodies such those against cyclic citrullinated peptide and rheumatoid factor (RF). One of the reasons the immune response is off in RA is because of T cell dysregulation, particularly in pro-inflammatory subpopulations.*

Keywords: *Rheumatoid arthritis, autoantibodies, pathogenesis, cytokines.*

Introduction. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized not only by persistent inflammation of the joints but also by progressive osteodestruction, which ultimately leads to functional disability and systemic complications. According to the Global Burden of Disease study, the United States has the highest age-standardized prevalence of RA (0.38%, 95% CI: 0.36–0.40), followed by Western Europe (0.35%, 95% CI: 0.31–0.38) [6]. These data emphasize that RA continues to attract significant attention in human health sciences, as its social and economic impact remains particularly alarming [1,3].

The osteodestructive mechanisms of RA are largely driven by dysregulated immune responses, including abnormal T-cell activation and excessive cytokine production. This creates a pro-inflammatory microenvironment that stimulates synovial hyperplasia and promotes bone erosion. Key molecular mediators such as tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin-1β (IL-1β), and receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RANKL) play central roles in osteoclast differentiation and activation, resulting in accelerated bone resorption. In parallel, impaired osteoblast function reduces bone repair and regeneration, further enhancing skeletal damage. In this work, special emphasis is placed on the immunological and molecular mechanisms that underpin the osteodestructive processes in RA, highlighting the interplay between chronic inflammation, immune dysregulation, and bone metabolism.

Materials and methods. In this study, a comprehensive and systematic search strategy was employed to identify relevant published works for inclusion in the review. To ensure rigor and reliability in the data collection process, we

conducted searches across several well-recognized scientific databases, including PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science, and ScienceDirect. The selection of these databases was determined by their extensive coverage of peer-reviewed scientific literature across multiple disciplines, which allowed us to obtain a complete and representative sample of relevant scientific articles.

Results. Although the exact etiology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) remains unknown, it is widely accepted that a combination of genetic, environmental, and immunological factors contributes to its development. Certain human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles, particularly those carrying the shared epitope of HLA-DRB1, are strongly associated with an increased risk of RA, highlighting the importance of genetic predisposition [7]. Environmental factors such as smoking and specific infections are also linked to RA onset in genetically susceptible individuals [1,2,6].

The rheumatoid factor (RF) autoantibody has been the subject of numerous studies. RF represents an IgM antibody, and less commonly an IgG, directed against the Fc portion of IgG [1,3]. While not disease-specific, RF is widely used for RA diagnosis. Higher RF titers correlate with increased disease severity and joint damage. Another characteristic autoantibody in RA is the anti-citrullinated protein antibody (ACPA). RF is typically identified by serological techniques such as ELISA or latex agglutination assays. RF positivity varies across populations but is more common in patients with more severe symptoms. Importantly, the presence of both RF and ACPA is not only useful for diagnostic purposes but also provides prognostic value for disease progression. RF is detected in approximately 70–80% of RA patients, though it may also occur in other autoimmune and infectious diseases [1,2].

RA is further characterized by abnormalities in T-cell subsets that lead to impaired regulation of immune responses. CD4+ T helper (Th) cells, in particular, play a central role in orchestrating immune activity and contribute significantly to RA pathogenesis [7]. An imbalance in Th subpopulations has been demonstrated, with an increase in Th17 cells and a reduction in regulatory T cells (Tregs) [6]. Th17 cells exert pro-inflammatory effects through cytokines such as interleukin-17 (IL-17), which promotes synovial inflammation and joint destruction in RA.

B cells, an essential component of adaptive immunity, also play a central role in RA pathogenesis. Autoreactive B cells recognize host antigens and drive tissue damage [3,5,7]. Normally, two checkpoints — signaling through the B-cell receptor (BCR) and a co-stimulatory signal — eliminate autoreactive B cells. In RA, both checkpoints are defective, resulting in the survival of a large pool of autoreactive naïve B cells [3,5].

Cells of the innate immune system, especially macrophages and dendritic cells (DCs), are also pivotal in RA pathogenesis. Synovial macrophages release pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α, IL-1, and IL-6, amplifying inflammation, recruiting immune cells, promoting angiogenesis, and accelerating joint destruction. DCs, with their potent antigen-presenting capacity, activate autoreactive T cells and sustain chronic inflammation. Innate immune cells additionally produce a wide spectrum of inflammatory mediators, including IL-12, IL-23, and chemokines

(CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CXCL8), all of which exacerbate synovial inflammation. Therapeutic strategies targeting TNF-α (e.g., adalimumab, etanercept), IL-1, IL-6, as well as monoclonal antibodies against IL-12/23 or co-stimulatory molecules (CD80/86) on DCs, have demonstrated clinical efficacy by reducing inflammation and slowing joint destruction.

Taken together, these findings indicate that the innate immune response is a key driver of RA pathogenesis and an important therapeutic target.

Conclusions. The osteodestructive potential of rheumatoid arthritis results from a convergence of genetic predisposition, environmental triggers, and dysregulated immune responses. Aberrant T- and B-cell activity, together with pro-inflammatory cytokines from macrophages and dendritic cells, stimulate the RANK/RANKL pathway, leading to osteoclast activation and bone resorption. This sustained imbalance between bone destruction and repair explains the progressive joint damage characteristic of RA and highlights key targets for modern biologic therapies.

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IMMUNOLOGIC PROFILING OF SYNOVIAL FLUID IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Abstract: *A joint's synovial cavity contains clear, viscous, straw-colored fluid with biomechanical, metabolic, and regulatory activities. RA synovial fluid was greenish and turbid with reduced viscosity, elevated protein, and glucose levels, indicating active inflammation and altered joint metabolism. In RA joints, increased leukocytes and lymphocyte subpopulations (CD3+, CD8+, CD16+, CD20+, CD95+) indicate a strong immunological response and increased apoptosis. Humoral Immunity: Increased immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM, IgA) indicate B-cell activity, leading to RA's chronic inflammation. RA immunology changes with radiologic stage, with early immune activity increasing and advanced apoptosis increasing. These findings demonstrate the utility of synovial fluid analysis in RA diagnosis, progression monitoring, and therapy guiding, enabling customized therapies.*

Keywords: *Rheumatoid arthritis, synovial fluid, biomarkers, cytokines*

Introduction. Synovial fluid (SF) is a clear, viscous fluid that maintains joint homeostasis, providing lubrication, nutrient transport, and metabolic regulation. Produced by synovial membrane cells and enriched with hyaluronic acid and low molecular weight proteins, SF reflects both normal physiology and joint pathology. In healthy joints, it supports cartilage remodeling, while in inflammatory conditions its volume and cellular content change, often increasing immune cells and inflammatory cytokines [2,5,6]. In musculoskeletal disorders such as RA and OA, SF contains inflammatory mediators and biomarkers of cartilage turnover; proteomic studies have identified numerous proteins involved in immunity and joint remodeling [3–7]. Thus, SF serves as a valuable diagnostic substrate for joint diseases [1,6]. In this study, we analyzed synovial fluid from RA patients to assess immunologic parameters and the intra-articular interleukin profile.

Materials and Methods. This observational study, approved by the Institutional Review Board of Samarkand State Medical University, compared physicochemical and immunological features of synovial fluid in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA; diagnosed by ACR/EULAR criteria) and controls with posttraumatic hemarthrosis. Synovial fluid was aspirated from knee joints, centrifuged, and analyzed for color, viscosity, protein (Bradford), glucose (enzymatic assay), leukocyte and erythrocyte counts, and rhegocytes. Flow cytometry identified lymphocyte subpopulations (CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD16+, CD20+, CD25+, CD95+), while RF, CRP, and immunoglobulins (IgA, IgM, IgG) were quantified by ELISA. Radiographs assessed joint damage. Statistical analyses

included descriptive statistics, mixed-effects models, Kaplan–Meier survival, Cox regression, subgroup analyses, and multiple imputation for missing data, all performed in R.

Results. In patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), synovial fluid showed distinct abnormalities compared to controls with posttraumatic hemarthrosis. Instead of being clear and straw-colored, it appeared slightly greenish and turbid. Viscosity was markedly reduced (3.51 ± 0.21 vs. 20.12 ± 0.78 mPa·s), indicating fundamental changes in fluid composition related to intra-articular inflammation. Total protein concentration was significantly elevated (24.50 ± 0.08 vs. 15.98 ± 0.83 g/L), reflecting enhanced inflammatory activity, while glucose levels were also higher (5.18 ± 0.14 vs. 4.33 ± 0.14 mmol/L), suggesting altered joint metabolism. Leukocyte counts were more than four times higher in RA (11.68 ± 0.71 vs. 2.69 ± 0.37 × 10^{10}/ml), whereas erythrocytes were reduced, likely due to trauma-related hemarthrosis in controls. Macrophage-like rhogocytes containing immunoglobulins and rheumatoid factor were consistently detected in RA, underscoring the autoimmune nature of the disease.

Markers of inflammation and autoimmunity were significantly increased. Rheumatoid factor levels reached 7.91 ± 1.13 MU/ml in RA patients, while being undetectable in controls. Similarly, CRP was elevated (5.30 ± 0.78 mg/L) in RA but absent in controls, indicating active inflammation and disease activity. Immunologic profiling of synovial fluid revealed a distinct lymphocyte pattern: CD3+ and CD8+ T cells were significantly increased, pointing to an activated T-cell response, while CD4+ helper T cells showed a slight, non-significant decrease. Natural Killer cells (CD16+) and B cells (CD20+) were markedly elevated, indicating heightened innate immune activity and B-cell activation. CD25+ activated T cells showed a modest rise, whereas CD95+ apoptosis-related lymphocytes were strongly increased (10.1 ± 0.25), reflecting ongoing apoptotic processes within inflamed joints.

Humoral immunity was also altered, with all major immunoglobulin classes elevated in RA. IgG showed the most pronounced increase (13.36 ± 0.47 vs. 3.58 ± 1.54 g/L), followed by IgM (3.60 ± 0.27 vs. 0.62 ± 0.05 g/L) and IgA (2.83 ± 0.35 vs. 0.93 ± 0.10 g/L). These findings demonstrate robust B-cell activity and persistent antibody production within the joint, characteristic of chronic inflammation.

When analyzed by radiologic stage, immune changes showed distinct patterns. At early stages (Stage II), cellular and humoral immune activation was particularly strong, with significant increases in NK and B-cell populations. In advanced stages (III–IV), the total number of immune cells tended to decline, but CD25+ and CD95+ lymphocytes increased, indicating a shift toward T-cell activation and apoptosis. Immunoglobulin levels (IgG, IgA, IgM) remained elevated across all stages, peaking in early disease.

Conclusions. Our study of synovial fluid in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) revealed characteristic alterations, including greenish discoloration, turbidity, reduced viscosity, and elevated protein and glucose, reflecting active inflammation and altered metabolism. Leukocyte increases and the presence of rhogocytes indicated a strong immune response, while elevated CD3+, CD8+, CD16+, and

CD20+ lymphocytes reflected heightened T-cell, NK-cell, and B-cell activity. Increased CD95+ lymphocytes pointed to enhanced apoptosis, a hallmark of RA pathogenesis. Immunoglobulin levels (IgG, IgM, IgA) were significantly elevated, underscoring active B-cell involvement in sustaining chronic inflammation. Stage-specific changes showed stronger immune activation in early disease and greater apoptotic activity in advanced stages. These findings highlight the value of synovial fluid analysis for RA diagnosis, monitoring, and therapy guidance, with immunologic profiles serving as potential biomarkers of progression and treatment response..

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PATHOGENETIC RISK FACTORS OF SLE IN MODERN RHEUMATOLOGY

Abstract:*The purpose of this research was to identify potential contributors to systemic lupus erythematosus. The 1st Clinic of Samarkand State Medical University investigated 142 healthy persons and 72 patients with systemic lupus erythematosus between 2008 and 2019. Having a history of high blood pressure raises the likelihood of getting SLE. In this group, patients reported angina pectoris at a higher rate than in the control group. An elevated risk of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) was discovered to be statistically associated with a family history of any autoimmune illness. There was no statistically significant difference between non-smokers and those who smoked 2–5 packs of cigarettes weekly, however the risk was 2.64 times greater for heavy smokers.*

Keywords: *systemic lupus, risk factors, alcohol, stress, family history.*

Introduction. The skin, joints, kidneys, brain, serosal surfaces, blood vessels, blood cells, lungs, and heart are all affected in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), an autoimmune illness that affects several systems [1,3]. Although hormones and genes play a major role, other risk factors, such as various forms of environmental exposure, may be just as essential in the development of SLE. Recent studies have shown that a combination of several environmental variables might trigger SLE in someone who is genetically predisposed to it [2,4]. Some medications that include aromatic amines have been suggested to potentially cause SLE [5-7]. Tobacco smoke and hair colors are only two examples of the many environmental agents that have been the subject of much research due to their chemical components, particularly aromatic amines. At the 1st Clinic of Samarkand State Medical Institute, we conducted a case-control research to look for possible causes of SLE.

Materials and Methods. The first Clinic of Samarkand State Medical Institute interviewed 72 patients and 142 matched controls between 2008 and 2019. All cases' clinical data were retrieved from the 1st Clinic of Samarkand State Medical Institute's central patients' database. According to the American Rheumatism Association's criteria, SLE was diagnosed. Patients were only included in the trial if they satisfied four or more criteria for SLE. We used a sex- and age-matched control pair for every instance that was considered. The population screening database was used to randomly identify the controls. Participants were excluded from the study unless they gave their informed permission.

Results. According to our findings, the risk of SLE decreased as alcohol intake increased (>200 grams per week) (see Table 1). For those who consumed

more than 200 grams of alcohol per week, the odds ratio was 0.49. To add insult to injury, smokers had a higher risk of SLE than non-smokers (OR=1.4, 95% CI 0.79-2.49). Compared to non-smokers, those who smoked 2–5 packs of cigarettes per week had a 2.64-fold higher risk of SLE (OR = 2.64, 95% CI 0.97–7.18). There were no statistically significant results, nevertheless, from this exposure. Men were more likely than females to report having smoked cigarettes and consumed alcohol. A statistically significant increased risk of SLE was seen only among participants with a BMI higher than 30 kg/m2 compared to those with a BMI lower than 18.5 kg/m2 (OR = 2.88, 95% CI 1.17-7.07). Neither smokers nor the overweight and obese showed a dose-response association that was statistically significant.

A higher risk of systemic lupus erythematosus was associated with a history of any autoimmune illness in the family, according to statistical analysis (OR 2.25, 95% CI 1.25-4.05). A much higher risk of SLE was seen in those who had a history of rheumatoid arthritis (OR2.7, 95% CI1.04-7.02) or SLE in their family (OR3.47, 95% CI1.21-10) relative to SLE.

An elevated risk of SLE development was seen in those with a history of hypertension (OR 3.7, 95% CI 1.36-7.9). Angina pectoris was also more commonly reported by cases than controls (OR4.7, 95% CI 1.6-24). Only pneumonia showed a borderline significant association with SLE among infectious illnesses (OR 1.9, 95% CI 1.0-3.7). Even though it wasn't statistically significant, having a history of blood transfusions increased the odds ratio (OR 1.8, 95% CI 0.8-3.6).

When comparing those who dyed their hair less frequently to those who dyed it three or more times a year, there was no association between the former and SLE (OR1.7, 95% CI 0.86-3.12). Cases were more likely than controls to report having been exposed to cold temperatures on the job (32% vs. 12%, OR3.44, 95% CI 1.21-9.5). A total of 61% of cases and 39% of controls had close contact with animals (cow, sheep, or dog) (OR 2.31, 95% CI 0.78-6.3). Exposure to animals, namely cows, was significantly associated with SLE (OR2.8, 95% CI 1.1-5.9).

Across all four categories of life experiences, as defined by participant reports, we did not find any correlation with SLE. But compared to other categories of incidents, the risk of SLE was greater for those involving reported major accidents (OR1.7, 95% CI 0.86-3.12).

Discussion. Smoking increases the risk of SLE, according to our data, although the association did not achieve statistical significance. Additionally, the results that were obtained align with those that have been published before [5-6]. Some research has linked alcohol use to a reduced risk. An even stronger correlation between alcohol intake and SLE was found in a multivariate model, lending credence to the study's dose-response hypothesis. Hence, our findings are in line with two prior research that dealt with this matter head-on. Nevertheless, our findings is incongruous with that of a research [2] that collected data after the diagnosis, which might have skewed the results. Although our results might have been skewed by memory bias, they are consistent with other research suggesting that alcohol may have a protective effect and that smokers are more likely to acquire

SLE. No evidence of a link between hair dyes and SLE was found by our researchers.

Conclusions. Several potential causes, such as hair dyes and animal contact, are not borne up by our findings. The primary limitation of this study is the small sample size, which may explain this finding. In addition, there was a potential selection bias as the recruitment rate was somewhat greater in the cases (82% vs. 69%) than in the controls (69%). Recalling the exposure is another potential cause of bias. Cases are more likely to put up an honest effort while responding to the survey. In addition, a condition like SLE might make it difficult to pinpoint when symptoms first appear. It should be noted that we did not uncover any evidence that hormonal variables contribute to SLE risk factors. Nevertheless, we did discover some evidence that being among sheep increased the risk of SLE. There was no indication of a relationship between unfavorable life experiences. The most glaring risk factor was, unsurprisingly, having a close family with SLE; this was linked to a twofold greater risk of SLE. This provides more evidence that future research should use environmental and genetic data.

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MEHNAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA’MINLASHDA AUDITORLIK XIZMATINING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida mehnat xavfsizligi madaniyatini shakllantirishda auditorlik xizmatlarining tutgan o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Ichki va tashqi audit mexanizmlari orqali ishlab chiqarishdagi xavf-xatarlar aniqlanadi, mavjud xavfsizlik tizimlarining samaradorligi baholanadi hamda ularni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi. Auditorlik xizmatlari nafaqat nazorat, balki profilaktika va strategik rejalashtirish vositasi sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *mehnat xavfsizligi, sanoat auditi, xavf tahlili, texnik tekshiruv, audit, mehnat muhofazasi.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUDIT SERVICE IN ENSURING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Annotation: *This article analyzes the role of auditing services in shaping the culture of occupational safety at industrial enterprises. Through internal and external audit mechanisms, industrial risks are identified, the effectiveness of existing safety systems is evaluated, and recommendations for their improvement are developed. Auditing services play an important role not only as a control tool but also as a means of prevention and strategic planning.*

Keywords: *occupational safety, industrial audit, risk analysis, technical inspection, audit, labor protection.*

Zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida mehnat xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalasi global dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Har yili minglab insonlar ishlab chiqarishdagi nosozliklar yoki nazoratning sustligi sababli jiddiy tan jarohati yoki halokatga uchramoqda. Bunday holatlarning oldini olishda nafaqat texnik vositalar, balki boshqaruv mexanizmlari, xususan auditorlik xizmatlari ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Mehnat xavfsizligi auditi — bu ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida xavfsizlik tizimining holatini baholash, xavf omillarini aniqlash va ularga nisbatan chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish maqsadida olib boriladigan tizimli tekshiruvdir. Audit ichki (korxona ichida) va tashqi (mustaqil tashkilotlar tomonidan) shakllarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Xavfsizlik auditi xavflarni tahlil qilish va baholash shakli bo'lib, unda samarali xavfsizlik siyosatini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishni ta'minlaydigan shart-sharoitlarning mavjudligini aniqlash uchun tizimli tekshiruv o'tkaziladi. Shuning uchun har bir audit bir vaqtning o'zida amalga oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan maqsadlarni va ularni amalga oshirish uchun eng yaxshi tashkiliy sharoitlarni nazarda tutadi.

Muayyan vaziyatda qaysi ta'sir strategiyasi eng mos kelishi nafaqat boshlang'ich qarashga, balki haqiqiy vaziyatga va mavjud tashkiliy madaniyatga ham bog'liq. Shu nuqtai nazardan, qaysi turdagi xatti-harakatlarga ta'sir qilish kerakligini bilish juda muhimdir. Daniyalik xavf mutaxassisi Rasmussen (1988) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan mashhur model quyidagi uch turdagi xatti-harakatlarni ajratib turadi:

• Muntazam harakatlar (*mahoratga asoslangan xatti-harakatlar*) bog'langan signalni avtomatik ravishda kuzatib boring. Bunday harakatlar ongli ravishda ularga e'tibor bermasdan amalga oshiriladi - masalan, teginish yoki haydash paytida viteslarni qo'lda almashtirish.

• Ko'rsatmalarga muvofiq harakatlar (*qoidaga asoslangan*) ko'proq ongli e'tibor talab qiladi, chunki signalga avtomatik javob yo'q va turli xil ko'rsatmalar va qoidalar o'rtasida tanlov qilish kerak. Bular ko'pincha "agar…u holda" ketma-ketligida joylashtirilishi mumkin bo'lgan harakatlardir, "Agar hisoblagich 50 ga ko'tarilsa, bu valfni yopish kerak" kabi.

• Bilim va tushunchaga asoslangan harakatlar (*bilimga asoslangan*) turli muammo signallari va mumkin bo'lgan alternativ echimlarni ongli ravishda talqin qilish va baholashdan keyin amalga oshiriladi. Shunday qilib, bu harakatlar tegishli jarayonni bilish va tushunishning yuqori darajasini va g'ayrioddiy signallarni talqin qilish qobiliyatini nazarda tutadi.

Auditorlik xizmatlarining asosiy vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat hisoblanadi:

• Xavf omillarini aniqlash va baholash

•Mehnat xavfsizligi bo‘yicha qonunlar va standartlarga muvofiqlikni tekshirish

• Xavfsizlikni oshirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berish

• Texnik vositalarning holatini nazorat qilish

• Kadrlar bilim darajasini tekshirish

Auditorlik yondashuvining afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat bo’lib, ular uchga bo’linadi;

1. Oldini olishga qaratilgan yondashuv;
2. Tizimli yondashuv;
3. Obyektivlik.

Masalan, Yevropa davlatlarida yirik sanoat korxonalari har chorakda ichki xavfsizlik auditini o‘tkazadi. Bu tajriba, ayniqsa, Germaniyada juda samarali natijalar bergan. Yillik statistikalar mehnat jarohatlarining 25–30% ga kamayganini ko‘rsatmoqda.

Mehnat xavfsizligi sohasida samarali boshqaruvning asosi — tizimli yondashuvdir. Auditorlik xizmatlari orqali xavfli holatlarni aniqlash, qonunchilikka muvofiqlikni baholash va takomillashtirishga oid aniq tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish mumkin. Shunday ekan, har bir ishlab chiqarish subyekti mehnat muhofazasini mustahkamlashda auditorlik nazoratini muhim vosita sifatida qabul qilishi lozim.

Doimiy takomillashtirish bugungi jadal rivojlanayotgan jamiyatda doimiy muvaffaqiyatga erishishga intilayotgan har bir xavfsizlik auditi tizimining muhim shartidir. Doimiy takomillashtirish va doimiy moslashuvchanlikning dinamik tizimining eng yaxshi kafolati - bu umumiy tashkilot bilan o'sib borayotgan vakolatli xodimlarning to'liq majburiyatlari, chunki ularning sa'y-harakatlari muntazam ravishda baholanadi va ularga o'z malakalarini rivojlantirish va muntazam ravishda yangilash imkoniyati beriladi. Xavfsizlik auditi jarayonida doimiy natijalarning eng yaxshi kafolati xodimlar ham, tashkilot ham o'rganish va rivojlanishda davom etadigan o'quv tashkilotining rivojlanishi hisoblanadi.

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DUNYO ARXITEKTURA ILMI RIVOJIDAGI ZAHA HADIDNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda raqamli arxitekturaning dolzarbligi, rivoji, raqamli arxitekturaning egri yuzasiga ega bo'lgan plitalar va qobiqlardan foydalanib noyob arxitektura loyihalari yaratgan mashhur arxitektor ayol Zaha Hadid hayoti va faoliyati haqida bayon qilingan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *yashil iqtisodiyot, raqamli arxitektura, yashil arxitektura, bionika, kompyuter, raqamli texnologiyalar.*

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ZAHA HADID'S PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD ARCHITECTURE

Abstract: *This article describes the relevance and development of digital architecture in the modern world, the life and work of the famous architect Zaha Hadid, who created unique architectural projects using plates and shells with curved surfaces of digital architecture.*
Keywords: *green economy, digital architecture, green architecture, bionics, computer, digital technologies.*

Kirish. Zamonaviy dunyoda odamlar qulay muhitda, tabiat bilan uyg'unlikda yashashga intiladi. Arxitektorlar yashil binolar majmualarini yaratishga intilishadi, ularning dizaynida yangi materiallar va yangi texnologiyalar qo'llaniladi, murakkab geometrik shakllar bilan tuzilmalar yaratadi. Bunda ular ko'pincha egri yuzasiga ega bo'lgan plitalar va qobiqlardan foydalanadilar. Bunday qobiq va plitalar katta yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Mashhur me'mor Zaha Hadid ko'pincha bunday me'moriy shakllardan keng foydalangan.

Zaha Hadid o'zining takrorlanmas ijodi bilan arxitekturada inqilob qildi desak xato qilmaymiz. U zamonaviy arxitekturadagi eng mashhur ayol shaxslardan biri hisoblanadi. Uning innovatsion loyihalari arxitektura dizaynlari va texnologiyalarida odatiy bo'lgan yechimlar haqidagi tasavvurni o'zgartirdi.

Zaha Hadid 1950 yil Iroqning Bog'dod shahrida katta sanoatchi oilasida dunyoga keldi. Katoliklar maktabida o'qidi.

"Men tinchlik zamonida o'sib ulg'aydim, urushdan keyingi qayta qurish yilari, yangi arxitektura, dizayn, siyosat, falsafa, ayollarning ilm olishlari bularning

hammasi meni ilhomlantirardi. Men birinchi marta Moskvaga borganimni juda yaxshi eslayman, bularning hammasi quvonarli edi”.



1-rasm. Mashhur arxitektor ayol - Zaha Hadid. (1950-2016)



2-rasm. Uchta davlat idoralari uchun mo‘ljallangan ko‘p funksiyali kompleks. Fransiya.

Shundan so‘ng Hadid Bayrutda matematikani o‘rgandi. 1970 - yilda Londonning arxitektura assotsiatsiyasiga o‘qishga ketdi, o‘qishni tugatib Rotterdam shahridagi Rem Kulxaas va Eli Zengelis ofisida ishlay boshladi. Oxirgi 40-yilda u Londonda yashab keldi.

Hadid Londonda Dizaynning hamma sohalarida: shaharlarni rejalashtirish, inter’erlarda, mebellar dizaynida, oyoq kiyimlar va atirlar dizaynida faol qatnashar edi. 1972-1977 yillarda Londondagi Arxitektura Assotsiatsiyasida o‘qidi.

Asosiy qism. 1968-yilda G‘arb yoshlarining arxitekturaviy umidlari so‘ndi, lekin yangi arxitekturaning asosiy qonun qoidalari o‘z kuchida qoldi. Tarixiy uslublar ichida modernizm va yangi ratsionalizm imkon darajasida kirib keldi.

Yuqoridagi loyiha muallifi Zaha Hadid yangi arxitektura uslubini oxirigacha tugatishni maqsad qildi, natijada u bu uslub bilan yangi bir dunyo kashf etdi. Hadid arxitektura Assotsiatsiyasida dars berar edi va keyinchalik bu yerda 1987 yilda o‘z ustaxonasini ochdi. Gankongdagi erishgan yutuqlaridan so‘ng, ketma-ket boshqa halkaro konkurslarda qator yutuqlarni qo‘lga kiritdi. Uning ko‘pgina eksperimental xarakterga ega bo‘lgan rang tasvir va rasmlari qator jurnallarda chop etildi.

Hadid har doim O‘rta Sharqda ijod qilib, chiroyli binolarni yaratishni o‘ziga maqsad qilgan. Uning bu yerlarga kelganida: uning arab qizi sifatida unga manzur bo‘lganini ta’kidlab o‘tadi. “Men jonim bilan bu yerning shaharsozligida ishlashni va qabul qilingan bosh reja asosida loyiha rejalashtirishni hoxlardim” - deydi.

Shunday ekan arxitekturada ham u o‘z shaxsiy fikriga ega bo‘lish va rostgo‘ylikni yaxshi ko‘radi. Dunyoda insonlar: bir xil fikrlashi, bir xil intilishi va bir biriga o‘xshashi mumkin, lekin har bir inson individual bitta xarakterga ega bo‘ladi. Unga boshqa birov o‘xshamaydi.

Arab ayoli 2004 yilda arxitekturada Nobel mukofotiga tenglashtirilgan birinchi Presker mukofotiga sazovor bo‘lgan. Hadid ayollar to‘g‘risida shunday deydi. “Ayol arxitektor bo‘lishi va shu bilan birga o‘zga yurtda yashash va insonlar

bilan muomala qilish ayol uchun juda qiyin”. 1994 yilda Uelsda o‘tkazilgan konkursing 3 bosqichida g‘olib chiqadi.

Hadid arxitektura sohasida o‘z yutuqlari haqida gapirib, ayollarning bu sohada yaxshi yutuqlarni qo‘lga kiritib, yuqori kareralarga ega bo‘lishlari mumkinligini aytadi.

Hadid o‘qigan Arxitektura Assotsiyasi yetuk va rivojlangan oliy dargoh hisoblanadi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, bu dargoh o‘ziga xos talablarga ega. Hadidga berilgan “Nima sizni xafa qiladi?” degan savolga u quyidagicha javob beradi: “Meni xech narsa xafa qilmadi. Agar siz yengil hayot kechirishni xoxlasangiz, arxitektor bo‘lmang, chunki bu kasb egalari xar doim va erta-yu kech shu kasb bilan bo‘lishi kerak. Qachonki insonlar meni tushunishmasa, bu meni xafa qiladi. Ochig‘ini aytganda erkaklarga nimanidir tushuntirish qiyin, ular har doim o‘zlarini boshqalarga nisbatan ko‘p narsa bilishini ta’kidlashadi. Insonlardagi betartiblik meni ko‘proq xafa qiladi”.

Hadid uzoq vaqt nazariyotchi-arxitektor sifatida, keyinchalik taniqli, butun jahon taniydigan arxitektorga aylandi. U har doim amalda quriladigan loyihalarni chizgan, uning loyihalari qog‘ozlarda qolib ketmagan, hammasi amalda bajarilgan.

Zaha Hadidning eng mashhur asarlari sifatida quyidagilarni misol tariqasida keltirishimiz mumkin:

1. Guangzhou opera teatri (Xitoy);
2. Shayx Zayed ko'prigi (BAA);
3. Haydar Aliyev markazi (Ozarbayjon);
4. London suv sporti markazi (Buyuk Britaniya);
5. MAXXI muzeyi (Italiya).

Jumladan Ozarbayjon Respublikasi Prezidenti Ilhom Alievning 2006 yil 29 oktabrdagi qarori bilan tasdiqlanib qurilgan “Gaydar Aliev markazi” butun jahon arxitekturasida yorqin iz qoldirgan arab qizi Zaha Hadidning loyihasi asosida bunyod etildi.



3-rasm. Ozarbayjon, Boku shahridagi Haydar Aliyev nomidagi madaniyat markazi (arxitektor Zaha Hadid)

Zaha Hadid loyihalagan markaz Ozorbayjonning sobiq prezidenti Gaydar Alievning davlat qurilishi filosofiyasi va idealogiyasini o‘rganish hamda ozar xalqi tarixi, tili, madaniyati va milliy boy merosining butunjahon taraqqiyotidagi o‘rnining asl mohiyatini ochib berish asnosida qurilgan.

Qurilish 101,801m^2 maydonda olib borilgan. 2013 yilning oktabr oyida Gaydar Aliev markazi loyihasi Singapur davlatida bo‘lib o‘tgan jahon arxitekturasi Festivalida taqdim etildi.

Binoning oq rangi yorqin kelajak ifodasi bo‘lib, bu yerga tashrif qiluvchilarga maqsadga erish istagini ulashishga qaratilgan. Oq rang tabiatning rangi bilan qo‘shiladi va o‘ziga yarasha joziba kashf etadi.

Hadid turmushga chiqmagan, farzandi yo‘q edi. Uning yashash sharoiti juda oddiy bo‘lgan. Lekin o‘z taqdiridan mamnun ekanligini ta’kidlagan. Zaha Hadid 2016 yilda vafot etdi.

Xulosa. Zaha Hadid nafaqat zamonaviy arxitektura landshaftini o'zgartirdi, balki an'anaviy erkaklarga xos kasbda ayollar muvaffaqiyatining ramzi bo'ldi. Uning ishlari, jozibali uslubi me'morlarning yangi avlodini ilhomlantirmoqda. 2016 yilda vafot etganiga qaramay, u asos solgan Zaha Hadid Architects byurosi tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalar orqali uning merosi davom etmoqda.

Raqamli arxitektura arxitekturaning boshqa sohalari doirasida ham rivojlanib, me’morchilikning bu yo‘nalishi ustuvor bo‘lib, o‘n yillar davomida jahon me’morchiligining rivojlanishini belgilab berdi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

1. 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi "2019 - 2030-yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining "Yashil"Iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida" O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PQ-4477-son qarori.

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YASHIL ARXITEKTURANING RIVOJIGA TA'SIR QILUVCHI ASOSIY OMILLAR

Annotasiya: *Ushbu maqola zamonaviy dunyoda "Yashil" arxitektura g'oyasining dolzarbligini aks ettiradi, shuningdek, keyinchalik "Yashil" deb nomlanishi mumkin bo'lgan binolarni loyihalash va qurishga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillarni tavsiflaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *yashil arxitektura, energiya samaradorligi, energiya tejamkor, energiya resurslari, yashil qurilish, atrof-muhit, bino.*

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KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ARCHITECTURE

Abstract: *This article reflects the relevance of the idea of "green" architecture in the modern world, and describes the main factors influencing the design and construction of buildings that can later be called "green".*

Keywords: *green architecture, energy efficiency, energy saving, energy resources, green construction, environment, building*.

Kirish. "Yashil" arxitekturaning rivojlanishining boshlanishi 70-80 yillar deb hisoblanadi. XX asrda yana bir energiya inqirozidan so'ng, G'arb dunyosi atrof-muhit va tabiiy resurslarni saqlash muammolari haqida jiddiy o'ylay boshladi va "Yashil" qurilish g'oyasi ustida faol ishlay boshladi.

Global iqlim o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq muammoli masalalar mamlakatda iqtisodiy o'sish, ekologik va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashga o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib, mamlakatimizda iqlim o'zgarishlari ta'sirini kamaytirish va unga moslashish, "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish choralarini jadallashtirish, shuningdek "yashil" va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish modelini targ'ib qilishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bu borada, O'zbekistonda "yashil" iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, "yashil" investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, ekologik inqirozning salbiy ta'sirini yumshatish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 5-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarori bilan 2019-2030-yillar davrida O'zbekiston Respublikasining "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish Strategiyasi tasdiqlandi.

Shuningdek bu borada 2023-yil 2-dekabrdagi “2030 yilgacha O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tishiga qaratilgan islohotlar samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-436-son qarorining 1-ilovasi bilan 2030 yilgacha O‘zbekiston Respublikasida “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tish va “yashil” o‘sishni ta’minlash Dasturi tasdiqlandi.

Asosiy qism. Bir qarashda, "Yashil" arxitektura shunchaki integratsiyalashgan tabiiy komponentga ega arxitektura bo‘lib tuyulishi mumkin, ammo agar biz ushbu kontseptsiyani chuqurroq ko‘rib chiqsak, ham muhandislik, ham arxitektura va landshaft echimlarining o‘zaro uyg‘unlashgan energiya tejamkor va ekologik arxitektura degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

Yer yuzida odamlar sonining ko‘payishi bilan inson faoliyatining atrof-muhitga halokatli ta'siri ham ortib bormoqda. Shu munosabat bilan energiyaning, issiqlikning, suv va havoni tozalashning muqobil manbalarini rivojlantirish orqali bizda mavjud bo‘lgan resurslarni asrab-avaylash bo‘yicha qator chora-tadbirlarni qo‘llash zarurati paydo bo‘lmoqda. Shularni inobatga olib "Yashil" arxitektura g‘oyasi bugungi kunda har qachongidan ham dolzarb ekanligini idrok etamiz.

Yashil arxitektura - bu tabiatni, atrof-muhitni va arxitekturani uyg‘unlashtirishga qaratilgan zamonaviy loyihalash tendentsiyasidir. Yashil arxitektura “Barqaror arxitektura”ning insonlar va tabiat o‘rtasida muvozanatni ta'minlash, energiya va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanishga yo‘naltirilgan kontseptsiyadir.

Yashil binolar atrof-muhitga minimal ta'sir ko‘rsatgan holda ularni iloji boricha hayotiy qilish uchun loyihalashtiriladi, quriladi va ta'mirlanadi. Asosiy e'tibor tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish, chiqindilar va ifloslanishlarning atrof-muhitga ta'sirini kamaytirish, tabiiy dunyoga ta'sir qilmasdan qurilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan barcha materiallar bilan ta'minlashga qaratilgan.

Binolarni yashil qilishning yuzlab usullari mavjud, ammo eng yaxshi yashil bino quyidagi omillarga javob berishi kerak:

To‘g‘ri joylashuv. Yashil binoning to’g’ri joylashuviga e’tibor qaratish lozim, ya’ni suvli, botqoqli yoki yer osti suvlari yuzada bo‘lgan noqulay joylarda qurilmasligi kerak.

Energiya samaradorligi har qanday yashil binoning asosiy komponentidir. Bu omil atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirni minimallashtiradigan energiya resurslaridan foydalanishga qaratilgan. Isitish, sovitish va shamollatish odatda binoning eng katta energiya xarajatlari hisoblanadi. Muqobil energiya manbalaridan foydalanish ularni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Misol uchun, quyosh panellarini o‘rnatish orqali biz tabiiy quyosh energiyasidan foydalanishimiz mumkin. Sifatli izolyatsiyalangan derazalardan foydalanish va ularni to‘g‘ri joylashtirish ham bir xil darajada muhimdir, chunki derazalar kunduzgi yorug‘likdan foydalanishni optimillashtirishga imkon. Shunday qilib, bu tamoyil quyosh energiyasi yorug‘lik va issiqlikning asosiy manbai bo‘lgan isitish va sovutish uchun minimal issiqlik iste'moli bilan loyihalash va qurilishga asoslangan.

Chiqindisiz loyiha. Eskirgan binolarni qayta foydalanishga moslashtirish, masalan, eski omborni uy-joyga aylantirish, to‘g‘ri rejalashtirish va loyihalash

nafaqat qurilish chiqindilari miqdorini, balki binoning ishlash muddati davomida hosil bo‘ladigan chiqindilar miqdorini ham kamaytirishi mumkinligiga misoldir.

Organik materiallardan foydalanish. Qurilish maydonchasi yaqinida qazib olinadigan ohak, gil, tosh va shag‘al kabi mahalliy materiallar ham mavjud bo’lishi mumkin. Ularda asosan zaharli moddalarning tarkibi kam yoki umuman yo‘q.

"Oson nafas olish". Ichki havo tashqi havoga qaraganda 100 barobar ko‘proq ifloslanishi mumkin. Ko‘pchiligimiz bino ichida bo‘yoq hidini sezishimiz mumkin, ammo bu toksinga qo‘shimcha ravishda, binoda yashovchilarning sog‘lig‘iga xavf tug‘diradigan uchuvchan organik birikmalarni chiqaradigan boshqa materiallar ham mavjud. Bunga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik va bino ichidagi ekologik vaziyat sifatini oshirish uchun biz ichki havoning ifloslanishini oldini oladigan ekologik toza materiallarni tanlashimiz kerak. Shuningdek, binodagi ichki namlik, mog‘or va changning kontsentratsiyasini nazorat qilish kerak.

Yashil binoda suvdan oqilona foydalanish. Yashil binolarda suvdan foydalanish, jumladan oqava suvni qayta ishlatish, ulardan hojatxonalarni yuvish va ko‘kalamzorlashtirilgan hududlarni sug‘orish uchun foydalanish shular jumlasidandir. Ba'zi yashil binolar hatto yomg‘ir suvini yig‘ib, binoning o‘zining ehtiyoji uchun foydalanadi.

Ilmiy nuqtai nazardan shuningdek, atrof-muhit, ya’ni tabiiy landshaft tushunchasi ma’lum maydonning tabiiy saqlangan kompleksi bo‘lib, unda mazkur joy, uning relyefi, ob-havosi, tuproq tarkibi va sharoiti hamda biotsenoz omilini ifodalaydi. Bunda tabiiy lanshaftga muvofiqlashtirib yanada me’moriy go‘zallik baxshida etib, kishilarga bahra berish, qulay mikroiqlim yaratishda sun’iy favvoralarning ham ahamiyati beqiyos.

Yashil arxitektura me'moriy bionikaning bir bo‘limi bo‘lib, u tabiiy ob'ektlar va inshootlarning kombinatsiyasiga katta e'tibor beradi.

Zamonaviy dunyoda odamlar qulay muhitda, tabiat bilan uyg‘unlikda yashashga intiladi. Arxitektorlar yashil binolar majmualarini yaratishga intilishadi, ularning dizaynida yangi materiallar va yangi texnologiyalar qo‘llaniladi, murakkab geometrik shakllar bilan tuzilmalar yaratadi. Bunda ular ko‘pincha egri yuzasiga ega bo‘lgan plitalar va qobiqlardan foydalanadilar. Bunday qobiq va plitalar katta yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Xulosa. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib Yashil arxitekturaning asosiy tamoyillarini quyidagicha belgilashimiz mumkin:

1. Tabiat bilan uyg‘unlik. *Yashil arxitektura loyihalari tabiat bilan hamohang bo’ladi, atrof-muhitga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatadi va tabiat elementlarini qo‘llaydi.*

2. Energiya samaradorligi. *Quyosh energiyasi, shamol energiyasi va boshqa qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni rag‘batlantiradi.*

3. Suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish. *Yomg‘ir suvi to‘plash, suvni qayta ishlash va boshqa suv tejovchi texnologiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.*

4. Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash. *Qayta ishlangan materiallarni va chiqindilarni kamaytirishni maqsad qiladi.*

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ECOLOGICAL - HYGIENIC ASPECTS AND SAFETY PARAMETERS OF THE USE OF THE ZARAGEN INSECTICIDE IN AGRICULTURE

Resume: *Experimental inspections as a result Zarage of insecticide village on the farm when used his/her security hygienic point out of sight based on Insecticide atmospheric air, worker places and in the soil permission done norm work released Also of pereparat food products, water in the basins permission done quantity hygienic in terms of scientific was founded.*

Keywords: *Zarage, city, hygiene regulations*

The problem of chemical plant protection products attracts growing attention not only of workers in agricultural, chemical and medical sciences, but also of the general public. The problem of protecting public health in connection with the widespread use of pesticides worries hygienists in many countries of the world. First of all, this is a general hygiene, large-scale, complex and multifaceted problem. To protect cultivated plants from numerous pests and diseases, as well as weeds, a significant range of chemicals is used. All these substances in the aggregate and each separately are intended for the destruction of harmful organisms [5,7]. Many pesticides are very persistent; they retain their toxic properties under natural conditions for a long time [7, 9]. It should be specially noted that pesticides are more and more involved in the cycle of substances in nature and, therefore, become a regular, and not an accidental factor in environmental pollution. [3.14]. The constant increase in the assortment and quantity of applied pesticides, the expansion of the scope of their use in various fields of the national economy, leads to an increase in the possible ways of getting them into food. From the point of view of possible contamination of food products, water ponds with pesticides is a great danger. [6.10]. Pesticides can fall on plants with streams of atmospheric air, with precipitation. [1.14]. Pesticides through contaminated water, food, atmospheric air can enter the human body. Some of them possess toxic, concerto genic, embryo toxics and other actions for the human body. That is why the research of toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic and other negative properties of pesticides is of paramount importance.

The main issue in preventing pollution of the environment and protecting public health is the search for low-toxic and low-resistance pesticide preparations.

As a result of such searches, created a new, perspective drug Zaragen k.s

To address the issue of its widespread use in agriculture, there is a need to develop hygienic standards and regulations for safe use in agriculture.

The purpose of the study: before us was set the goal to assess the danger of Zaragen c.s. into the environment and develop hygienic norms and regulations that guarantee safety for food consumers, to prevent atmospheric air, air from the working zone, water of reservoirs and soil from contaminating this preparation.

Material and methods:

The object of the study was a new insecticide Zaragen k.s., manufactured by "ZARATRUST" LLC Uzbekistan. Zaragen c.s. - a systemic insecticide with a unique mechanism even to insensitive pests. It is highly effective against a wide range of pests of cotton, tomatoes and potatoes.

Active ingredient: chlorantraniprol; preparative form - suspension concentrate (c.s.).

The maximum permissible concentration of Zaragen in atmospheric air, air of the working zone, the maximum permissible level in foodstuffs and the estimated permissible concentration of insecticide in the soil were established using the calculation method. The determination of the residual amounts of Zaragen in the environment was carried out according to the guidelines 4.1.3005-12 "Determination of the residual amounts of chlorantraniliprol in cabbage, lettuce, raisins in high performance liquid chromatography." [12,13].

The determination of Zaragen in the air of the working area and flushing from the skin was carried out according to the guidelines 4.1.2460-09. [13].

Results and discussion:

Acute toxicity study results

Determination of the parameters of acute toxicity of the drug during intragastric exposure was performed on white rats. For the experiment, 60 experimental rats of both sexes were used. The experimental animals were divided into 3 groups, one group of them was the control. The animals were taken in the experiment, which were administered intragastrically Zaragen, in doses from 1000 mg/kg to 6000 mg/kg. After statistical processing, the average lethal dose of the drug for white rats was set at 4750 mg/kg (tab)

Establishment of LD50 (medium lethal dose)

Dose mg/kg ХЭ	Mortality	X	У	B	XB	XB2	УВ	ХУВ
1000	0	1	3,04	1,0	1,0	1,0	3,04	3,04
2000	УЭ	2	3,72	5,2	5,2	10,4	9,67	19,34
3000	0	3	4,48	4,5	13,5	40,5	20,6	60,48
4000	10	4	5,0	5,0	20,0	50,0	25,0	200,0
5000	30	5 (8)	5,84	3,9	31,2	249,6	22,3	18,14
6000	50	6 (11)	6,96	1,2	13,2	145,2	8,35	91,85
				18,2	84,1	526,7	89,2	557

The clinical picture of poisoning: animals became agitated, followed by depression, breathing became difficult, profuse salivation, involuntary urination, lack of appetite, experimental animals were disheveled, unkempt.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the drug in terms of acute toxicity belongs to hazard class IV (low toxic chemical compound) [15].

Studies of the effect of the drug on the skin and mucous membranes of the eyes

Action on the skin The effect of the drug on the skin was studied in white rats. The shaved skin in the abdomen (2x2) was applied in its native form. After a 4-hour exposure, the drug was washed off and the experimental sites were monitored. As a result of studies, it was found that the drug caused slight irritation of the skin, expressed in slight redness in the experimental areas of the skin, there was a slight swelling. By the end of the working day, the signs of irritation decreased and completely disappeared after 24 hours from the start of the experiment. Thus, we can conclude that the drug has a weak irritating effect on the skin.

Action on the eyes. During the research of the irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the eyes, the drug was applied once in the conjunctival sac of the eye of rats in the amount of 1-2 drops. The second eye served as a control. 10 minutes after the experimental animals were introduced into the eye, irritation of the mucous membrane of the eye was observed, which was manifested by frequent blinking, anxiety, lacrimation, and redness of the conjunctiva. 4 hours after the introduction of the drug, inflammation of the cornea and edema were noted. On the 2nd day of the experiment, there was a sharp decrease in signs of irritation, which completely disappeared on the 3rd day of the experiment. Thus, the drug “Zaragen” has a slightly irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the eyes.

The study of the cumulative properties of the drug

The cumulative ability of the drug was studied by the method of “subchronic” Lim toxicity under conditions of repeated administration to white rats. The cumulative properties were judged by the criterion of death and the behavior of animals. It was established that the drug does not have material cumulation, because no death of animals was observed throughout the experiment. However, according to the manifestation of some signs of intoxication, it can be concluded that the drug has cumulative functional properties.

As a result of studying the chronic toxicity of the drug using mathematical modeling, the threshold and maximum effective doses of Zaragen were set at 5.0 and 0.5 mg/kg body weight, respectively. Based on the data obtained, the allowable daily dose of the drug for humans at the level of 0.6 mg/kg person/day was calculated and scientifically substantiated.

Long-term effects of the drug

Oncogenicity: In 18-month experiment in mice, it was found that the drug was not oncogenic for male and female mice, NOAEL was 7000 ppm (equivalent to 935 mg/kg/day) for males and 1155 mg/kg/day for females.

Teratogenicity and embryo toxicity: in the experiment on rats, the effect of the substance on body weight, weight gain, food intake of any dose was not found.

There was no effect on external, visceral and skeletal malformations at any dose. NOAEL for the mother and fetus was set at 1000 mg/kg W/day.

Reproductive toxicity and gonodotoxicity in experiments on 2 generations of rats established NOAEL for systemic toxicity for parents at the level of 20,000 ppm.

Mutagenicity: the drug was evaluated in bacterial in vitro and in vivo experiments to study genetic toxicity. A negative result was noted in all experiments, which indicates the absence of mutagenic effects of the drug Zaragen.

Establishment of the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of Zaragen in the water of water bodies

As a result of the use of pesticidal preparations in agriculture, there is the possibility of contamination of nearby water bodies and an adverse effect on the organoleptic properties of water and the sanitary regime of water in water bodies. The study of the drug on the organoleptic properties of water made it possible to establish that the drug has the ability to give water a weak specific odor and a slight aftertaste. The threshold concentration by smell is set at 0.33 mg/L.A comparison of the threshold and maximum inactive concentrations according to all harmful criteria (organoleptic, sanitary-toxicological) allowed recommending MPC (maximum permissible concentration) in water of reservoirs at the level of -0.2 mg/l, the limiting sign of harmfulness is organoleptic.

Establishment of the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of Zaragen in the air of the working zone and atmospheric air

Based on the results of a sanitary-hygienic research and data on the toxicity of the drug, it is recommended and scientifically substantiated by calculation: the MPC of the drug in the air of the working area at the level of 3.0 mg/m3 in atmospheric air is 0.2 mg/m3.

Justification of the maximum permissible levels of the drug (MPL) in foods

Based on the results of sanitary-hygienic studies and the methodological approach to rationing pesticidal preparations in food products, the maximum permissible levels (MPL) are recommended and scientifically substantiated: in cottonseed oil - “not allowed”, in tomatoes –0.05 mg/kg, in potatoes - 0.1 mg/kg.

Justification of the approximate permissible concentration (APC) of Zaragen in the soil

Approximately permissible concentrations of the drug in the soil were calculated according to the “methodology of integrated and accelerated rationing of pesticides in environmental objects” [11]. Taking into account the toxicological parameters of the drug, it is calculated and scientifically justified that the estimated permissible concentration of Zaragen in the soil is 0.1 mg/kg

Based on the conducted complex of sanitary - hygienic and toxicological studies and expert examination of the documentation submitted by the company, it was established:

- Zaragen insecticide of systemic action with a unique mechanism of action, even insensitive to pests of crops;

- the drug for acute toxicity belongs to the IV group of danger (low toxic chemical plant protection products) of pesticidal compounds (13);

- Zaragen insecticide has a weak irritant effect on the skin and mucous membranes of the eyes;

- the drug has cumulative properties of a functional nature;

- Zaragen does not have oncogenic, embryo toxic, mutagenic effects;

-Allowed harmless human daily dose (ADD) of the drug is 0.6 mg/person/day, the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) in the air of the working area is 3.0 mg/m3, in atmospheric air-0.2 mg/m3, the maximum permissible level (MPL) in potatoes -0.1 mg/kg, in tomatoes-0.05 mg/kg, in cottonseed oil "not allowed", the approximate permissible concentration (APC) in the soil is set at 0.1 mg/kg.

Based on the results of multifaceted, comprehensive hygienic and toxicological studies, Zaragen can be recommended for use in agriculture on cotton, tomato and potato crops as an insecticide with mandatory compliance with the recommended consumption rates, hygienic standards and regulations, safety rules for the use of pesticidal preparations.

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RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT OF HARMFUL FACTORS IN CARPET PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

Annotation. *This article examines the carpet weaving of the peoples of Central Asia. An analysis of carpet weaving as one of the oldest types of decorative and applied art is carried out. The development of carpet weaving techniques of the peoples of Central Asia and the features of making carpets of various types are described.*

Key words: *Carpet weaving, peoples of Central Asia, patterns, carpet production.*

Carpet weaving in Uzbekistan is one of the oldest types of folk applied art. In past centuries, carpets were very expensive and served as luxurious decoration in the chambers of rulers and nobility. And today in Uzbekistan, a carpet is a symbol of prosperity and home comfort. At an Uzbek wedding, a carpet is a mandatory gift for the newlyweds. In carpet weaving centers, sketches of ancient national designs, which traditionally carry Central Asian symbols, are carefully preserved. The lands of Central Asia are large, they are washed by the Caspian Sea and surrounded by the Altai Plateau, as well as Southern Siberia and the Tien Shan mountain peaks. This territory was ideal for cattle breeding , so nomads settled here. Central Asia is a very ancient civilization. And the indigenous population of these lands include: Uzbeks, Turkmens, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks[2]. Each people adapted to life differently, so their skills differed significantly from each other. For Tajiks, Bukharan Jews and Uzbeks, the first place was occupied by culture and knowledge of various fields of science, as well as city construction and agriculture. Therefore, for them a sedentary lifestyle is the most suitable. But the Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Karakalpaks, on the contrary, were nomads or semi-nomads and connected their lives with cattle breeding. Nowadays, all these nationalities have switched to a non-nomadic lifestyle, with a permanent place of residence. The people of Central Asia are very hardworking, so they live in abundance. They also always strive for something new, but do not forget about their traditions and culture[1]. Carpet art occupies a special place in the material culture of all Central Asian peoples. This is a separate category of applied craft, which has its own customs and traditions. Carpet weaving is an art that has a centuries-old history[4]. The history of woven carpets goes back thousands of years, and therefore, naturally, carpet weaving had its periods of prosperity and decline. Since ancient times, people have decorated their homes with carpets. Simple, hand-woven and dense pieces of knitted material served not only decorative purposes, but also testified to the wealth

of the owners, and most importantly, served as a reliable way of protection from the cold[7]. Bashkortostan is rightly called a reserve of folk arts and crafts, a land of wonderful craftsmen. Here, the most diverse types of crafts have long been widely and universally developed - artistic metal processing, stone and wood carving, pottery production, carpet weaving, bone processing, patterned knitting, wool felting. In the economy of the mountain region in the past, these types of crafts played and now continue to play a very important role. Folk arts and crafts have acquired great importance in the economy and spiritual life of the people. Turkmen carpets are distinguished by a rather strict decor and restrained color scheme. As a rule, bright red is used for the background, and white, brown, orange, yellow and black are used for the drawing. The best varieties of sheep and camel wool were used as materials. Colored silk and paper yarn were also used for the pile thread of the carpet. The basis of the central composition of Turkmen carpets is the so-called gel (translated from the Turkmen language means. It is a rather complex symmetrical figure with an internal ornament, often framed by intricate petals, hooks, teeth. Often the internal pattern of the gel is divided into four parts, which are connected between themselves by lines or lattices. Usually the gels are arranged in several rows, often combined with smaller motifs of geometric shapes. According to some studies, the gel ornament is an image of the totem of a given tribe - the carpets of each tribe have their own unique patterns. Also for Turkmen ones, as well as in general. Central Asian carpets are characterized by the presence of elems - wide transverse stripes with ornaments located at two opposite ends of the carpet. In ancient pile carpets, they were woven with a pile; from the middle of the 19th century, they began to be woven with a pile with a certain pattern. Turkmen patterns The national culture enters our consciousness along with. genes of the parents. And the sooner we come to understand and comprehend the culture of our people, the more we will be imbued with the purity of national values, the more familiar and close it will become[3]. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest types of decorative and applied arts [8]. The artistic traditions of folk carpet making are unusually high. Indeed, among some pastoral peoples of Central Asia, carpet weaving was almost the only means of satisfying aesthetic needs. Many generations of Kyrgyz weavers have put their vision and talent into creating the various types of carpets that exist and are in demand today. Turkmen carpet Kyrgyz carpets are famous for their high quality. This is due to the subtlety of artistic techniques and techniques. Masterly technique and artistic folk motifs give Kyrgyz carpets a unique charm. Typically, the traditions of carpet weaving are well developed among pastoral nomadic peoples. This is explained by the fact that carpet products were important in everyday life , both for the Kyrgyz and other nomadic peoples. Since in conditions of nomadic life it was not possible to equip their homes, and the yurts of nomads were sometimes equipped with only the most necessary things, it was carpet products that gave them the appearance of a cozy home and also protected them from the cold. They replaced furniture, were used to fasten some parts of the yurt, and served as decoration. The outside of the yurt was covered with a carpet curtain, and the threshold was blocked with a small narrow rug. The earthen floor of the yurt

was covered with soft and warm felts, rugs and carpets. Special carpet duffel bags were used to store utensils . Among all the pastoral peoples of Central Asia, carpets form an integral part of a girl's dowry. According to custom, upon arriving at her husband's house, the girl had to furnish the yurt from the inside. As a dowry for their daughters, mothers had to make at least three carpets, so before the wedding among the Kirghiz, like other peoples of Central Asia, women on the bride's side - the most skilled craftswomen - gathered and wove carpets. Sciences of Europe # 87, (2022) 13 Fig. 3. Kyrgyz carpets It cannot be said that carpet products were popular only among nomadic peoples. The urban population also furnished their homes with various carpet products, since wooden furniture was not particularly common in the East, carpets were one of the most necessary things in the house. The Kyrgyz carpet industry was not developed at the production level; they mainly wove carpets for their own needs, but in the 19th century this situation changed and today Kyrgyz carpets are becoming widely known throughout the world. Carpet making and the manufacture of household items from felt are known to many peoples of Asia and Europe, but they received the greatest development among nomadic peoples. Two closely related peoples - the Kazakhs and the Kyrgyz - brought this type of home craft to the level of the highest art. As you know, Islam forbade the depiction of people and animals, so all the beauty and artistic inspiration of hand-weaving craftswomen were embodied in the ornament. The term "ornament" means a pattern (decoration) built on the rhythmic alternation and organizational arrangement of elements. The ornament was applied always and everywhere. Researchers noted that Kazakhs live, as it were, in a world of ornament. "The surrounding reality is peculiarly poeticized by them in a range of patterns. Carpets, utensils, dishes, weapons, clothes - everything is lovingly covered with ornaments" [5]. The masters knew that ornament has a strong emotional impact on a person. It tends to convey feelings of joy and sadness, love and happiness. Turning to the Kazakh ornament, it can be noted that almost every ornamental motif, considered in isolation, in isolation from compositions and complexes of products and structures, has a direct prototype in the earlier artistic traditions of the Middle East, Mediterranean, and Central Asia. Having identified and examined them in comparison with the motifs of ancient ornaments, in addition to solving particular and local issues, one can be convinced of the longevity and fruitfulness of cultural contacts, the development of trade relations between countries, which undoubtedly left an imprint on the development of decorative and applied arts of the Kazakh people. However, if we consider not individual elements and motifs, but fairly complete complexes and ensembles, then we can see that the ornamental system of the Kazakhs has a pronounced national specificity. The motifs of the Kazakh ornament are extremely numerous; they retain the features of different eras and styles, not only in form, but also in execution technique.[6] The main patterns can be divided into geometric, floral, zoomorphic, cosmogonic, which were used throughout the 17th - early 20th centuries. From the combination of basic patterns, a mass of derivatives were formed. Kazakh carpets are divided into two main types: lint-free and pile. Lint-free carpets are woven mainly on a vertical loom by interlacing warp threads with patterned weft threads.

The ornament of the carpet is dominated by zoomorphic patterns, symbols of household objects, and geometric figures; Occasionally, plant patterns are also found. Pile carpets are woven by tying the warp threads in one-and-a-half or double knots, tightly “nailing” them with a comb and cutting the tops of the knots with scissors. Floral motifs are widely used in ornamentation, compositionally arranged in the form of rosettes, rhombuses, stepped figures, and stars. The central field of the carpet is bordered by several patterned frames.[8] Occasionally there is also a type of carpet, the ornament of which is embroidered on a woven plain fabric. In the 20th century, the theme of national carpet weaving expanded. Thematic paintings dedicated to both national culture and, for example, the conquest of space appear on Kazakh carpets. In addition, portrait images of famous people are created. Folk art, for all its traditionality, as a rule, did not have stencils and was distinguished by freedom of expression and boundless imagination in the arrangement of ornaments, which gave it enduring value. Rice. 4. Kazakh carpet Thus, we can conclude that carpet weaving is one of the most ancient forms of art of the peoples of Central Asia. It reflected the centuries-old historical ties formed in this vast eastern region. It is the ornament of carpets that is a striking example of the common ethnogenesis, cultural and economic ties of the peoples who created it, as well as an important historical source that carries information about the spiritual world of man. The information content of the ornament of the peoples of Central Asia is based on its symbolic, semantic and semiotic functions. The latter reflect the religious and magical ideas of the peoples, their artistic views.[5]

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TABIIY VA TEXNOGEN XAVFI YUQORI BO‘LGAN HUDUDLARNI TADQIQ QILISHDA GAT (GEOGRAFIK AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI) NING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada hozirgi kunda zamonaviy dunyoda tabiiy ofatlar (yerqimirlashi, suv toshqinlari, qurg‘oqchilik) va texnogen falokatlar (sanoat avariyalari, kimyoviy chiqindilar) insoniyat uchun katta xavf tug‘diradi. Bu xavflarni oldindan aniqlash, ularga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish va zararini minimallashtirish uchun Geografik Axborot Texnologiyalari (GAT) asosiy vosita hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlari: *Tabiiy va texnogen xavflar, GAT (geografik axborot texnologiyalari), tadqiq qilish.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF GIS (GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS) IN STUDYING AREAS WITH HIGH NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RISKS

Abstract: *The article states that in the modern world, natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, droughts) and man-made disasters (industrial accidents, chemical spills) pose a great threat to humanity. Geographic Information Technologies (GIS) are the main tool for early detection of these hazards, preparation for them, and minimizing their damage.*

Key words: *Natural and technological, man-made hazards, GIS (Geographic Information Systems), Researching.*

Kirish.

Bugungi kunga kelib geofazoviy texnologiyalar zamonaviy dunyoda tabiiy ofatlar (yerqimirlashi, suv toshqinlari, qurg‘oqchilik) va texnogen falokatlar (sanoat avariyalari, kimyoviy chiqindilar) insoniyat uchun katta xavf tug‘diradi. Bu xavflarni oldindan aniqlash, ularga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish va zararini minimallashtirish uchun Geografik Axborot Texnologiyalari (GAT) asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. GAT tizimlari orqali xavfli hududlarni aniq monitoring qilish, tahlil qilish va xavfni boshqarish mumkin. Agar geoaxborot tizimini bundan 10 yillar oldin faqatgina aniq bir mutaxassislar guruhigina ishlatishi mumkin, deg`an

qoidalar mavjud bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, bugungi kunga kelib internet tarmog‘idagi veb-portallar, turli navigatsiya tizimlari, uyali telefonlardagi dasturlarning ishlab chiqilishi oddiy fuqaroning ham ushbu sohani bilishiga asos yaratdi. Geoaxborot tizimi kartografiya va masofadan zondlash, fotogrammetriya va topografiya bilan chambarchas bog‘liq hamda matematik, kartografik, masofadan zondlashda qo‘llaniladigan usullar bilan bir qatorda yer qatlami geologiyasi, tuproqshunoslik, o‘rmonchilik, geografiya, iqtisodiyot, biologiya kabi fanlarni o‘zaro birlashtiradi [3].

Geoaxborot tizimidagi dasturlarda ma’lumot jadvalda keltirilishi mumkin. Ma’lumot qayta ishlanib, tahlil etilganidan so‘ng u axborotga aylanadi. Ma’lumotni o‘qiganda biz faqat sonlarni ko‘rsak, axborotda ma’lumotlar tartibli ko‘rinishga keltiriladi va aynan shu ma’lumotni ko‘rmasakda, ular asosida qayta ishlangan natijani ko‘rishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi. Tushunarli bo‘lishi uchun soddaroq misol sifatida talabalarning imtihon natijalarini keltirishimiz mumkin. Agar har bir talabaning imtihon natijasi ma’lumot hisoblansa, u holda auditoriyadagi yoki umuman institutdagi talabalarning o‘rtacha bahosi, o‘zlashtirish ko‘rsatkichi axborot deb ataladi.

Tadqiqot natijasi

GAT texnologiyalarining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari quyidagi komponentlardan iborat:

- Geografik ma’lumotlar bazasi (GIS) – Xaritaga asoslangan ma’lumotlarni saqlash va tahlil qilish.
- Global pozitsiyalash tizimi (GPS) – Hududlarni aniq joylashuvini aniqlash.
- Uchish apparatlari (Dronlar) va sun’iy yo‘ldoshlar – Yuqori aniqlikdagi tasvirlar olish.
- Masofadan zondlash (Remote Sensing) – Infraqizil, termal va boshqa spektrli tasvirlar orqali xavfni aniqlash.

Rivojlanga davlatlar tabiiy xavflarni tadqiq qilishda GATning rolini quyidagicha shakllangan:

1. Suv toshqinlari va suv resurslari monitoringi

GAT yordamida daryo sathining o‘zgarishi, suv toshqini ehtimoli bo‘lgan hududlar aniqlanadi. Misol uchun, NASA ning MODIS dasturi orqali Orol dengizi atrofidagi qurg‘oqchilik darajasi kuzatiladi.

2. Yer qimirlashlar va tuproq siljishini prognozlash

GIS tizimlari yordamida tuproqning qattiqligi, yomg‘ir miqdori va tektonik harakatlar tahlil qilinadi. Indoneziya, Yaponiya kabi mamlakatlarda zemletrus xavfini kamaytirish uchun GATdan foydalaniladi.

3. O‘rmon yong‘inlari va qurg‘oqchilikni nazorat qilish

Termal kamerali dronlar va sun’iy yo‘ldoshlar orqali o‘rmon yong‘inlari erta bosqichda aniqlanadi. Kaliforniya va Avstraliyada bu usul samarali qo‘llanilmoqda.

Texnogen xavflarni baholashda GATning ahamiyati juda samarali o’rin tutadi.

Sanoat chiqindilari va ifloslanishni monitoring qilish, GIS yordamida havo, suv va tuproqning ifloslanish darajasi xaritaga tushiriladi. Masalan, Farg‘ona vodiysidagi sanoq chiqindilarining tarqalishi GAT orqali kuzatiladi.

Kimyoviy va radiatsion xavflarni tahlil qilish, hernobil va Fukuşima kabi hududlarda radiatsiya tarqalishi GIS tizimlari bilan nazorat qilinadi.

Infratuzilma xavflarini minimallashtirish, neft quvurlari, elektr stansiyalari kabi ob’ektlarning xavf darajasi GAT orqali baholanadi.

Rivojlanayotgan axborot jamiyatining asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri axborotni eng muhim strategik boshqaruvga aylantirish muhim resurslaridan biridir [2]. Har xil turdagi geofazoviy ma'lumotlar orasida boshqaruv faoliyatini ta'minlashda axborot alohida o'rin egallaydi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar masofaviy zondlash natijalaridir. Yer elektromagnit spektrning turli diapazonlarida (ko‘rinadigan, infraqizil nurlar, santimetr); ishlaydigan radiodan ro‘yxatga olingan radio emissiyalari elektron vositalar, sun‘iy yo'ldosh orqali uzatiladigan radio signallari oqimlari aloqa tizimlari; global navigatsiya tizimlaridan navigatsiya signallari (masalan,GLONASS).

Sun’iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarining barcha to‘plami orasida [4] mavjud: oq-qora, yarim-butun ko‘rinadigan qismga sezgir bo‘lgan tasvirni qabul qilgichdan olingan spektr yoki uning alohida bo‘limlari; rangli (uch o‘lchamli), tasvirlarni berish tabiiy rang berish bilan; spektral (multispektral, giper-spektral), spektrning ma’lum qismlariga sezgir bo‘lib, beradi shartli ranglardagi uyg‘unlashgan tasvirlar; radiolokatsiyalardan foydalanish yer yuzasi va antropogen xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi elektromagnit spektrning radio (santimetr) diapazonidagi ob‘yektlardir.

Xulosa

GAT texnologiyalari tabiiy va texnogen xavflarni oldindan bilish, ularga barvaqt chora ko‘rish va zararni kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish orqali xavfsizroq va barqaror kelajakni ta’minlash mumkin.

Shunday qilib, tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni birlashtirish manfaatlarini ko‘zlab, kosmik faoliyat natijalarini qo‘llash tartibini belgilab beradi hududlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va boshqarmalarning faoliyati kosmik axborotni to‘plash va qayta ishlash quyidagilarga imkon beradi: birinchidan, 2030 yilgacha bo‘lgan davr mobaynida Respublikamiz mintaqalarida davlat siyosatining asoslarini amalga oshirish bo'yicha yagona siyosat manfaatlari yo'lida geofazoviy faoliyat natijalaridan foydalangan holda iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiya qilish va uning mintaqalarini rivojlantirish; ikkinchidan, mintaqaviy hokimiyat va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar va iste’molchilarni ma’lumotlar bilan o‘z vaqtida va to‘liq ta’minlash; uchinchidan, potentsial imkoniyatlarni amalga oshirish darajasini oshirish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatning barcha sohalarida geofazoviy ma’lumotlar bilan ta’minlangan mintaqalar yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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A REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES IN ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF COMBAT SPORTS COACHES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the issues related to improving the professional competence of coaches working in combat sports. The study reviews contemporary approaches, certification systems, educational programs, and innovative technologies used in leading countries for the development of coaching skills. In particular, the coaching education systems of Japan, South Korea, the USA, Germany, and Russia are comparatively analyzed. The article also presents practical recommendations for adapting these international experiences to the national context of Uzbekistan. The findings of the research hold scientific and practical significance in enhancing the knowledge, skills, and professionalism of combat sports coaches.*

Keywords: *combat sports, coach, professional competence, coaching education, international experience, continuing education, sports psychology, pedagogy, specialist training, innovative methods*

Introduction

One of the key factors determining success in any sport is the professional competence of the coach. In combat sports (such as judo, kurash, taekwondo, boxing, karate, etc.), coaches not only teach techniques but also act as mentors, psychologists, and leaders. In developed countries, modern and innovative approaches are applied in coach education and training. This article explores international experiences in improving coaches' professional competence and investigates the potential for adapting them to the national context of Uzbekistan.

Methods

This study utilizes qualitative analysis methods. Literature, scientific articles, international conference proceedings, and sports education standards from countries like Japan, South Korea, Russia, the USA, and Germany were reviewed. Coaching education systems, advanced training programs, pedagogical approaches, and the use of innovative technologies were comparatively analyzed.

Results

The analysis of international practices revealed the following key features:

Japan – Coaches in judo and sumo are required to have at least a bachelor’s degree. Courses in pedagogy and psychology are mandatory. Scientific research is highly emphasized.

South Korea – An international licensing system for taekwondo coaches is implemented. Coaches must undergo advanced training every three years. Special attention is given to information technologies and sports psychology in training modules.

USA – Coaching is regulated through certification systems. Coaching education programs are offered in sports colleges. Modular online courses and exchange programs are well developed.

Germany – Coach education at sports universities is comprehensive and multi-level. Programs are based on pedagogical practice, interdisciplinary integration, sports medicine, and innovative training methods.

Russia – Professional coaching development requires higher education, experience, and continuous training. Emphasis is placed on sports psychology, motor learning, didactics, and pedagogical technologies.

Discussion

Based on the reviewed international experiences, the following proposals can be made to enhance the professional competence of combat sports coaches in Uzbekistan:

Implement standardized coaching education programs including pedagogy, psychology, sports medicine, and ICT.

Digitalize advanced training courses and connect them to international learning platforms (e.g., IOC and UWW courses).

Create opportunities for obtaining international coaching certifications.

Encourage research activities and popularize academic writing among coaches.

Promote the use of new technologies in coaching such as video analysis, biomechanics software, and fitness trackers.

ConclusionInternational experience demonstrates that innovative education programs, ongoing professional development, and scientific approaches play a crucial role in enhancing coaches' professional competence. Adapting these practices to the Uzbek context can significantly improve athlete preparation. Training coaches as comprehensive professionals lays a solid foundation for future champions.

Supplementary Information

International coaching certification systems:

Online coaching courses and certification programs are offered by organizations such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and United World Wrestling (UWW).

High-standard coaching certification systems include the NCCP (USA), DOSB Trainerlizenz (Germany), and JSPO Coaching Certificate (Japan).

Core components of coaching competence:

Pedagogical and psychological knowledge

Technical and tactical sports skills

Physical preparation management skills

Moral and cultural maturity

Proficiency in using information technologies
Recommendations for Uzbekistan:
Organize international coaching courses via national sports federations
Conduct annual scientific-practical seminars and conferences for coaches
Launch international internship programs for coaches

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Jizzax viloyati favqulodda vaziyatlar boshqarmasi hayot faoliyati xavfsizligini o'qitish markazining o'qituvchisi

QON KETISHLARDA BIRINCHI TIBBIY YORDAM KO‘RSATISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI VA AMALIY USULLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada qon ketishning turlari, ularning klinik belgilari va oqibatlari hamda birinchi yordam ko’rsatish usullari tahlil qilingan. Qon ketish inson hayoti uchun eng xavfli jarayonlardan biri bo’lib, uni o’z vaqtida to’xtatish shaxs hayotini saqlab qolishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqolada arterial, venoz, kapillyar va ichki qon ketishlarda ko’riladigan chora-tadbirlar, zamonaviy tibbiy yondashuvlar, xalqaro tajribalar va amaliy ko’nikmalarni o’rgatish metodikasi yoritilgan. Xulosa sifatida qon ketishda birinchi yordam ko’rsatish bo’yicha oddiy fuqarolarning ham bilim va ko’nikmalarga ega bo’lishi zarurligi asoslangan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *qon ketish, birinchi yordam, arterial qon, venoz qon, turniket, bosim bog’lov, ichki qon ketish, tibbiy yordam.*

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF FIRST AID IN CASES OF BLEEDING

Abstract*: This article analyzes the types of bleeding, their clinical signs and consequences, as well as methods of providing first aid. Bleeding is one of the most dangerous conditions for human life, and stopping it in time is crucial for saving a person’s life. The article discusses measures for arterial, venous, capillary, and internal bleeding, modern medical approaches, international experience, and methods of teaching practical skills. As a conclusion, it is substantiated that ordinary citizens should also have knowledge and skills in providing first aid for bleeding.*

Keywords: *bleeding, first aid, arterial blood, venous blood, tourniquet, pressure bandage, internal bleeding, medical assistance.*

Inson hayotida favqulodda vaziyatlar, jumladan, jarohatlar va ularning oqibatida yuzaga keladigan qon ketish holatlari tez-tez uchrab turadi. Qon ketish bu qon tomirlarining shikastlanishi oqibatida qonning tashqi muhitga yoki tana bo’shlig’iga chiqishi bilan tavsiflanadigan jarayondir. Agar qon yo’qotish hajmi ko’p bo’lsa, organizmda gemodinamik o’zgarishlar sodir bo’ladi, to’qimalarda

kislorod yetishmovchiligi yuzaga keladi va hatto o’lim bilan yakunlanishi mumkin. Shu bois, qon ketishda birinchi yordam ko’rsatish jarayoni nafaqat tibbiyot xodimlari, balki oddiy fuqarolar uchun ham zaruriy ko’nikma hisoblanadi.

Maqolaning dolzarbligi shundaki, aholining katta qismi qon ketishning turlari va ularni to‘xtatish usullari haqida to‘liq ma’lumotga ega emas. Shu sababli, bu mavzuni ilmiy-nazariy asoslash, amaliy ko’rsatmalar berish va xalqaro tajribalarni o’rganish dolzarbdir.

Qon ketish turlari va ularning klinik belgilari

Arterial qon ketish

Arteriyalar yurakdan qonni tashqariga haydaydigan tomirlar bo’lib, ulardan qon oqimi kuchli bosim ostida sodir bo’ladi. Shuning uchun arterial qon ketish hayot uchun eng xavfli hisoblanadi.

I. Belgilar: yorqin qizil rangli qon, pulsatsiyali oqimda chiqadi.

II. Xavfi: qisqa vaqt ichida ko’p qon yo’qotilishi. Masalan, son arteriyasining jarohatlanishi 1-2 daqiqada inson hayotiga xavf tug’dirishi mumkin.

Venoz qon ketish

Venalar qonni yurakka qaytarib olib boradigan tomirlar bo’lib, ularda bosim arterial tomirlardagiga nisbatan pastroq.

- Belgilar: to’q qizil rangli qon tinimsiz oqib chiqadi.
- Xavfi: katta venalar jarohatlanganda tezda hayot uchun xavf tug’dirishi mumkin.

Kapillyar qon ketish

Mayda tomirlar kapillyarlar shikastlanganda sodir bo’ladi.

- Belgilar: qon bir tekisda butun yara yuzasidan oqadi.
- Xavfi: odatda katta xavf tug’dirmaydi, biroq infeksiyaning tushishi ehtimoli yuqori.

Ichki qon ketish

Tashqi belgilar sezilmaydi, qon tana bo’shlig’iga oqadi (masalan, qorin, ko’krak yoki bosh ichiga).

- Belgilar: bosh aylanishi, hushsizlik, terining oqarishi, tez va kuchsiz puls, qon bosimining pasayishi.
- Xavfi: tashxis qo’yish qiyin bo’lgani uchun kechikkan yordam o’limga olib kelishi mumkin.

Qon ketishda birinchi yordam ko’rsatish usullari

Bosim bog’lov qo’yish

Yaraga steril doka yoki toza mato qo’yilib, ustidan qattiq bog’lanadi. Bu usul venoz va kapillyar qon ketishda samarali.

Turniket (jgut) qo’yish

Asosan arterial qon ketishda qo’llaniladi. Jarohat sohasidan yuqoriroqda joylashgan joyga maxsus jgut yoki mato yordamida bog’lanadi.

- Qo’yilgan vaqt yozib qo’yilishi shart. Yozda 1,5 soatgacha, qishda 1 soatgacha qoldirish mumkin.
- Vaqti-vaqti bilan bo’shatib, tomirlarda qon aylanishi tiklanishi kerak.

Barmoqlar bilan bosish

Turniket bo’lmagan holatlarda qon kelayotgan tomirni barmoqlar bilan vaqtincha bosib turish orqali qon oqimini to’xtatish mumkin.

Shikastlangan a’zoni baland tutish

Qo’l yoki oyoqni balandroq holatda ushlab turish qon oqimini kamaytiradi.

Ichki qon ketishda yordam

Bunday hollarda tashqi bosim yordam bermaydi. Jabrlanuvchi yotqiziladi, tinchlantiriladi va zudlik bilan tez tibbiy yordam chaqiriladi. Hech qanday issiq isituvchi vositalar qo’llanilmaydi.

Birinchi yordamda zamonaviy yondashuvlar

- Jahon sog’liqni saqlash tashkiloti (WHO) va Qizil Xoch jamiyatlari birinchi yordam bo’yicha maxsus qo’llanmalar ishlab chiqqan.
- Zamonaviy tibbiyotda maxsus hemostatik bog’lovchi materiallar, qon to’xtatuvchi kukunlar va tibbiy jgutlarning yangi avlodlari qo’llanilmoqda.
- Mobil ilovalar orqali birinchi yordam ko’rsatish bo’yicha onlayn ko’rsatmalar keng tarqalmoqda.

Amaliy ko’nikmalarni o’rgatish metodikasi

1. Maktablarda Hayot xavfsizligi asoslari fanida birinchi yordam bo’yicha amaliy mashg’ulotlar o’tkazilishi lozim.

2. OTMlarda tibbiyotdan tashqari yo’nalishlarda ham qisqa kurslar tashkil etilishi foydali.

3. Aholi orasida Qizil Xoch va Qizil Yarim Oy jamiyatlari orqali bepul treninglar yo’lga qo’yilishi kerak.

Xavfsizlik qoidalari (nima qilish mumkin emas)

- Yaradan chiqib turgan pichoq, mix, shisha kabi narsalarni sug’urib tashlash mumkin emas.
- Turniketni keraksiz joyda va haddan tashqari qattiq bog’lash mumkin emas.
- Qon ketayotgan joyni chuqur yuvish va tekshirish mumkin emas.
- Jarohatlangan azoga issiq isituvchi vositalar qo’yilmaydi.

Qon ketishda birinchi yordamning psixologik jihatlari

Qon ketayotgan insonga yordam ko’rsatishda nafaqat tibbiy, balki psixologik yondashuv ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jarohat olgan odam ko’pincha qo’rquv, vahima yoki shok holatiga tushadi. Bunday vaziyatda yordam ko’rsatuvchining xotirjamligi, ishonchli gaplari va harakatlari jarohatlangan kishining ruhiy barqarorligini ta’minlaydi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko’rsatadiki, psixologik qo’llab-quvvatlash qon ketishini sekinlashtirishga ham yordam beradi, chunki vahima qon bosimini oshirib, qon yo’qotishni tezlashtirishi mumkin.

Qon ketishni to’xtatishda xalq tabobati tajribalari

Tibbiyotdan tashqari, qadimdan xalq tabobatida ham qon ketishini to’xtatishning turli usullari qo’llanilgan. Masalan, ayrim dorivor o’simliklar (qayroqotu, qizilmiya ildizi, qizilmiya bargi) qon ivishini tezlashtiruvchi xususiyatga ega. Shuningdek, muz yoki sovuq suv bosish orqali qon tomirlarini toraytirish usuli ham qadimdan qo’llanib kelgan.

Xulosa

Qon ketish holatlarida birinchi yordam ko’rsatish inson hayotini saqlab qolishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Arterial qon ketish ayniqsa xavfli bo’lib, tezkor chora ko’rilmasa, qisqa vaqt ichida o’limga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu bois, har bir fuqaro oddiy birinchi yordam qoidalarini bilishi, amalda qo’llay olishi zarur. Bu borada ta’lim muassasalari, sog’liqni saqlash tizimi va jamoat tashkilotlari birgalikda ishlashlari, aholida birinchi yordam ko’nikmalarini shakllantirishlari dolzarb masaladir.

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BOSHLANG’ICH SINF O’QUVCHILARINING MANTIQIY FIKRLASHGA OID RIVOJLANISH DARAJALARI

Annotatsiya: *Zamonaviy ta’limda o‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash darajasini aniqlash va uni rivojlantirish muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Ayniqsa, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari uchun bu jarayon tafakkur asoslarini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur maqolada boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining mantiqiy fikrlashga oid rivojlanish darajalari bosqichma-bosqich tahlil qilinadi, ularning kognitiv o‘sishi va fikrlash faoliyati bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, mantiqiy tafakkurni shakllantirishda qo‘llaniladigan samarali metod va vositalar haqida ma’lumot beriladi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Boshlang‘ich ta’lim, fikrlash darajalari, kognitiv rivojlanish, tafakkur faoliyati, o’quvchilarda fikrlashni shakllantirish*

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LEVELS OF LOGICAL THINKING DEVELOPMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Annotation: *In modern education, special attention is paid to identifying and developing students’ logical thinking, especially at the primary stage of learning. The formation of thinking foundations in young schoolchildren plays a key role in their cognitive development. This article provides a step-by-step analysis of the levels of logical thinking development in primary school students, highlighting the characteristics of their thinking activity and cognitive growth. It also presents effective methods and tools that contribute to the formation of logical thinking.*

Keywords: *Primary education, levels of thinking, cognitive development, thinking activity, developing thinking in students*

Ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida o‘quvchilarning fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish ustuvor yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, boshlang‘ich ta’lim bosqichi — shaxsning aqliy salohiyati, bilimga bo‘lgan qiziqishi va fikrlash asoslarining shakllanishi uchun poydevor vazifasini bajaradi. Shu sababli, aynan ushbu bosqichda o‘quvchilarda mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ularning darajasini aniqlash va bosqichma-bosqich takomillashtirib borish pedagogik jarayonning muhim qismiga aylanadi.

Mantiqiy fikrlash bu — muayyan tartibda fikrlash, sabab va oqibatni tahlil qilish, to‘g‘ri xulosa chiqarish, tushunchalar o‘rtasida bog‘liqlikni anglash va qaror qabul qilish jarayonidir. Mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmasi insonning hayotiy muammolarni hal qilish, mustaqil fikr yuritish va tanqidiy yondashuv asosida qaror qabul qilish salohiyatini belgilaydi. Bu ko‘nikmalarni bolalik davridanoq shakllantirish, ayniqsa, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining tafakkur dunyosini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar, STEAM texnologiyalari, muammoli ta’lim metodlari va interaktiv o‘yinli mashg‘ulotlar orqali o‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash darajalarini bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirish mumkin. Biroq, bu jarayonni samarali tashkil etish uchun, avvalo, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining mantiqiy fikrlash darajalarini aniqlash, ularning xususiyatlarini o‘rganish va shu asosda metodik ishlarni rejalashtirish talab etiladi

Psixologik nuqtai nazardan mantiqiy fikrlash – bu abstrakt tushunchalar yordamida fikr yuritish, tahlil qilish, sintezlash va xulosa chiqarish faoliyatidir. Boshlang‘ich maktab yoshidagi bolalar avval konkret fikrlaydi, ya’ni ko‘rgan, ushlagan, eshitgan narsalarga asoslanib xulosa chiqaradi. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan ular asta-sekin mantiqiy, mavhum (abstrakt) fikrlashga o‘tadilar.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning fikrlashi asosan emotsional va obrazli bo‘lsa, boshlang‘ich sinfda bu jarayon yanada tizimli, ketma-ketlik asosida rivojlanadi. Maktabda matematika, atrof-muhit, ona tili fanlarida beriladigan topshiriqlar, ayniqsa mantiqiy savollar, turkumlash, tahlil qilish, sabab-oqibatli masalalar bolalarda fikrlash darajasini oshiradi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining mantiqiy fikrlash darajasi quyidagi bosqichlarda ifodalanadi:

1. Ko‘rgazmali-amaliy fikrlash (1-sinf)

- Bu bosqichda bola faqat ko‘rgazmali vositalarga tayanib, tajriba asosida fikrlaydi.
- Harakat orqali fikr yuritadi.
- Mantiqiy savollarga javoblari ko‘proq sezgi va tasavvur asosida bo‘ladi.
- Masalan: ranglar, shakllar bo‘yicha guruhlash topshiriqlarini bajaradi.

2. Ko‘rgazmali-obrazli fikrlash (2–3-sinf)

- Bola obrazlar asosida tahlil qilishga o‘tadi.
- To‘g‘ri- noto‘g‘ri, ortiqcha, muhim-muhimsiz elementlarni farqlay oladi.
- Sabab-oqibatni tushuna boshlaydi, o‘z fikrini tasdiqlashga harakat qiladi.
- Masalan: “Nima uchun qishda daraxtda barg bo‘lmaydi?” — degan savolga sabab keltirishga urinadi.

3. Mantiqiy-abstrakt fikrlash boshlanishi (4-sinf)

• O‘quvchi umumlashtirish, faraz qilish, qiyoslash, tushunchalarni taqqoslashni o‘rganadi.

• Mantiqiy xulosalarga keladi, turli manbalarni tahlil qiladi.

• Matematika masalalarida ko‘p bosqichli yechimlar orqali fikr yuritadi.

• Masalan: “Agar bugun dushanba bo‘lsa, besh kundan keyin qaysi kun bo‘ladi?” — kabi savollarni mantiqiy tahlil asosida hal qiladi.

Darajalarni aniqlashda foydalaniladigan metodlar

1. Mantiqiy testlar – geometrik shakllar, to‘ldirish, ketma-ketlik, ortiqcha elementni topish.

2. Masalalar va boshqotirmalar – mantiqiy zanjirli, sabab-oqibatli holatlar asosida.

3. Og‘zaki topshiriqlar – qisqa matn asosida xulosa chiqarish, “Agar…” kabi shartli gaplar bilan ishlash.

4. O‘yinlar – “Nima ortiqcha?”, “To‘g‘ri tartibni top”, “O‘xshashlikni belgila” kabi.

O‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlashiga ta’sir etuvchi omillar

• Oila muhitining fikrlashga e’tibori (savol-javoblar, suhbatlar).

• O‘qituvchining metodikasi (muammoli vaziyatlar, interfaol uslublar).

• Darslik va topshiriqlarning sifati (analitik fikrlashni talab qiladigan savollar).

• Axborot texnologiyalari (mantiqiy o‘yinlar, vizual dasturlar).

1-sinf: Ko‘rgazmali-amaliy fikrlash bosqichi

Xususiyatlari:

• Fikrlash asosan konkret predmetlar, ko‘rish, eshitish, harakat qilish asosida amalga oshadi.

• O‘quvchilar hali umumlashtirish, farqlash, mantiqiy xulosa chiqarishga tayyor emaslar.

• Sabab-oqibat bog‘liqligini to‘liq anglay olmaydi, shunchaki “bu nima?” va “nima bo‘ldi?” savollariga e’tibor qaratadi.

Qanday topshiriqlar beriladi:

• Ortiqcha rasmni topish.

• Geometrik shakllarni guruhlash.

• Predmetlar ketma-ketligini aniqlash (katta-kichik, uzun-qisqa).

• Ranglar, sonlar va shakllar asosida oddiy tahliliy o‘yinlar.

Mantiqiy rivojlanish usullari:

• Rangli ko‘rgazmalar, LEGO va qurilish kublari bilan ishlash.

• “Nima bo‘lishi mumkin?”, “Nima bo‘lmaydi?” kabi savollarga og‘zaki javoblar.

• Didaktik o‘yinlar orqali mantiqiy bog‘lanishlarni o‘rgatish.

2-sinf: Ko‘rgazmali-obrazli fikrlashga o‘tish

Xususiyatlari:

• O‘quvchilar allaqachon predmetlar orasidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni seza oladi.

• Sabab-oqibat bog‘liqligi paydo bo‘la boshlaydi.

• Oddiy guruhlash, qiyoslash, farqlash kabi mantiqiy harakatlarni amalga oshira oladi.

Qanday topshiriqlar beriladi:

• Shakllarni rangiga, hajmiga yoki shakliga ko‘ra guruhlash.

• “Nima bo‘lsa, nima bo‘ladi?” kabi shartli gaplar bilan ishlash.

• Diagramma yoki chizma asosida savollar berish (masalan, mevalarning sonini taqqoslash).

• Mantiqiy zanjirlar tuzish (qush - qanot - uchish).

Mantiqiy rivojlanish usullari:

• Obrazli hikoyalar tuzish (rasmga qarab voqea o‘ylab topish).

• Ikki-uchta fakt asosida umumiy xulosa chiqarishga o‘rgatish.

• Muammoli vaziyatlar asosida dars tashkil qilish.

3-sinf: Tahliliy fikrlash shakllanishi

Xususiyatlari:

• O‘quvchilar mantiqiy qoidalarni qo‘llay boshlaydilar.

• Tushunchalar orasidagi munosabatni o‘zlashtiradi (masalan: butun va qismlar, sabab va natija).

• Abstrakt fikrlashga o’tishning dastlabki ko‘rinishlari yuzaga chiqadi.

• Faraz qilishga urinadi, o‘z fikrini izohlashga harakat qiladi.

Qanday topshiriqlar beriladi:

• “Agar … bo‘lsa, … bo‘ladi” uslubidagi masalalar.

• Ikkita yoki undan ortiq axborot manbasidan foydalanib, xulosa chiqarish.

• Jadval yoki diagramma asosida savollar tuzish va ularga javob berish.

• Voqealar ketma-ketligini aniqlash.

Mantiqiy rivojlanish usullari:

• Mantiqiy boshqotirmalar (masalan, “kim qayerda yashaydi?”).

• Xatoliklarni topish (berilgan matnda mantiqsizlikni aniqlash).

• Guruhda ishlash va bahsli savollarga yechim topish.

4-sinf: Mantiqiy-abstrakt fikrlashning shakllanishi

Xususiyatlari:

• O‘quvchi mustaqil fikr yuritadi, dalil keltira oladi.

• Qaror qabul qilishda bir nechta variantni solishtiradi.

• Turli yo‘llar orqali masalani yechishga harakat qiladi.

• Fikr yuritish ketma-ketligini tushunadi va unga amal qiladi.

Qanday topshiriqlar beriladi:

• Tahliliy matn asosida mantiqiy xulosa chiqarish.

• Voqealar sabablari va oqibatlarini aniqlash.

• Matematik masalalarda izchil fikr yuritish (masalan, “10 daqiqa ichida 3 dona mashina o‘tsa, 1 soatda nechta o‘tadi?”).

• Bir nechta berilgan fakt asosida asoslangan qarorga kelish.

Mantiqiy rivojlanish usullari:

• Mavhum tushunchalarni izohlash.

• O‘yinli debat va fikr bildirish mashqlari.

• Diagramma, jadval, grafik asosida tahlil va solishtirish

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari mantiqiy fikrlash darajalari turlicha bo‘lib, bu ularning yoshi, individual qobiliyati, o‘qitish metodikasi va tashqi muhit omillariga bog‘liq. Mantiqiy fikrlashni shakllantirish — bu vaqt talab etuvchi, izchil va bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshiriladigan jarayondir. Har bir bosqichda o‘quvchilarga mos topshiriq, o‘yin, muammo va metodlar qo‘llanishi orqali bu ko‘nikmalar mustahkamlanadi. Shunday ekan, har bir o‘qituvchi boshlang‘ich ta’limda mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishga ustuvor yo‘nalish sifatida qarashi lozim.

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THE IMPACT OF PLASTIC WASTE ON HUMAN HEALTH: PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND ELIMINATION STRATEGIES

Annotation: *This article analyzes the impact of plastic waste on human health, focusing on the pathways of microplastic entry into the body and their long-term consequences. It discusses the harmful effects of toxic substances such as Bisphenol A, phthalates, and polychlorinated biphenyls, offers practical recommendations to reduce personal risk, and outlines strategies for plastic waste management. The importance of recycling, using biodegradable materials, and strengthening public policies is emphasized.*

Keywords: *plastic waste, microplastics, toxic substances, health, ecology, recycling, safety.*

Introduction

In the last half-century, plastic has become one of the most widely used materials in the world due to its durability, versatility, and low cost. From food packaging to household products, from medical devices to construction materials, plastic is deeply integrated into modern life. However, this convenience has come at a significant price. Plastic production has skyrocketed, with global output exceeding **400 million tons annually**, and much of it is discarded after a single use. As a result, plastic pollution has become a global crisis, affecting not only ecosystems and wildlife but also **human health**.

Recent research indicates that plastic waste does not merely contaminate the environment; it also enters the human body through **food, water, air, and consumer products**. The discovery of microplastics in human blood, lung tissue, and even placentas highlights the urgent need to understand their health implications and adopt comprehensive mitigation strategies.

While environmental concerns regarding plastic pollution are well-known, growing scientific evidence shows that plastic waste also poses serious risks to human health. Microplastics—tiny plastic particles less than 5 millimeters in size—have been found in food, water, and even the human bloodstream. This article aims to explore how plastic waste affects the human body, provide practical advice to reduce personal exposure, and suggest effective strategies for waste elimination.

Plastic materials, especially when exposed to heat, can release hazardous chemicals such as:

• Bisphenol A (BPA): Disrupts hormonal balance, linked to reproductive disorders and cardiovascular diseases.

• Phthalates: Affect endocrine function and fetal development.

• Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs): Accumulate in fat tissues, increasing the risk of cancer and immune system dysfunction.

Microplastics have been detected in human stools, lungs, and placentas, indicating systemic exposure. Long-term impacts include oxidative stress, inflammation, and potential genetic disruptions.

Practical Recommendations to Reduce Exposure

1. Avoid Plastic-Packaged Foods: Choose glass, stainless steel, or paper alternatives.

2. Do Not Heat Food in Plastic Containers: Microwaving plastic increases chemical leaching.

3. Use Reusable Bottles and Bags: Reduce single-use plastic dependency.

4. Filter Drinking Water: Advanced filters (e.g., activated carbon or reverse osmosis) can help remove microplastics.

5. Support Local Legislation: Participate in campaigns that promote plastic reduction policies.

Elimination and Management Strategies

• Recycling and Upcycling: Improve public access to recycling programs and encourage creative reuse.

• Biodegradable Alternatives: Promote research and adoption of plant-based bioplastics.

• Community Initiatives: Organize clean-up drives and educational programs.

• Governmental Policies: Enforce bans on certain types of single-use plastics and incentivize eco-friendly packaging industries.

The threat posed by plastic waste extends beyond environmental pollution—it is a growing public health issue. The presence of microplastics and toxic additives in our daily lives requires immediate and sustained action.

Conclusion

Plastic waste represents not only an environmental hazard but also an **emerging public health crisis.** With microplastics infiltrating the human body and toxic chemicals leaching into our food and water, urgent action is required. Individual behavioral changes—such as reducing single-use plastic consumption—must be combined with **systemic reforms** that promote recycling, innovation, and legislative enforcement.

Protecting both human health and the planet requires a **collective commitment.** By adopting safer consumer habits, supporting scientific research, and demanding stronger policies, society can move toward a **healthier, sustainable, and plastic-resilient future**.

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ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: FORMATION STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Abstract: *Due to the continuous development of IT for many decades, almost all developed and developing countries in the world are changing their traditional state structure to an e-government state structure. Similarly, Uzbekistan also has already started the necessary actions on this road. Of course, in this way, the government should have its strategy, and Uzbekistan also has its formation strategy. The main objective of this paper is to describe how can the government apply this strategy and priorities and to what extent it will develop in the coming years.*

Keywords: *IT (Informational Technology), e-government, IT specialists, IT parks, IT academy, e-commerce, online store.*

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA ELEKTRON HUKUKMAT: SHAKLLANISH STRATEGIYASI VA RIVOJLANISH PERSPEKTIVALARI

Annotatsiya:*Ko'p o'n yilliklar davomida IT ning uzluksiz rivojlanishi tufayli dunyoning deyarli barcha rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlari o'zlarining an'anaviy davlat tuzilmalarini elektron hukumat davlat tuzilmasiga o'zgartirmoqdalar. Xuddi shunday, O‘zbekiston ham bu yo‘lda zarur ishlarni boshlab yuborgan. Albatta, bu yo‘lda hukumatning o‘z strategiyasi bo‘lishi kerak, O‘zbekistonda ham shakllanish strategiyasi bo‘lishi kerak. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi hukumat ushbu strategiya va ustuvorliklarni qanday qo'llashi va kelgusi yillarda u qay darajada rivojlanishini tasvirlashdan iborat.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *IT (Axborot texnologiyalari), elektron hukumat, IT mutaxassislari, IT parklari, IT akademiyasi, elektron tijorat, onlayn do'kon.*

Introduction

First of all, what is E-government?

E-government (Electronic government) is the use of technological communication devices, such as computers and the Internet, to provide public services to citizens and other persons in a country or region. E-government offers new opportunities for more direct and convenient citizen access to government, and government provision of services directly to citizens.

Emerging of e-government in Uzbekistan

Today's developments in the field of IT show that Uzbekistan has its own long-term path based on concrete plans. The first task of the plan is to increase local

IT specialists as soon as possible in the coming years. This mission is done by attracting the young generation to IT and applying innovative education for them. Secondly, IT should be applied to all government departments gradually and all services for citizens also should be digitalized. These tasks squeeze traditional government structure and all together form e-government in Uzbekistan.

In the past decade, there has been a revolution in applying Informational Technologies for government structure in order to make traditional government an e-government in Uzbekistan. Almost all government departments have been digitalized and they are conducting their works electronically. Furthermore, many services have been also digitalized such as in education, banking system, medicine, military, public transportation and etc. Interaction between government and citizens is also being digitalized. And of course, citizens in e-government should have knowledge and experience related to IT and it requires the development of education in IT.

However, there is still an obstacle in our formation strategy. This is a lack of labor forces in the IT field now, and it may cause slow progress. To tackle this problem, our government firstly focuses on preparing intellectual and strong IT specialists in a short period of time. As government involves local specialists, this will definitely drastically reduce the costs incurred by the government in the transition to e-government.

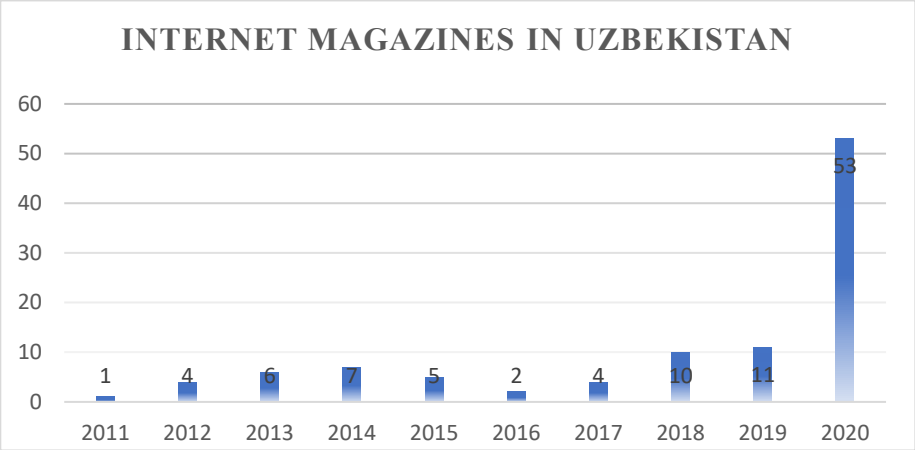
IT Formation Strategy in Uzbekistan

Increase in local IT specialist

The first strategy that should be done in Uzbekistan is to cultivate local strong cadres. For this, all necessary works have already begun, as proof, we can see that opening of IT parks across regions. On July 24, 2019, the first IT Park in the Republic of Uzbekistan opened its doors in Tashkent. And also, many big academies, such as ‘Astrum’, ‘PDP’ and ‘BePro’, including innovational and intensive education are appearing in the country. Furthermore, free online platforms are available for young Uzbek boys and girls such as “One million Uzbek Coders”. This means that there will be a huge amount of work labors available in our country in the near years. This will certainly have a huge impact on the state’s form transition, from traditional to e-government.

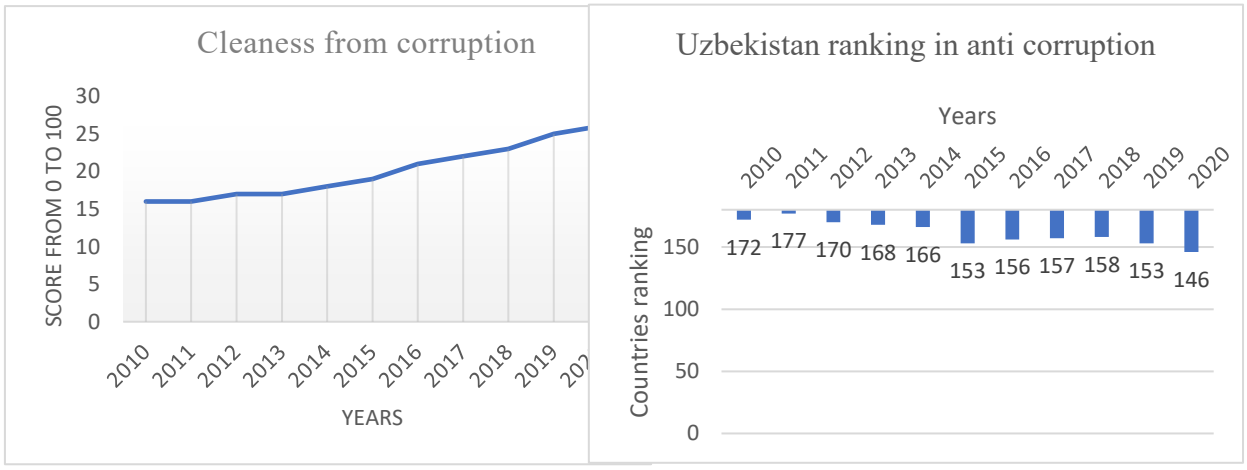
Digitalized government departments and services

Main government departments such as the Department of Public Health, Department of Education, Department of Commerce, Department of tax have been digitalized progressively. In the Department of Public Health, many digital technologies such as VR devices, artificial organs, 3-D printing, smart inhalers, digital diagnostics are being used. And also, many parts of service including IT such as listing patients, diagnosing. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Education is changed its form; Many platforms are created for students to study only. Department of Commerce also is being slowly digitalized. Many online magazines such as ‘olx.uz’, ‘Lebazar.uz’, ‘Olcha.uz’ etc. are created in Uzbekistan. The following bar chart also can show how the number of internet shops is increasing:



IT Development prospects in Uzbekistan

As IT has developed drastically, it brings many benefits such as elimination of corruption, improved transparency, enhanced public service quality, higher productivity of government employees, improved state budget, higher competitiveness. For example, the following charts show how Uzbekistan is improving its state to corruption:



expected that the ranking of Uzbekistan in this list is in the top 10 free corruption countries by 2030.

Thus, next large prospect is exporting the software products that increase state budget. By 2023, Uzbekistan plans to bring software exports up to $100 million, following from the draft presidential decree. Software export of Uzbekistan to foreign country accounted for $8.4 mln in last year, while this statistics increasing up to $26 mln in the first eight months of this year. This means exports in this section increases approximately 3 times (209% growth). All of this can be development prospects of IT in Uzbekistan.

Conclusions

All works in IT fields in Uzbekistan show that government structure is turning into an e-government form. Formation strategies and development prospects guarantee to accelerate this process. Many laws which is aimed to develop IT are passed by the government. As we said above, all these laws and decrees will show the result in the near future.

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RAQAMLI TA’LIM MUHITIDA BO‘LAJAK MUHANDISLARNING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda raqamli ta’lim muhitida bo‘lajak muhan- dislarning kasbiy kompetensiyalarini takomillashtirishni shakllantirish va texnika oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli ta’lim muhitida muhandislarning kasbiy kompetensiyalarini tako- millashtirishning vazifalari belgilab berilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *raqamli ta’lim, kasbiy kompetensiya, kompetentlik, modulli o‘qitish.*

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INCREASING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE ENGINEERS IN A DIGITAL TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

Annotation: *This article identifies the tasks of increasing the professional competencies of future engineers in the digital educational environment of Uzbekistan and increasing the professional competencies of engineers in the digital educational environment in technical universities.*

Keywords: *digital education, professional competence, competence, modular training.*

Hozirgi kunda dunyoda ta’lim sohasida raqamlashtirish yetakchi o‘rinni egalladi. Bu borada respublikamizda ham oliy ta’limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilash, zamonaviy bilim va yuksak ma’naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, oliy ta’limni modernizatsiya qilish, ilg‘or ta’lim texnologiyalariga asoslangan holda ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 19 - oktyabrdagi PF–5847-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 - yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni qabul qilindi [1]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 - yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini izchil ta’minlash, shuningdek, oliy o‘quv yurtlarining mustaqilligini kengaytirish, ular faoliyatida davlat ma’muriy boshqaruvini keskin kamaytirish hamda shu orqali o‘zgaruvchan

mehnat bozori talablariga javob bera oladigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlovchi OTMlarni shakllantirish maqsadida Respublikamiz Prezidentining 2021-yil 24 - dekabrdagi “Davlat oliy ta’lim muassasalarining akademik va tashkiliy-boshqaruv mustaqilligini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi [2] hamda “Davlat oliy ta’lim muassasalariga moliyaviy mustaqillik berish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi [3] Qarorlari asosida 2022-yil yanvar oyidan boshlab 35 ta oliy ta’lim muassasasida ushbu tizim joriy etildi.

Bunday rivojlanishning asosiy sharti kasblarga qo‘yiladigan talablar va o‘zgaruv- chan qiymat yo‘nalishlarini hisobga olgan holda raqamli muhitda yashash va o‘z kasbiy faoliyatini amalga oshirishga qodir bitiruvchini tayyorlashga qaratilgan milliy ta’lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilishdir. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish professor-o‘qituvchilarning malakasiga qo‘yiladigan talablarni va ularning o‘quv jarayonini loyihalash hamda amalga oshirish uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish kompetensiyasini oshirishni nazarda tutadi va masofaviy ta’limga yuqori ehtiyoj mavjud bo‘lgan ayni paytda texnika yo‘nalishi oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli ta’lim muhitida bo‘lajak muhandislarning kasbiy kompetensiyasini takomillashtirish zaruriyatini vujudga keltiradi. Zamonaviy O‘zbekistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi turli xil kasb mutaxassislarini tayyorlashga yangi talablarni belgilaydi, bu esa malakali kadrlar tayyorlashda oliy ta’lim tizimi belgilangan maqsadlarga erishish uchun usul hamda vositalarni optimallashtirish asosida jahon standartlariga mos standartlarni ishlab chiqishni taqozo qiladi.

Texnik innovatsiyalar bozorining rivojlanishi muhandisdan o‘z kasbiy faoliyatini dinamik va yuqori texnologiyali kasbiy muhitda samarali amalga oshirish qobiliyatini talab qiladi, bu esa kasbiy muhandislik ta’limi tizimini yangi bosqichda modernizat- siya qilish vazifalarini dolzarblashtiradi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, zamonaviy sharoitda institutda texnik mutaxassis- larni tayyorlash jarayoni muhandislik faoliyatining doimiy o‘zgaruvchan vazifalari va uni amalga oshirish shartlarini hisobga olgan holda tashkil etilishi kerak. Ushbu o‘zgarishlar, shuningdek, respublikamizda innovatsion tizimning yuqori sur’atlarda rivojlanishi zamonaviy muhandislik faoliyatining kasbiy salohiyatiga ta’sir qildi va oliy ta’lim tizimidan innovatsion, ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatiga, zamonaviy ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyot jarayonida yuqori darajadagi texnik va yetarli fundamental bilimlarga ega bo‘lgan, tadqiqot muammolarini mustaqil ravishda hal qiladigan hamda kasbiy muammolarni hal qilishning yangi texnologiyalarini tezda o‘zlashtira oladigan mutaxassislarni tayyorlashni talab qiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda mehnat bozorida bo‘lgan talab uchun muayyan kasbiy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarga ega bitiruvchi bo‘lish yetarli emas.

Keyingi paytlarda pedagogika fanida kompetentlik va kompetensiya tushunchalarining o‘zaro bog‘liqligi to‘g‘risidagi masala ko‘p ko‘rilmoqda.

Kompetentlik (ingl. “competence” – “qobiliyat”) – faoliyatda nazariy bilimlardan samarali foydalanish, yuqori darajadagi kasbiy malaka, mahorat va iqtidorni namoyon eta olish demakdir.

Kompetentlik tushunchasi ta’lim sohasiga psixologik ilmiy izlanishlar natijasida kirib kelgan. Psixologik nuqtayi nazardan kompetentlik “noan’anaviy vaziyatlar, kutilmagan hollarda mutaxassisning o‘zini qanday tutishi, muloqotga kirishishi, raqiblar bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarda yangi yo‘l tutishi, noaniq vazifalarni bajarishda, ziddiyatlarga to‘la ma’lumotlardan foydalanishda, izchil rivojlanib boruvchi va murakkab jarayonlarda harakatlanish rejasiga egalikni anglatadi.

Kasbiy kompetentlik – mutaxassis tomonidan kasbiy faoliyatni amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarning egallanishi va ularni amalda yuqori darajada qo‘llay olinishi hisoblanadi.

Kasbiy kompetentlik mutaxassis tomonidan alohida bilim, malakalarning egallanishini emas, balki har bir mustaqil yo‘nalish bo‘yicha integrativ bilimlar va hara- katlarning o‘zlashtirilishini nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, kompetensiya mutaxassislik bilimlarini doimo boyitib borishni, yangi axborotlarni o‘rganishni, muhim ijtimoiy talablarni anglay olishni, yangi ma’lumotlarni izlab topish, ularni qayta ishlash va o‘z faoliyatida qo‘llay bilishni taqozo etadi.

Kompetensiya – bilim, malaka va shaxsiy sifatlarini ma’lum sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun zarur bo‘ladigan qobiliyatlar majmui.

Kasbiy kompetensiyaga ega mutaxassis o‘z bilimlarini izchil boyitib boradi, yangi axborotlarni o‘zlashtiradi, davr talablarini chuqur anglaydi, yangi bilimlarni izlab topadi, ularni qayta ishlaydi va o‘z amaliy faoliyatida samarali foydalanadi. Muhandis mutaxassislarining kasbiy vazifalarining tarkibiy va axborot tahlili ularning kasbiy faoliyatida ilmiy va tajriba ishlarni tashkil etish, kasbiy muhim ma’lumotlarni analitik va sintetik qayta ishlash, fundamental bilimlar va majburiy fan sohalarida faoliyatning umumlashtirilgan algoritmlari asosida amaliy muhandislik muammolarini hal qilish qobiliyati bilan bog‘liq o‘zgarmas tarkibiy qismini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Shunday qilib, majburiy fanlarni o‘rganish bo‘yicha kasbiy tayyorgarlik doirasida asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, shu jumladan, talabalar tomonidan xulq-atvor standartlari, qadriyatlar va majburiy ta’lim yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha bilim, ko‘nikmalarni o‘zlashtirishga asoslangan amaliy va nazariy vazifalarni bajarish, kasbiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tajribani o‘zlashtirishga qaratilgan vazifa yangilanadi. Shuning uchun zamonaviy muhandisni tayyorlashni tashkil etish kasbiy rivojlanishda va doimiy ravishda takomillashtirilishda bo‘lgan kelajakdagi mutaxassisning asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Biroq ta’lim jarayonida AKTdan foydalanish masalalarini yetarlicha nazariy va uslu- biy jihatdan ishlab chiqish bilan masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida bo‘lajak muhandisning asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish muammosi bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar talab etiladi. Masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida bo‘lajak muhandisning asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish muammosi bo‘yicha ikki bosqichli tizimga o‘tish doirasida ushbu jarayonni amalga oshirishning tashkiliy-metodik asoslarini asoslash nuqtayi nazaridan muhandis kadrlar tayyorlash oliy ta’lim muassasalarida qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar talab etiladi.

Texnika oliy ta’lim tizimidagi tadqiqotlar va sinov tajribasi quyidagilar o‘rtasidagi bir qator qarama-qarshiliklarni shakllantirishga imkon berdi:

– bo‘lajak muhandislarning kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish zarurati, ular orasida asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalar mutaxassisning malakasini oshirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladigan va oliy ta’lim jarayonida rivojlanish muhandislarni kasbiy tayyorlashning mavjud tizimida nazariy va uslubiy yechimlarning yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilmaganligi;

– turli sohalarda mutaxassislar tayyorlash jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha katta tajriba va masofaviy ta’lim bo‘yicha muhandis tayyorlashda kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuvni joriy etish mexa- nizmining nazariy va uslubiy jihatdan ishlab chiqilmaganligi.

Texnika oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli ta’lim muhitida muhandislarning kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga nazariy va uslubiy yondashish lozim.

Texnika oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli ta’lim muhitida muhandislarning kas- biy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish jarayoni quyidagi hollarda samaraliroq bo‘ladi:

– kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuvni amalga oshirish shartlari va vositalari asoslanadi;

– o‘quv jarayoni muhandisning kasbiy tayyorgarligini tashkil etish modeli bo‘yicha, masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida majburiy fanlarni o‘rganishda talabaning o‘quv-kognitiv faoliyatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini, o‘zlashtirishni hisobga olgan holda amalga oshiriladi;

– o‘quv jarayonining barcha subyektlari faoliyatini kompleks yondashuv va muvo- fiqlashtirishni ta’minlovchi masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida uni amalga oshirishning tash- kiliy-metodik asoslari belgilanadi.

Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli ta’lim muhitida muhandislarning kasbiy kom- petensiyalarini takomillashtirishning vazifalari:

1. O‘zbekistonda ko‘p bosqichli ta’limni rivojlantirish tendensiyalarini aniqlash va zamonaviy muhandisni tayyorlashda kompetensiyali yondashuvni amalga oshirish- ning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish.

2. Zamonaviy o‘quv qo‘llanma va metodlari asosida, shu jumladan, masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida kadrlar tayyorlash bo‘yicha mavjud mahalliy va xorijiy tajribani tah- lil qilish, majburiy bilimlarni o‘rganish jarayonida muhandisning asosiy kasbiy kom- petensiyalarini shakllantirish imkoniyatlarini asoslash.

3. Texnik mutaxassisning asosiy kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish modelini ishlab chiqish va institutda masofaviy ta’lim sharoitida kasbiy tayyorgarlikni tashki- liy, texnologik va axborot-metodik ta’minlash tizimini loyihalash.

4. Institut axborot-ta’lim muhitining integratsiyalovchi komponenti sifatida maj- buriy fan bo‘yicha elektron o‘quv-uslubiy majmua mazmunini tanlashga yondashuv- larni asoslash va masofaviy ta’limda undan foydalanish metodikasini ishlab chiqish.

5. Taklif etilayotgan yondashuv samaradorligini eksperimental sinovdan o‘tkazish.

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JIZZAX SHAHARSOZLIGINING VUJUDGA KELISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Jizzax shahri shaharsozligining paydo bo'lishi, tarixiy bosqichlari va zamonaviy rivojlanish tendensiyalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Jizzax shahri O'zbekistonning markaziy qismida joylashgan bo'lib, uzoq tarixga va boy madaniy merosga ega. Shaharsozlikning vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi mintaqaning geografik, iqtisodiy va siyosiy omillari bilan chambarchas bog'liq.*

Kalit so'zlari: *Me'moriy obidalar, tarixiy shaharlar, geografiya, arxeologiya, tadqiq qilish.*

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THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF JIZZAKH

Abstract: *This article examines the emergence, historical stages and modern development trends of urban planning in the city of Jizzakh. Jizzakh is located in the central part of Uzbekistan and has a long history and rich cultural heritage. The emergence and development of urban planning is closely related to the geographical, economic and political factors of the region.*

Key words: *Architectural monuments, historic cities, geography, archeology, research.*

Kirish.

Jizzax shahri O'zbekistonning markaziy qismida joylashgan bo'lib, uzoq tarixga va boy madaniy merosga ega. Shaharsozlikning vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishi mintaqaning geografik, iqtisodiy va siyosiy omillari bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Ushbu maqolada Jizzax shahri shaharsozligining paydo bo'lishi, tarixiy bosqichlari va zamonaviy rivojlanish tendensiyalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Jizzax shaharsozligining tarixiy asoslari Jizzax shahrining ilk shakllanishi qadimgi savyo yo'llari, xususan, Buyuk Ipak yo'lining muhim chorrahasi bo'lganligi bilan bog'liq. Arxeologik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, hozirgi Jizzax hududida miloddan avvalgi davrlarda ham aholi punktlari mavjud bo'lgan.

Qadimgi davrlar – Jizzax vohasi qadimdan dehqonchilik va savdo-sotiq markazi bo'lib kelgan.

O‘rta asrlar – Shahar "Jiz" yoki "Jizzax" nomi bilan mashhur bo‘lib, temuriylar davrida harbiy-strategik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan.

Rossiya imperiyasi davri (19-asr) – Jizzax Rossiya tomonidan bosib olingandan so‘ng harbiy qal’a sifatida qayta qurildi va shahar infratuzilmasining zamonaviy asoslari shakllandi.

20-asrda shaharsozlikning rivojlanishi ko‘rib chiqadigan bo‘lsak Sovet davrida Jizzax sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligi markaziga aylandi:

1930–1960-yillar – Yirik sanoat korxonalari (masalan, to‘qimachilik, oziq-ovqat sanoati) qurildi;

1970–1990-yillar – Shahar infratuzilmasi modernizatsiya qilindi, yangi turar-joy massivlari barpo etildi.

Mustaqillik davridagi shaharsozlik islohotlari: 1991-yilda O‘zbekiston mustaqilligini qo‘lga kiritganidan keyin Jizzax shahrida quyidagi o‘zgarishlar yuz berdi:

Yangi ma’muriy va ijtimoiy inshootlar (masalan, Jizzax davlat pedagogika instituti, yangi bozorlar, savdo markazlari) qurildi.

Transport tizimining yaxshilanishi – Shahar ichidagi yo‘llar ta’mirlandi, Toshkent–Jizzax–Samarqand temir yo‘li modernizatsiya qilindi.

Turar-joy qurilishining jadallashtirilishi – "Yangi Jizzax", "Tinchlik" kabi yangi turar-joy massivlari paydo bo‘ldi.

Jizzax shahri go'zal Sangzor daryosi bo'yida, hashamatli Nurota tog' tizmalari etagida joylashgan. Bu geografik joylashuv shaharning tarixiy davrlarda strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'lganini ko'rsatadi.

Tog' yon bag'irlari va daryo vodiysi Jizzax arxitekturasiga o'ziga xos tabiiy landshaft elementlarini qo'shgan. Shahar qurilishida bu tabiiy sharoitlar hisobga olingan.

Somoniylar davrida Jizzaxdan Buxoro-Toshkent, Jizzax- Farg’ona, shuningdek, Ero va Kavkazni Markaziy Osiyo orqali Mo’g’iliston va Xitoy bilan bog’lab turuvchi karvon yo’llari bo’lgan. Bu karvon yo’llaridan biri, Buxorodan eng qisqa yo’l- Forish tumani orqali o’tadigan karvon yo’li edi. Jizzax IX-X asrlarda somoniylar, XI-XIII asr boshida Qoraxoniylar, Xorazmshohlar davlati, XIV-XV asrlarda Temuriylar davlati, XVI-XVIII asr birinchi yarmida Buxoro xonligi, XVIII asr ikkinchi yarmidan 1866- yilgacha Buxoro amirligiga to’be bo’lgan.

Tadqiqot natijasi

Poytaxt Toshkentdan 180 km, qadimiy Samarqand shahridan esa 90 km uzoqlikda joylashgan Jizzax, O'zbekiston markaziy mintaqasidagi muhim transport tugunlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Shahar hududi 49 km² ni tashkil etadi va bu maydon ichida tarixiy va zamonaviy arxitektura namunalari uyg'unlashib ketgan. Bu joylashuv shaharning qadimdan savdo yo'llari chorrahasida bo'lganini ko'rsatadi.

Jizzax nomining kelib chiqishi va ilk manbalar keltiradigan bo‘lsak Jizzax nomining so'g'dcha "Dizak" so'zidan kelib chiqqanligi tarixiy manbalarda qayd etilgan. Bu so'z "kichik qal'a" ma'nosini anglatadi va shahardagi himoya inshootlarining ahamiyatidan dalolat beradi.

X asr manbalarida Jizzax shahrining ilk marta rasmiy manbalarda eslatilishi X asrga to'g'ri keladi. Arab sayyohlari va tarixchilarining yozuvlarida shaharning strategik ahamiyati va me'moriy xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlar uchraydi.

"Eski shahar" arxeologiyasida hozirgi shahar hududidagi "Eski shahar" mavzesida arxeologik qazishmalar natijasida topilgan materiallar Jizzaxning qadimiy tarixi va me'morchilik an'analari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlar beradi.

Qadimgi Jizzax: Qaliyatepa arxeologik majmuasi Qaliyatepa majmuasi 30 gektarli qadimiy hududni qamrab olgan bo'lib, unda 5 ta to'rtburchak tepalik shaklidagi turar-joy va jamoat binolari joylashgan. Bu arxeologik majmua Jizzaxning qadimiy davrlardagi shahar qurilishi va me'morchilik an'analarini o'rganish uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi.

IX–X asrlarga oid himoya devorlari va arxeologik qatlamlar shaharsozlik madaniyatining yuksak darajasidan dalolat beradi. Bu yerda topilgan qurilish materiallari va usullari bizga qadimgi me'morchilik texnologiyalari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlar beradi.

O'rta asr arxitekturasi: Qurilish turlari va materiallar paxsa qurilish texnikasi o‘rta asrlarda Jizzax binolari asosan paxsa (zich siqilgan loy) va xom g'ishtlardan qurilgan. Bu materiallar mahalliy iqlim sharoitida eng maqbul hisoblanib, yozda salqin, qishda esa iliq xonalar yaratish imkonini bergan.

Devorlar xususiyatlari. Binolar qalin devorlari (1,4—2,5 metr) nafaqat mustahkamlik, balki issiqlik izolatsiyasi vazifasini ham bajargan. Bu qurilish uslubi asrlar davomida shakllangan mahalliy me'morchilik an'analarining natijasidir.

Mudofaa inshootlari. Qo'rg'on va mudofaa devorlarining o'ziga xos tuzilishi Jizzaxning harbiy-strategik ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Shahar atrofidagi mustahkam devorlar va minoralar noyob arxitektura ansambli sifatida shakllantirilgan.

Xulosa

Jizzax shahri qadimiy davr, o'rta asrlar va XX asr boshlaridagi arxitektura namunalarini o'zida mujassam etgan. Bu me'moriy meros nafaqat tarixiy, balki madaniy va ilmiy ahamiyatga ham ega bo'lib, kelajak avlodlar uchun saqlanishi kerak.

Mustaqillik yillarida Jizzax shahri arxitekturasi va shaharsozligi milliy an'analar va zamonaviy qurilish texnologiyalarini uyg'unlashtirgan holda rivojlandi. Yangi turar joy majmualari, ijtimoiy obyektlar va biznes markazlar shahar qiyofasini boyitdi.

Jizzax shahri shaharsozligi va arxitekturasi kelajakda yanada rivojlanib, milliy va zamonaviy me'morchilik uslublarini o'zida mujassam etgan inshootlar bilan boyiydi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar va ekologik yondashuvlar shahar qiyofasini yanada go'zallashtiradi.

Jizzax shahri arxitekturasi o'zining ko'p asrlik tarixi davomida ko'plab o'zgarishlarni boshidan kechirdi. Bugungi kunda shahar qadimiy me'moriy obidalar va zamonaviy binolar uyg'unlashgan noyob maskan sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Shahar arxitekturasidagi va shaharsozligidagi ushbu uyg'unlik tarix va zamonaviylik, an'ana va innovatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadi.

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JIZZAX SHAHARINI REKONSTRUKSIYA QILISH VA BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Jizzax shahrini qayta qurish va uni barqaror rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari muhokama qilinadi. Jizzax shahari O'zbekistonning markaziy qismida joylashgan bo'lib, uzoq tarixga, boy madaniy merosga va iqtisodiy salohiyatga ega. Shahar infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish, ekologik muammolarni bartaraf etish va aholi turmush darajasini oshirish uchun rekonstruksiya va barqaror rivojlanish dasturlari muhim ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so'zlari: *Rekonstruksiya, yashil arxitektura, yashil yechimlar, qayta tiklanadigan energiya, mikroiqlim.*

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ISSUES OF RECONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF JIZAKH

Abstract: *This article discusses the main directions of reconstruction and sustainable development of the city of Jizzakh. Jizzakh is located in the central part of Uzbekistan and has a long history, rich cultural heritage and economic potential. Reconstruction and sustainable development programs are important to modernize the city's infrastructure, eliminate environmental problems and improve the living standards of the population.*

Key words: *Reconstruction, green architecture, green solutions, renewable energy, microclimate.*

Kirish.

Jizzax shahri o'zining geografik joylashuvi tufayli transport va iqtisodiy aloqalar uchun qulay sharoitga ega. Yashil arxitektura — bu atrof-muhitga ta'sirni kamaytirishga va binolarning energiya samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan innovatsion loyihalash va qurilish yondashuvidir. Bu tushuncha binolarni va shaharlarning atmosferaga chiqarilayotgan zararli moddalarni kamaytirish, tabiiy resurslarni tejash va atrof-muhitni saqlashga yordam beradigan tarzda loyihalashni o'z ichiga oladi. Yashil arxitekturaning asosiy maqsadlariga energiya iste'molini kamaytirish, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish, suvni tejash, chiqindilarni kamaytirish hamda tabiiy materiallardan foydalanish kiradi. Bu esa turmush sifatini yaxshilash, shaharlardagi ekologik vaziyatni muvozanatda saqlab turish va kelajak avlodlar uchun samarali hayot tarzi yaratish imkonini beradi.



1-rasm. Yashil arxitekturaga mo‘ljallangan kelajak shahar.

Urbanizatsiya va ekologik muammolar

Global urbanizatsiya tendensiyalari dunyoda shahar aholisi tez sur'atlar bilan o'sib bormoqda. BMTning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2050 yilga kelib dunyo aholisining 68% shahar hududlarida istiqomat qilishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa atrof-muhitga ta'sirni kuchaytiradi va ekologik muammolarni keskinlashtiradi.

Ekologik oqibatlar. Shaharlar — bu CO_2 chiqindilarining asosiy manbalari bo‘lib, global issiqlik gazlarining taxminan 70% shaharlardan chiqariladi. Bundan tashqari, shaharlar havoning ifloslanishi, chiqindilar muammosi, suv resurslarining kamayishi va issiqlik orollarining shakllanishi kabi muammolarga duch kelmoqda.

Yashil yechimlar zarurati. Urbanizatsiya jarayonlaridan kelib chiqadigan ekologik muammolarni hal qilish uchun yangi yondashuvlar zarur. Yashil arxitektura va barqaror shahar rejalashtirishi bu muammolarni hal qilishning eng samarali usullari hisoblanadi.



2-rasm. Jizzax shahri “Jizzaxlik” mahallasidagi Hayot ko‘chasi loyihasi.

Quyidagilar yashil shahar arxitektirasining asosiy prinsiplariga kiradi:

- tabiat bilan uyg’unlik(tabiiy landshaft) va shahar muhitini birlashtirish;
- resurslardan samarali foydalanish (energiya, suv va materiallarga bo’lgan ehtiyojni kamaytirish;
- qayta tiklanadigan energiya (quyosh, shamol va boshqa toza energiya manbalaridan foydalanish);
- suvni tejash va qayta ishlash(yomg’ir suvini yig’ish va oqavasuvlarni tozalash tizimlari);
- yashil maydonlar va biodiversiter(shahar ichida tabiiy muhitni yaratish va saqlash).

Ushbu prinsiplar shaharlarni barqaror, yashovchan va ekologik jihatdan mas'uliyatli qilish uchun yaxlit yondashuvni ta'minlaydi. Ular nafaqat atrof-muhit muammolarini hal qiladi, balki fuqarolar uchun sog'lom va qulay muhit yaratadi.

Binolarda yashil texnologiyalar. Yashil tomlar:

O'simliklar bilan qoplangan tomlar shahar issiqlik orollarini kamaytiradi, issiqlik izolatsiyasini ta'minlaydi va yomg'ir suvini filtrlab, ushlab qoladi. Ular havo sifatini yaxshilaydi va shahar biodiversitetini oshiradi.

Qayta tiklanadigan energiya. Quyosh panellari, shamol turbinalari va geotermal tizimlar binolar uchun toza elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaradi. Zamonaviy yashil binolar ko'pincha o'z ehtiyojlarining katta qismini o'zlari ishlab chiqaradi.



3-rasm. Smart shaharlar va raqamli transformatsiyasi.

Yashil devorlar. Vertikal bog‘lar deb ham ataladigan bu tizimlar binolarning tashqi yoki ichki devorlariga o'rnatiladi. Ular issiqlik izolatsiyasini yaxshilaydi, shovqinni kamaytiradi va havoni tozalaydi, shuningdek estetik jihatdan ham binoga go'zallik qo'shadi.

Passiv dizayn. Tabiiy yorug'lik va ventilatsiyadan foydalanish, shuningdek binolarni quyosh yo'lini hisobga olgan holda joylashtirish energiya sarfini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi va binoning ekologik xususiyatlarini yaxshilaydi.

Sensorlar tarmog'i. Atrof-muhit ko'rsatkichlarini real vaqtda monitoring qilish.

Katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish. Shahar tizimlarining ishlashini optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Bulutli va tezkor qarorlar. Shahar xizmatlarini avtomatik boshqarishni ta’minlaydi.

Fuqarolar ishtiroki. Mobil ilovalar orqali shahar infratuzilmasini nazorat qilishni tartibga soladi.

IoT (Internet of Things) texnologiyalari shaharlarni yanada "aqlli" qilib, resurslardan samarali foydalanishga va atrof-muhitni himoya qilishga yordam

beradi. Masalan, aqlli yorug'lik tizimlari elektr energiyasini 30-50% gacha tejashi, aqlli suv boshqaruvi esa suv isrofini 20% gacha kamaytirishi mumkin.

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TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS IN CHILDREN

Abstract: *Speech and language delays in early childhood represent a critical issue with long-term implications for social integration and academic success. This article provides a systematic review of current treatment and prevention strategies, with a particular focus on parent-implemented and early intervention approaches. Evidence suggests that parent-mediated programs yield outcomes comparable to, and in some cases exceeding, clinician-directed therapies. Early intensive intervention and consideration of socio-demographic factors are emphasized as essential determinants for improving therapy effectiveness and preventive outcomes.*

Keywords: *speech delay, early intervention, parent-implemented interventions, preschool children, prevention*

Introduction

Research on treatment and prevention of speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers has emerged as a critical area of inquiry due to its profound impact on children's communication, social integration, and academic success [1] [2]. Over the past decades, the field has evolved from early descriptive studies of language delay to sophisticated intervention models emphasizing parent involvement and tailored therapeutic approaches [3] [4]. Speech and language delays affect approximately 2% to 17% of young children, with significant long-term consequences including literacy challenges and social-emotional difficulties [5] [1]. The practical importance of early and effective intervention is underscored by evidence linking timely therapy to improved language outcomes and reduced societal costs [6] [7].

Despite advances, the problem of optimizing intervention strategies for speech developmental delays remains unresolved [8] [9]. While parent-implemented interventions have shown promise, there is a lack of consensus regarding their comparative effectiveness versus clinician-directed therapies, especially across diverse populations and socioeconomic contexts [10] [11] [12]. Moreover, the heterogeneity of intervention designs and outcome measures complicates the synthesis of evidence [13] [14] [15]. Controversies persist about the best delivery models, dosage, and integration of novel technologies such as artificial intelligence [16] [17]. The consequences of these gaps include inconsistent clinical

practices and potential underutilization of effective parent-mediated approaches [18] [19].

A conceptual framework for understanding treatment and prevention of speech delays integrates three key constructs: developmental language disorder (DLD) as the clinical condition, parent-implemented language intervention (PILI) as a primary treatment modality, and early intervention as the critical temporal window [20] [1] [2]. These concepts are interrelated, with PILI leveraging parental engagement to enhance language acquisition during early childhood, thereby mitigating the impact of DLD [12] [2]. This framework guides the systematic evaluation of intervention efficacy and informs clinical decision-making [14].

The purpose of this systematic review is to critically examine current evidence on treatment and prevention strategies for speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers, with a focus on parent-implemented and early intervention approaches. This review aims to clarify the effectiveness of various models, address existing controversies, and identify gaps in knowledge to inform future research and clinical practice [3] [4]. By synthesizing diverse findings, the review contributes to optimizing intervention frameworks and improving developmental outcomes for affected children [5] [6].

This review employs a comprehensive methodology, including a systematic search of recent randomized controlled trials, quasi-experimental studies, and qualitative investigations. Inclusion criteria focus on interventions targeting speech and language delays in children aged 2 to 5 years, encompassing parent-mediated, clinician-directed, and integrated approaches. Analytical frameworks emphasize outcome measures related to expressive vocabulary, morphosyntactic skills, and parent-child interaction. Findings are organized thematically to reflect intervention types, delivery models, and population characteristics [10].

Methodology

We take your original research question — "Treatment and prevention of speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers"—and expand it into multiple, more specific search statements. By systematically expanding a broad research question into several targeted queries, we ensure that your literature search is both comprehensive (you won't miss niche or jargon-specific studies) and manageable (each query returns a set of papers tightly aligned with a particular facet of your topic).

Below were the transformed queries we formed from the original query:

Treatment and prevention of speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers

Intervention strategies and parental involvement in the treatment of speech delays in preschool children

Effectiveness of parent-led interventions and educational strategies for enhancing speech development in toddlers and preschoolers with language delays

Role of parent-implemented interventions in enhancing speech and language skills in toddlers and preschoolers with developmental delays

Exploring diverse parent-mediated strategies and interventions for promoting speech and language development in toddlers and preschoolers with developmental delays

Results and Discussion

This section maps the research landscape of the literature on Treatment and prevention of speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers, encompassing a diverse array of intervention strategies including parent-implemented programs, clinician-directed therapies, and integrated sensory approaches. The studies span various methodologies such as randomized controlled trials, quasi-experimental designs, qualitative interviews, and systematic reviews, reflecting a broad disciplinary focus from speech-language pathology to educational and community-based settings. Geographic coverage includes diverse populations with attention to socio-demographic factors influencing intervention access and outcomes. This comparative analysis addresses key research questions on intervention effectiveness, parental engagement, therapy delivery models, sensory therapy impacts, and socio-demographic influences, providing a comprehensive synthesis to inform clinical and policy decision-making.

Study	Intervention Effectiveness	Parental Engagement	Therapy Delivery Model	Sensory and Multimodal Impact	Socio-Demographic Influence
[1]	Early intervention critical for speech development	Emphasizes active parental involvement	Clinician-directed with parent support	Not assessed	General population focus
[10]	Equal effectiveness of parent- and child-directed therapy	Parent self-efficacy increased in parent-directed	Parent-directed vs child-directed therapy	Not assessed	Not specified
[20]	PILI more effective than no intervention	Parent training programs varied in structure	Parent-implemented language intervention	Not assessed	Not specified
[5]	Play-based and parent education improved vocabulary	Parent-therapist collaboration essential	Collaborative intervention	Not assessed	Not specified
[13]	Evidence supports integrated and single-domain interventions	Not emphasized	Integrated speech and language interventions	Not assessed	Not specified
[11]	Parent-implemented interventions	Parent-led intervention favored	Parent- vs clinician-directed	Not assessed	Not specified

	potentially more effective				
[14]	Early intensive intervention effective for phonological skills	Not emphasized	Clinician-directed intensive intervention	Not assessed	Not specified
[6]	Population-based intervention improved language outcomes	Parent involvement in therapy delivery	Home-based therapeutic sessions	Not assessed	Social disadvantage considered
[7]	Parent-based intervention more cost-effective than standard care	Parent involvement increased	Parent-based vs standard care	Not assessed	Healthcare provider perspective
[8]	Little evidence for therapy over watchful waiting	Not emphasized	Clinician-directed therapy	Not assessed	Community clinics
[9]	Mixed evidence for speech therapy effectiveness	Clinician-directed therapy reviewed	Clinician-directed therapy	Not assessed	Primary speech delay
[19]	Limited evidence for parent-mediated communication in motor disorders	Parent responsiveness increased	Parent-mediated communication training	Not assessed	Motor disorder populations
[4]	Parent-based therapy remediated expressive language delay	Parent-administered home therapy effective	Parent-administered home therapy	Not assessed	Longitudinal study
[3]	Parent and teacher programs accelerated language progress	Parent involvement emphasized	Parent and teacher-led programs	Not assessed	Preschool children
[2]	Comprehensive evaluation and management outlined	Clinician-directed management	Clinical management	Not assessed	Pediatric practice

Intervention Effectiveness:

60 studies found significant improvements in expressive vocabulary, morphosyntactic skills, or speech abilities following intervention, with parent-implemented programs showing robust gains in language outcomes.

10 studies reported mixed or limited effects, particularly in expressive syntax or receptive language, highlighting variability in intervention impact [8].

Several studies emphasized early and intensive intervention as critical for maximizing language development and reducing long-term deficits [14].

Parental Engagement:

45 studies highlighted high parental engagement as a key facilitator of successful intervention, with training fidelity, attendance, and activation measures correlating with better child outcomes [12].

Parent self-efficacy and responsiveness were consistently improved through parent training, contributing to sustained language gains [10].

Some studies noted challenges in maintaining parent involvement due to socioeconomic or logistical barriers [18].

Therapy Delivery Model:

35 studies compared parent-implemented, clinician-directed, and hybrid models, finding comparable effectiveness between parent-led and clinician-led interventions in many cases [10] [11].

Hybrid models incorporating parent training with clinician support or technology-assisted interventions showed promise in enhancing accessibility and outcomes [16] [17].

Group-based parent interventions were effective and cost-efficient, enabling broader reach.

Sensory and Multimodal Therapy Impact:

Few studies specifically assessed sensory or multimodal therapies; however, integrated sensory stimulation demonstrated significant speech ability improvements in children with functional speech delays .

AI-assisted and music therapy interventions showed moderate positive effects on speech and expressive language development [16].

Traditional speech-language therapy remains the primary modality, with emerging evidence supporting complementary sensory approaches [13].

Socio-Demographic Influence:

20 studies addressed socio-demographic factors, noting that social disadvantage, linguistic diversity, and economic status influence access to and success of interventions.

Tailored interventions considering cultural and linguistic backgrounds improved engagement and outcomes.

Some community-based and population-level programs demonstrated feasibility and effectiveness in socially disadvantaged settings [6].

Conclusion

The collective evidence underscores the effectiveness of early intervention for speech developmental delays in toddlers and preschoolers, with parent-

implemented programs emerging as a pivotal component. Parent-led interventions consistently yield significant improvements in expressive vocabulary, morphosyntactic skills, and parent-child interaction quality, often matching or exceeding the outcomes of clinician-directed therapies. Such interventions empower caregivers by enhancing their self-efficacy and responsiveness, which in turn fosters sustained language development in children. Group-based and technology-assisted parent training models also demonstrate promise in expanding access and promoting engagement, especially when tailored to family preferences and contexts.

Parental involvement is not only a catalyst for successful intervention but also a key factor in prevention efforts. Training parents in responsive communication strategies and focused stimulation cultivates enriched language environments that support early speech development. However, sustaining high levels of parental engagement remains a challenge, particularly in socially disadvantaged populations where barriers such as low literacy, economic constraints, and logistical difficulties can limit participation and consistency. Research indicates that enhanced parent-based interventions incorporating collaborative, culturally sensitive, and accessible approaches can mitigate some of these challenges and improve outcomes.

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ELEKTR TARMOQLARDAGI NOSIMMETRIYA JARAYONLARNI TAHLIL QILISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada elektr ta’minot tizimlarida uchraydigan nosimmetriya jarayonlarining fizik mohiyati, ularning sabab va oqibatlari, matematik modellashtirish usullari hamda bartaraf etish texnik yechimlari tahlil qilingan. Tahlillar simmetrik komponentlar usuli asosida olib borilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *nosimmetriya, uch fazali tizim, simmetrik komponentlar usuli, kuchlanish nosimmetriyasi, tok nosimmetriyasi, elektr tarmoq sifat ko‘rsatkichlari.*

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ANALYSIS OF ASYMMETRICAL PROCESSES IN ELECTRICAL NETWORKS

Annatation *This article analyzes the physical nature of asymmetry phenomena in power supply systems, their causes and consequences, mathematical modeling methods, and technical solutions for their elimination. The analysis is carried out based on the symmetrical components method.*

Key words: *asymmetry, three-phase system, symmetrical components method, voltage unbalance, current unbalance, power network quality indicators*

1. Kirish

Uch fazali elektr tarmoqlar zamonaviy sanoat va maishiy iste’molchilarni energiya bilan ta’minlashning asosiy shakli hisoblanadi. Ideal holatda uch fazali tizim simmetrik bo‘lishi kerak, ya’ni barcha fazalardagi kuchlanish va toklar bir xil amplituda va chastotaga ega bo‘lib, fazalar oralig‘i 120° bo‘lishi lozim. Biroq real sharoitlarda turli sabablar oqibatida tarmoq nosimmetrik bo‘lib qoladi. Bu hodisa elektr energiyasi sifatining yomonlashishiga, elektr mashinalarning ortiqcha qizishiga, tarmoqlarda qo‘shimcha quvvat yo‘qotishlariga olib keladi.

2. Nosimmetriya tushunchasi va sabablari

Nosimmetriya — uch fazali tizimdagi kuchlanish yoki toklarning amplituda va faza burchaklaridagi farqlar natijasida yuzaga keladigan holatdir.

Asosiy sabablari:

- Bir fazali yirik yuklamalar (payvandlash apparatlari, maishiy elektr jihozlari).
- Fazalardan birining uzilishi yoki yuqori qarshilikli kontaktlar.

- Notekis faza yuklanishi sanoat sexlarida.
- Tarmoqdagi avariyaviy rejimlar (fazalararo qisqa tutashuv, yerga tutashuv).
- Asimmetrik uzatish liniyalari (fazalar uzunligidagi farqlar).

3. Nosimmetriya tahlilida simmetrik komponentlar usuli

Nosimmetrik tizimlarni tahlil qilish uchun Forteskew tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan simmetrik komponentlar usuli keng qo‘llanadi. Bu usulga ko‘ra, nosimmetrik uch fazali tizim uchta mustaqil simmetrik tizim yig‘indisidan iborat:

- To‘g‘ri ketma-ketlik komponentlari (1-ketma-ketlik) — normal ishlash rejimini bildiradi.
- Teskari ketma-ketlik komponentlari (2-ketma-ketlik) — generator va dvigatellarda ortiqcha issiqlik hosil qiladi.
- Nol ketma-ketlik komponentlari (0-ketma-ketlik) — asosan neytral orqali oqadigan toklarni ifodalaydi.

4. Nosimmetriya oqibatlari

- Asinxron motorlarda qo‘shimcha aylanish momenti pulsatsiyasi va qizish.
- Transformatorlarda magnit oqimning notekis taqsimlanishi.
- Elektr energiyasi sifatining pasayishi — GOST 32144-2013 bo‘yicha kuchlanish nosimmetriyasi koeffitsiyenti 2% dan oshmasligi kerak.
- Kabel va havo liniyalarida issiqlik yo‘qotishlarining ortishi.

5. Nosimmetriya darajasini baholash

Kuchlanish nosimmetriyasining foiz ko‘rsatkichi:

$K_{U2} = (U_2 / U_1) * 100\%$

Bu yerda:

- U_2 — teskari ketma-ketlik kuchlanishi;
- U_1 — to‘g‘ri ketma-ketlik kuchlanishi.

6. Nosimmetriya bartaraf etish choralari

- Faza yuklamalarini tenglashtirish.
- Avtomatik faza balanslovchi qurilmalar (APU) qo‘llash.
- Uch fazali kompensatsiya transformatorlari.
- Elektr tarmoq sxemasini qayta konfiguratsiya qilish.

7. Xulosa

Elektr tarmoqlardagi nosimmetriya jarayonlari energiya tizimlarining ishonchliligiga va samaradorligiga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Simmetrik komponentlar usuli bunday holatlarni aniq tahlil qilish va bartaraf etish bo‘yicha optimal yechimlarni tanlash imkonini beradi.

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O`ZARO INDUKTIVLIK O`ZGARGAN HOLDAGI KONTURLAR ORASIDAGI KUCHLAR VA MOMENTLAR

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada elektromagnit induksiya hodisasiga asoslangan holda, o‘zaro induktivlik o‘zgarib borayotgan ikkita yoki undan ortiq kontur orasida hosil bo‘ladigan elektromagnit kuchlar va momentlar nazariy hamda fizik asosda tahlil qilinadi. Tizimdagi magnit muhit, kontur geometriyasi va o‘zaro masofaning bu kuch va momentlarga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *O‘zaro induktivlik, elektromagnit kuch, moment, magnit oqim, kontur, tok, energiya o‘zgarishi.*

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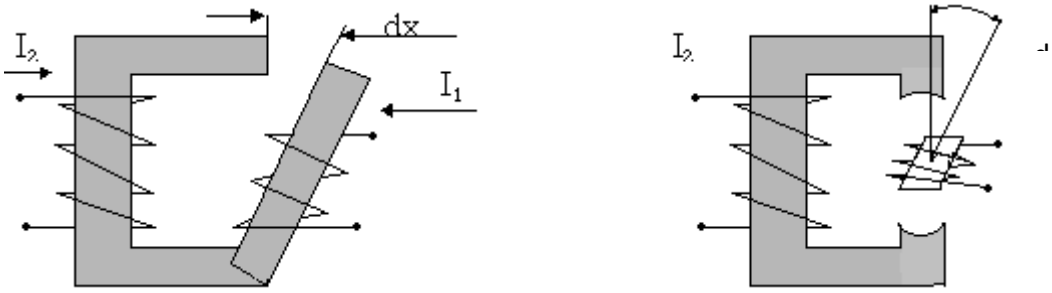
ENERGY FORCES AND MOMENTS BETWEEN LOOPS WITH VARYING MUTUAL INDUCTANCE

Annotation*: This paper analyzes the electromagnetic forces and moments arising between current-carrying loops when the mutual inductance between them changes. The focus is on the variation of mutual inductance due to displacement or angular motion, and its influence on the resulting interactions. Mathematical expressions for forces and moments are derived based on the change in magnetic energy, providing insights for applications in electromechanical systems.*

Keywords: *Mutual inductance, electromagnetic force, magnetic moment, magnetic flux, current loops, magnetic energy.*

Zamonaviy elektrotexnika va elektr mashinalari nazariyasida o‘zaro induktivlik hodisasi muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Bu hodisa ikki yoki undan ortiq elektr konturlar o‘zaro yaqin joylashganida, bir konturdagi tokning o‘zgarishi natijasida boshqa konturda elektromagnit kuch (EMK) paydo bo‘lishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Agar konturlarning nisbiy joylashuvi yoki magnit o'tkazuvchanlik muhitida o‘zgarish bo‘lsa, o‘zaro induktivlik o‘zgaradi va tizimda qo‘shimcha kuchlar va momentlar yuzaga keladi. Bu esa ko‘plab texnik ilovalarda – ayniqsa elektromexanik qurilmalarda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. L_1 va L_2 induktivliklar va $L_{12}=L_{21}=L$ o`zaro induktivlarga ega bo`lgan 2 ta konturli qurilma uchun qo`llaymiz.

Bunday qurilmaning ko`rinishi 1 – rasmda ko`rsatilgan.



1- rasm. Ikki konturli qurilma.

Agar konturda I_1 va I_2 toklar oqayotgan bo`lsa, (1) tenglamaga asosan magnit maydonida yig`ilgan energiya quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$W_{маг} = \frac{1}{2}L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}L_2 I_2^2 + LI_1 I_2 .$$

1-konturga (2,a- rasm) kichik siljish dx berilsa, (2) tenglamaga asosan quyidagi kuchga ega bo`lamiz:

$$f_1 = \frac{\partial W_x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}I_1^2 \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}I_2^2 \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial x} + I_1 I_2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} . \quad (3)$$

Xuddi shuningdek 3 – rasmdagi qurilmaning 1-kontur momenti tenglamasini

$$dx = d(ПД \frac{\varphi}{2П}) = \frac{Д}{2} d\varphi$$

ekanligini hisobga olgan holda 2- konturga nisbatdan tok va burchak siljish orqali aniqlash mumkin:

$$m_{1\varphi} = \frac{1}{2}I_1^2 \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2}I_2^2 \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial \varphi} + I_1 I_2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} \quad (4)$$

Ko`p hollarda induktivlik siljishga bog`liq bo`lmaydi, shu sababli yuqoridagi tenglamalar quyidagi ko`rinishni egallaydi

$$\begin{cases} f_{1x} = I_1 I_2 \dfrac{\partial L}{\partial x} \\ m_{1\varphi} = I_1 I_2 \dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Oqim ilashimligining tokka bog`lanishi

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = L_1 I_1 + LI_2 \\ \psi_2 = L_2 I_2 + LI_1 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

ni hisobga olgan holda (6) tenglamani boshqaga yozish mumkin

$$\begin{cases} f_{1x} = I_1 \dfrac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \\ m_{1\varphi} = I_1 \dfrac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \varphi} \end{cases} . \quad (7)$$

(1.27) tenglama shu narsani ko`rsatadiki, induktivligi o`zgarmas bo`lgan konturda kuch yoki moment, oqim ilashimligi o`zgarishi kontur-larning toki yoki guruh konturlari toki ta`sirida sodir bo`lishga qaramasdan hosil bo`ladi.

O‘zaro induktivlik o‘zgarayotgan konturlar orasidagi kuchlar va momentlar nazariyasi elektromexanik tizimlar uchun asosiy omillardan biridir. Bu kuch va momentlarning nazariy ifodasi orqali murakkab tizimlar dinamikasini tushunish, tahlil qilish va avtomatlashtirish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Ularni hisoblashda konturlar joylashuvi, tok qiymatlari va magnit muhit xossalari muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

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TOKLI QO`ZG`ALMAS O`TKAZGICHLI SISTEMASINING ENERGIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada tokli qo‘zg‘almas o‘tkazgichlar tizimidagi energiya holati, uning saqlanishi va tarqalishi masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Elektromagnit energiyaning o‘tkazgichlardagi kontsentratsiyasi va uni boshqarish yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tizimda energiyani to‘g‘ri taqsimlash va minimal yo‘qotishlarga erishish yo‘llari muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Qo‘zg‘almas o‘tkazgich, tok, magnit maydon, energiya zichligi, induksiya, o‘zaro ta’sir, energiya saqlanishi.*

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ENERGY OF STATIONARY CURRENT-CONDUCTING SYSTEMS,

Annotation*: This article examines the energy state in stationary current-conducting systems, the distribution and conservation of electromagnetic energy, and methods for optimizing energy usage. Special attention is given to energy density, Poynting vector interpretation, and energy losses due to resistance and induction.*

Keywords: *Stationary conductor, current, magnetic field, energy density, induction, interaction, energy conservation.*

n qo`zg`almas o`tkazgichli (konturli) tok oqayotgan sistemaga kelayotgan energiyani aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun tok $I_k$ qiymatining noldan qandaydir qiymatga oshgan yoki shu vaqtdagi oqim ilashimligi o`zgarishi davridagi energiyani ko`rib chiqib amalga oshirish mumkin. Qarshiligi $r_k$ bo`lgan k konturga tashqi EYUK (kuchlanish) u_k ulangan deb faraz qilaylik. Tok (oqim ilashimligi)ning o`zgarishi EYUK ning hosil bo`lishiga bog`liq, u holda zanjirning elektr balansi bizga ma`lum bo`lgan tenglama bilan aniqlanandi:

$$u_k + e_k = r_k i_k \qquad (1)$$

$$u_k = r_k i_k + \frac{d\psi_k}{dt}. \qquad (2)$$

(2) tenglamaning chap va o`ng qismini $i_k$ ga ko`paytirib manba sarf qilayotgan quvvatni aniqlaymiz:

$$u_k i_k = r_k i_k^2 + i_k \frac{d\psi_k}{dt}. \qquad (3)$$

(3) tenglamani dt ga ko`paytirib, berilgan vaqt intervali davo-mida k konturdagi manba bajargan ishni topamiz:

$$u_k i_k dt = dW_{эл\kappa} = r_k i_k^2 dt + i_k d\psi_k. \qquad (4)$$

bu ishning bir qismi $(r_k i_k^2 dt)$ issiqlik ko`rinishida yo`qoladi, qolgan qismi $(i_k d\psi_k)$ - konturning magnit maydoni ko`rinishida yig`iladi, ya`ni

$$dW_{магн\kappa} = i_k d\psi_k$$

SHunday qilib, n ta toklarning magnit energiyasi quyidagiga teng ekan:

$$W_{маг н} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_0^{\psi_k} i_k d\psi_k. \qquad (5)$$

Agarda i va ψ orasida chiziqli bog`lanish bo`lsa, (5) tenglamadagi integralning qiymatini yordamida topish mumkin.

CHiziqli sistemalar uchun (5) tenglamani konturining induktiv-ligi va o`zaro induktivligi orali yozish qulay. Malumki, k konturining oqim ilashimlig konturning barcha toklarining chiziqli funksiyasi hisoblanadi,ya`ni:

$$\psi_\kappa = \sum_{k=1}^{n} L_{ks} \qquad (6)$$

bu erda: L_{ks}-k va s konturlarning o`zaro induktivligi; $L_{kk}=L_k$-k konturning induktivligi.

(6) tenglamani boshqacha ko`rinishda ham yozish mumkin:

$$\psi_\kappa = L_k I_k + \sum_{\substack{s=1 \\ k \neq s}}^{n} L_{ks} I_s \quad . \qquad (7)$$

Bundan shu narsa ko`rinadiki, k kontur oqim ilashimligining o`zga-rishini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\Delta\psi_\kappa = L_k \Delta I_k + \sum_{s=1}^{n} L_{ks} \Delta I_s.$$

Demak, (5) tenglamaning integral osti qismini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\Delta W_{магк} = I_k \Delta\psi_k = I_k (L_k \Delta I_k + \sum_{s=1}^{n} L_{ks} \Delta I_s). \qquad (8)$$

yoki konturlar bo`yicha qo`shishni hisobga olgan holda (oqim ilashimligi bo`yicha integralsiz):

$$\Delta W_{маг} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} I_k (L_k \Delta I_k + \sum_{s=1}^{n} L_{ks} \Delta I_s). \qquad (9)$$

Bu tegnlamani keyingi o`zgartirish uslubi tushintirish uchun ikki konturning yakka holatini ko`rib chiqamiz. Ular uchun (9) teng-lama quyidagi ko`rinishni egallaydi:

$$\Delta W_{маг} = L_1 I_1 \Delta I_1 + L_{12} I_1 \Delta I_2 + L_2 I_2 \Delta I_2 + L_{21} I_2 \Delta I_1.$$

$L_{12}=L_{21}$ ekanligini hisobga olgan holda quyidgiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$\frac{\Delta W_{маг}}{\Delta t}=\frac{\Delta}{\Delta t}\left(\frac{1}{2}L_1I_1^2\right)+\frac{\Delta}{\Delta t}\left(\frac{1}{2}L_2I_2^2\right)+\frac{\Delta}{\Delta t}\left(L_{12}I_1I_2\right)$$

yoki $dW_{маг}=d\left(\frac{1}{2}L_1I_1^2\right)+d\left(\frac{1}{2}L_2I_2^2\right)+d\left(L_{12}I_1I_2\right),$

ya`ni ikki konturda yig`ilgan magnit energiya quyidagiga anqlanadi:

$$W_{маг}=\frac{1}{2}L_1I_1^2+\frac{1}{2}L_2I_2^2+L_{12}I_1I_2. \qquad (10)$$

Demak, n kontur uchun esa quyidagicha yozish mumkin ekan:

$$W_{маг}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}L_kI_k^2+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sum_{s=1}^{n}L_{ks}I_kI_s \qquad (11)$$

(11) dagi $\frac{1}{2}$ ko`paytma $L_{ks}=L_{sk}$ ekanligi hisobga oladi va bu para-metr ikki marta qo`shishda ikki marta uchraydi.

SHuning uchun

$$W_{маг}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}I_k(L_kI_k+\sum_{s=1}^{n}L_{ks}I_s)$$

yoki

$$W_{маг}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}(L_kI_k^2+\sum_{s=1}^{n}L_{ks}I_sI_k). \qquad (11)$$

(1.19) tenglamani hisobga olgan holda quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$W_{маг}=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}I_k\Psi_k. \qquad (12)$$

Demak, chiziqli konturli sistemalar uchun quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz:

$$W_{маг}=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\int_0^{\psi_k}i_kd\psi_k=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}I_k\Psi_k. \qquad (13)$$

Bu tenglama to`liq energiyani ifodalaydi. Qo‘zg‘almas o‘tkazgichlardagi energiyaning xossa va tarkibiy qismlarini o‘rganish orqali elektr tizimlarini samarali va barqaror boshqarish imkoni yaratiladi. Elektromagnit maydondagi energiyaning tarqalishi va saqlanishi borasidagi chuqur tahlillar, amaliy elektr injiniring sohalari uchun muhim ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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EFFECT OF GYROTACTIC MICROORGANISMS ON ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTING CARREAU NANOFLUID FLOW ALONG AN EXPONENTIALLY STRETCHING SURFACE IN THE PRESENCE OF CHEMICAL REACTION

Abstract: *In this article, we have discussed the effects of gyrotactic microorganisms on electrically conducting carreau nanofluid across an exponentially stretching surface over a thermal radiation in the presence of chemical reaction. The governing partial differential equations and boundary conditions are converted into a system of non-linear ordinary differential equations by the using of similarity transformations which are then solved numerically using shooting technique with the help of MATLAB program. The fluid velocity is an increasing function of the local Weissenberg number, according to this research. Magnetic field influence reduces the thickness of the momentum boundary layer. Due to increased values of thermophoresis and Brownian motion effects, there is an increasing trend in carreau fluid temperature. Brownian motion causes the concentration field to decrease, whereas thermophoresis causes it to increase. The concentration profile is enhanced by activation energy, but the Schmidt number is reduced. Present results are compared with the previously published results in some limiting cases and results are found to be in an excellent agreement.*

Introduction

Because of the vast variety of practical applications in the boundary layer flow and heat transfer of nanofluid over a stretched sheet are an important area of research like metal spinning and drawing, and the use of plastic and rubber sheets, Cooling of continuous strips or filaments, crystals, and polymeric films, Growing, glass blowing, and paper manufacture, are few of the important applications for this research. Biomedical process also finds this type of applications. By introducing different physical aspects like, suction, porosity, thermal radiative motion and magnetic field impact on Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids by many researchers which are mentioned in. Makinde and Aziz also reported the boundary layer flow pattern of a nanofluid through a stretchable surface along with conditions on convective boundary. Research works by authors to discuss the flow and heat transfer characteristics based on exponentially stretching surfaces which are noteworthy.

The occurrence of bio-convection in flow pattern is due to the involvement of microscopic organisms in the assumed fluid. Motile microorganisms are somewhat denser than water in suspensions, and these self-propelled motile bacteria often swim upward, increasing the density of the base fluid. This research might also find applications in sophisticated nanomechanical bioconvection energy conversion devices, bio-nano-coolant systems, and so on. The field of nanofluid bioconvection research has a young history. Bioconvection in suspensions comprising tiny solid particles and gyrotactic bacteria was initially proposed by Kuznetsov and Avramenko. Later several investigations are being carried by researchers. Some of the numerous works are mentioned here. The steady magneto rheological flow of Carreau nanofluid with microorganisms along a moving wedge under the influence of velocity slip and thermal radiation is studied by Muhammad et al. Farooq et al. discussed the bioconvection aspects in Carreau nanofluid over a stretching cylinder along with modified Cattaneo-Christov expressions and heat source. Considering a three dimensional bioconvective flow of a Carreau nanofluid over a moving surface Waqas et al. carried out a numerical investigation with motile microorganisms and a heat source / sink. Shafiq et al. reported the results for a modeling of bioconvective tangent hyperbolic flow of a nanofluid along an expoenetially stretched surface by means of response surface methodology. Numerical analysis is reported by Pal et al. To analyze the impacts of thermal radiation on transfer of heat in water-based nanofluid involving motile gyrotactic microorganisms through an exponentially stretching sheet.

Based on the above works, a numerical treatment is made in this article to study the behavior of motile microorganisms in the Carreau nanofluid flow past an exponentially stretching surface under the impacts of thermal radiation, in the presence of chemical reaction with the effect of MHD. The obtained outcomes of the present analysis are deliberated through graphs.

Mathematical modeling

In this modeling, we consider a steady two-dimensional incompressible viscous boundary layer flow of an electrically conducting nanoliquid with motile gyrotactic microorganisms along an exponentially stretching surface.

By using the similarity transformation, the equations of continuity, Momentum, energy, nanopartical concentration and gyrotactic microorganism are as follows:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} f=0, f^{'}=1+Pf^{''}, \theta=1, \theta=1, \chi=1 \ at \ \eta=0 \\ f\to 0, \theta\to 0, \phi\to 0, \chi\to 0 \ as \ \eta\to\infty \end{array}\right\}$$

$$\left(1+\mathrm{We}^2 f^{''2}\right)^{\frac{n-3}{2}}\left(1+n\mathrm{We}^2 f^{''2}\right)f^{'''}+ff^{''}-2f^{'2}$$
$$+2\lambda e^{(\frac{a-4}{2})X}[\theta-Nr\phi-Rb\chi]-2Me^{-X}f^{'}-2\chi e^{-X}f^{'}=0 \quad (1)$$

$$(1+\frac{4R}{3})\theta^{''}+Pr\left[f\theta^{'}-af^{'}\theta+Ec.e^{\frac{X}{2}(4-a)}.f^{''2}+2M.Ec.e^{\frac{X}{2}(2-a)}f^{'2}+Se^{-X}\theta\right]=0 \quad (2)$$

$$\phi'' + \mathrm{Le}(f\phi' - af'\phi) + \left(\frac{N_t}{N_b}\right)\theta'' - Le\,\Gamma e^{-X}\left(1+\Lambda e^{aX/2}\,\theta\right)^{m} exp\left[\frac{-E}{1+\Lambda e^{aX/2}\theta}\right]\phi = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\chi'' + \mathrm{Lb}(f\chi' - af'\chi) - Pe\left[e^{aX/2}\,\phi'\chi'' + (\Omega + e^{\frac{aX}{2}})\phi''\right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

And the resultant boundary conditions are

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} f = 0,\ f' = 1 + Pf'',\ \ \theta = 1,\ \phi = 1, \chi = 1 \\ f' \to 0,\ \theta \to 0,\ \phi \to 0, \chi \to 0 \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} at\ \eta = 0 \\ as\ \eta \to \infty \end{array} \quad (5)$$

Results and Discussion

Numerical calculations are obtained by performing the shooting technique together with RK-4th order method on the reduced system of equations (1) – (4) along with boundary conditions in (5) for a particular set of values given to the pertinent parameters of the study. The responses in velocity profiles, temperature and concentration profiles, micro-organism profiles are deliberated by means of plots and discussed in detail.

Variations in velocity profile :

The responses in nanofluid velocity for relevant parameters are displayed in figures (2) to (8). It is clear from the fig.2 that the velocity of the fluid is heightened by (λ) but opposite tendency is notified while increasing(Nr). The effects of Weissenberg number (We) and (Rb) are shown in fig.3. Larger values of (We) causes the increment in velocity but it is reduced by a rise in(Rb). Impacts of magnetic field (M) and (k) are captured in fig.4. The hike in velocity profiles are identified due to those parameters. The influences of power-law index (n) and fitted rate constant (m) are shown in fig.5. Rising profiles of velocity is noticed due to those parameters. Effects of Activation energy (E) and (a) are shown in fig.6. Velocity is suppressed by both increments in activation energy (E) and (a). Velocity changes due to the parameters (Lb), (Pe) and (Ω) are depicted from the fig.7. Increased values in these parameters causes an upsurge in velocity profiles. Fig.8 is the evidence of the impacts of the parameters (R), (S) and (Pr) on velocity field. Velocity seen to be increased due to an increment in radiation (R) and (S) where as a decrement in velocity is noticed by intensified values of Prandtl number

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES WITH CHINESE PARTICIPATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. *China is one of Uzbekistan's key partners in the Asian region. In collaboration with China and several developed countries, free economic zones have been established across the country, where various sectors are rapidly expanding and their efficiency is steadily increasing. The core activities of these zones are primarily linked to the industrial sector, attracting substantial investment flows and making a significant contribution to economic growth.*

Keywords: *Economic zones, foreign investment, industry, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, free economic zones (FEZ), tourism, information and communication technologies (ICT), infrastructure.*

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O'ZBEKISTONDA XITOY ISHTIROKIDAGI ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALARNING IQTISODIY-IJTIMOIY RIVOJLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Xitoy O'zbekistonning Osiyo mintaqasidagi eng muhim hamkorlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimiz hududlarida Xitoy hamda boshqa rivojlangan davlatlar ishtirokida tashkil etilgan erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda turli tarmoqlar jadal rivojlanib, ularning samaradorligi muntazam yuksalmoqda. Mazkur zonalarning asosiy faoliyati sanoat sohasi bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, ular yirik hajmdagi investitsiyalarni jalb etish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli hissa qo'shmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Iqtisodiy zonalar, xorijiy investitsiyalar, sanoat, farmatsevtika, qishloq xo'jaligi, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar (EIZ), turizm, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT), infratuzilma.*

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bugungi kunda dunyoning turli mamlakatlari bilan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy aloqalarini jadal rivojlantirib bormoqda. Xitoy O'zbekistonning yetakchi savdo sheriklaridan biri hamda mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga

yirik sarmoyador hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston va Xitoy o‘rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamda sarmoyaviy hamkorlik jadal rivojlanib, yangi yo‘nalishlarni qamrab olmoqda.

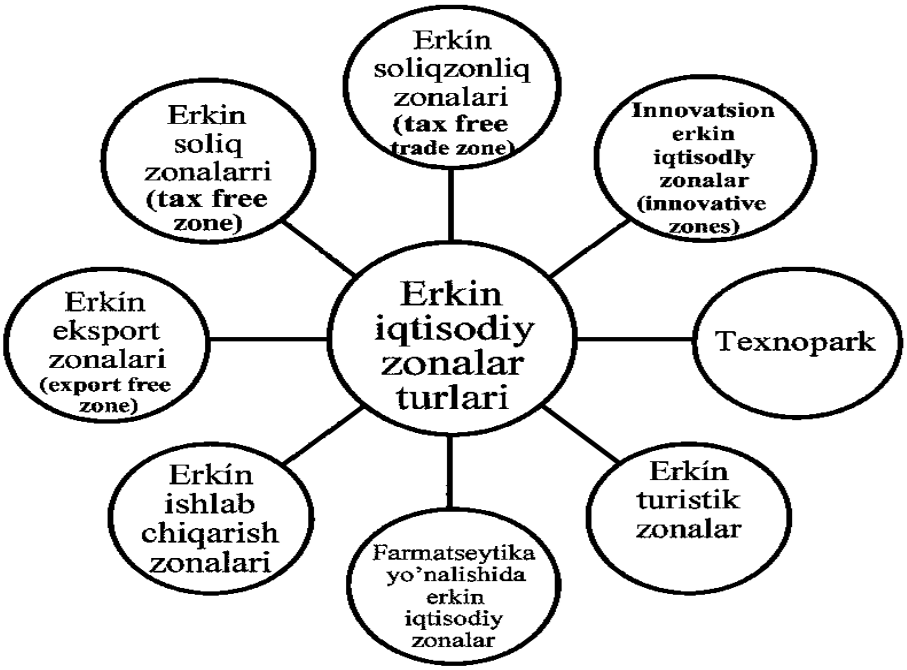
Bugungi kunda Xitoy O‘zbekistonning Osiyo mintaqasidagi eng muhim hamkorlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda ikki mamlakat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar deyarli barcha sohalarda — siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy, sarmoyaviy, xavfsizlik, ilmiy-texnikaviy, ijtimoiy-madaniy, fan va ta’lim, sport, gumanitar, energetika, neft-gaz, transport, kommunikatsiya va axborot sohalarida o‘zaro hamkorlik jadal suratlarda rivojlanib, samaradorligi ortib bormoqda. Shuningdek, mamlakatlarimiz mazkur sohalarda hamkorlikda erkin iqtisodiy hududlarda manfaatli loyihalarni amalga oshirib, sezilarli natijalarga erishmoqda.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar davlatlar iqtisodiy salohiyatini yuksaltirish va ishlab chiqarishni texnik hamda texnologik yangilash vositasi sifatida xalqaro xo‘jalik munosabatlarida bir necha o‘n yillar davomida faoliyat ko‘rsatib kelmoqda. Ushbu iqtisodiy tuzilmalar tashqi savdoni rivojlantirish, iqtisodiyotga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, xorijiy davlatlarning biznes va korporativ boshqaruv sohasidagi ilg‘or tajribalarini o‘zlashtirish, hududlar infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish va qo‘shimcha ish o‘rinlarini yaratish vositasidir.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini huquqiy tartibga solish, mazkur iqtisodiy hududlar ishtirokchilari uchun qulay tadbirkorlik va investitsiya muhitini yaratish dolzarb vazifadir. Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar mamlakatning boshqa qismlarida qo‘llanilmaydigan imtiyoz va rag‘batlantirish tizimi amal qiladigan milliy iqtisodiy hududning bir qismi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Asosiy qism. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar noan’anaviy tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish, milliy iqtisodiyotga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish maqsadida tashkil etilgan, mamlakatning maxsus iqtisodiy imtiyozlar joriy etilgan alohida hududi hisoblanadi. U milliy iqtisodiy makonning bir qismi bo‘lib, bu hududda mamlakatning boshqa qismlarida qo‘llanilmaydigan ma’lum imtiyozlar tizimi amal qiladi va davlatning iqtisodiy jarayonlarga aralashuvi kamayadi.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar xo‘jalik yuritishning yangi shakllaridan biri bo‘lib, xalqaro maydonda dastlab sanoat ishlab chiqarishi rivojlangan mamlakatlar — AQSh, Yaponiya, Germaniya va Buyuk Britaniyada, keyinchalik esa Polsha, Vengriya, Bolgariya kabi davlatlarda tashkil etilgan. Jahon tajribasidan ma’lumki, erkin iqtisodiy hududlar dastlab daryo va dengiz portlarida, xalqaro aeroportlarda, temir va avtomobil yo‘llariga yaqin joylarda, sayyohlik maskanlarida hamda alohida sanoat markazlarida tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, ularning asosiy turlari 1-rasmda ifodalangan.

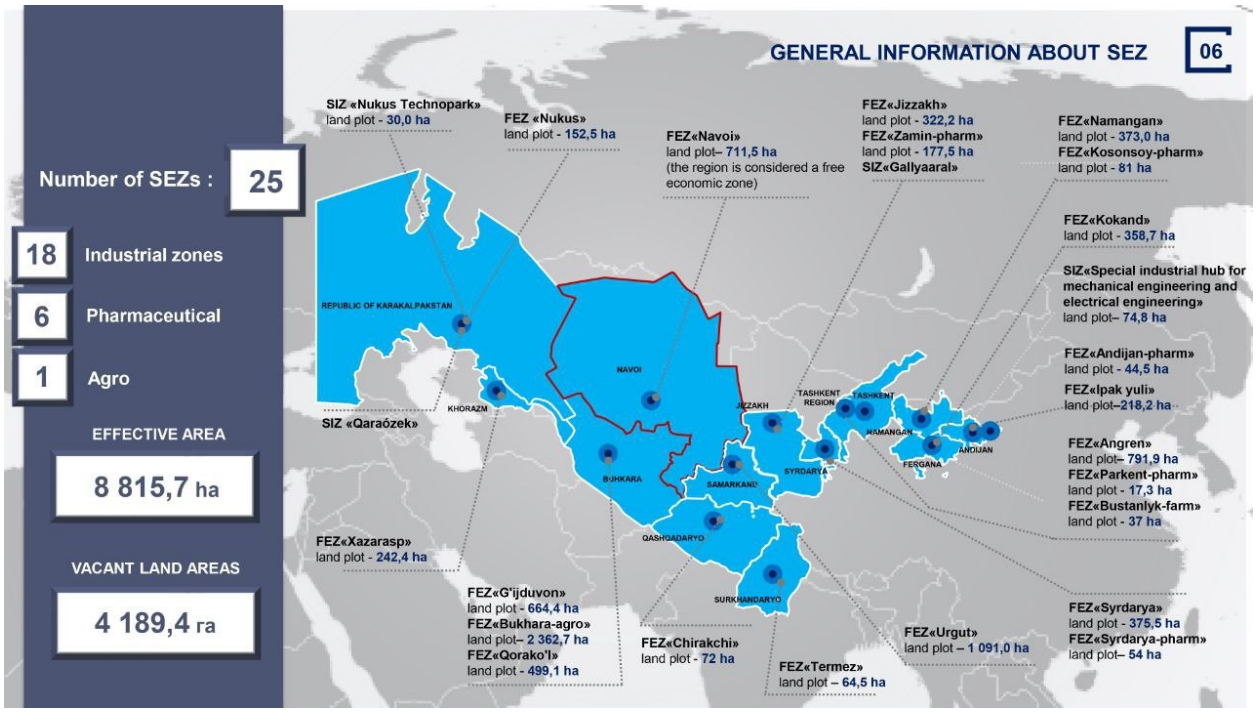


1-rasm. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar asosiy turlari

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining "Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar to‘g‘risida"gi Qonuniga asosan, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar — “mintaqani jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun mamlakat investitsiyasi, istiqbolli texnologiyalar va boshqaruv tajribasini jalb etish maqsadida tuziladigan, aniq belgilangan ma’muriy chegaralari va alohida huquqiy tartiboti mavjud maxsus ajratilgan hududlar” sifatida ta’riflangan.

2020-yilda O‘zbekistonda 18 ta erkin iqtisodiy zona (EIZ) faoliyat yuritgan bo‘lsa, 2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ularning soni 22 taga yetdi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Statistika agentligi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, hozirda mamlakatda 25 ta EIZ faoliyat yuritmoqda (2-rasm). Ulardan 18 tasi sanoat zonalari, 6 tasi farmatsevtika yo‘nalishidagi zonalar, 1 tasi esa qishloq xo‘jaligiga ixtisoslashgan zonadir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining tashabbusi bilan EIZlarda Buyuk Britaniya, Xitoy, Koreya Respublikasi, Italiya, Hindiston singari qator mamlakatlar bilan hamkorlikda investitsiya loyihalari amalga oshirib kelinmoqda.



2-rasm. O‘zbekiston erkin iqtisodiy zonalari

Bu borada Xitoy sarmoyalarining o‘rni katta. Xitoy O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga eng ko‘p investitsiya kiritayotgan davlatlardan biridir. Respublikamizda Xitoy ishtirokidagi 1702 ta korxona faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ularning 116 tasi 100 foiz Xitoy sarmoyasi asosida tashkil etilgan. Mamlakatimizda Xitoyning 73 ta kompaniyasi vakolatxonalari ham faoliyat olib bormoqda.

Ta’lim sohasida ham hamkorlik jadal rivojlanmoqda. Shu aloqalar doirasida talabalar va amaliyotchilar almashinuvi keng yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. O‘zbekiston–Xitoy hamkorligining bu darajada jadal kengayishi iqtisodiy rivojlanishda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

2017–2024-yillarda Xitoyning O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga kiritgan sarmoyalari umumiy hajmi 14 milliard dollarni tashkil etdi. Jizzax EIZ viloyat sanoatini rivojlantirishda muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. Ushbu hududda soliq va bojxona to‘lovlari uchun belgilangan imtiyozlar, shuningdek, xomashyo va butlovchi qismlar bojxona to‘lovlaridan ozod etilishi Jizzax erkin iqtisodiy zonasida sanoat ishlab chiqarishini yanada rivojlantirishda muhim omil bo‘lmoqda. “Jizzax” EIZ tashkil etilishi natijasida qisqa muddatda 19 ta zamonaviy korxona ishga tushirildi. Iqtisodiy hududning Jizzax shahridagi 363,7 gektar maydonda 14 ta, Sirdaryo viloyatidagi 150 gektar maydonda esa 5 ta loyiha amalga oshirilishi uchun 91,3 million dollar miqdorida investitsiya sarflandi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida barpo etilgan korxonalarda mingdan ortiq yangi ish o‘rni yaratildi. Doimiy ish o‘rinlariga ega bo‘lganlarning 60 foizini kasb-hunar kollejlari bitirgan yosh mutaxassislar tashkil qiladi.

Toshkent viloyatidagi ishlab chiqarish hamda resurs salohiyatidan foydalanish, Farg‘ona vodiysidagi korxonalar bilan barqaror iqtisodiy aloqalarni yo‘lga qo‘yishning kelajakda muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanini hisobga olgan holda,

2012-yilda “Angren maxsus industrial zonasi”ni tashkil etish to‘g‘risida qaror qabul qilingan edi. “Angren” EIZ, eng avvalo, o‘z vaqtida sanoat shaharlari sifatida tashkil qilingan hududlarda iqtisodiy salohiyatni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

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O‘zbekistonni Qirg‘iziston orqali Xitoy bilan bog‘lovchi bo‘lajak avtomagistralning Angren shahridan o‘tishi, qolaversa, ushbu shahar mamlakat poytaxtini Farg‘ona vodiysi bilan bog‘lovchi asosiy nuqtalardan biri ekanligini inobatga olsak, “Angren” EIZ ham milliy, ham mintaqaviy, ham xalqaro miqyosda ahamiyatga egadir. Yuqorida keltirilgan EIZlar O‘zbekistonda ilk tashkil etilgan iqtisodiy zonalar bo‘lib, ularni tashkil etishda asosiy hamkor Xitoy davlati hisoblanadi va u yirik sarmoyalar kiritgan. O‘zbekistonda Navoiy, Angren va Jizzaxda maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar (EIZ) mavjud bo‘lib, ular Xitoy xususiy investorlarining O‘zbekiston hukumati bilan hamkorlikda barpo etilishi natijasidir.

Xitoyning bir qancha kompaniyalari Jizzax va Angren zonalarida tog‘-kon uskunalari, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (telekom, uyali telefonlar), qurilish materiallari (shisha, keramik plitkalar, tezyurar liftlar) hamda yengil sanoat (sun’iy charm, poyabzal, uy hayvonlari uchun oziq-ovqat, to‘qimachilik) ishlab chiqarishga sarmoya kiritgan.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda EIZlar tez suratlarda rivojlanib, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirmoqda. Jumladan, faoliyat yuritayotgan 25 ta EIZning 19 tasi O‘zbekiston–Xitoy hamkorligida tashkil etilgan. Ushbu EIZlarning asosiy faoliyat yo‘nalishi ko‘proq sanoat tarmog‘i bilan bog‘liq ekanini kuzatish mumkin (1-jadval). Chunki sanoat sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalarning aksariyat qismi katta miqdordagi investitsiyalarni jalb qiladi va iqtisodiy o‘sishga katta hissa

qo‘shadi. Sanoat tarmog‘ida faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalar ko‘p ishchi kuchiga ehtiyoj sezadi, bu esa EIZ joylashgan hudud aholisi uchun ko‘plab ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi. Sanoat mahsulotlarini eksport qilish qulay bo‘lib, EIZlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni tez va oson eksport qilish uchun infratuzilma yaratilgan. Shuningdek, 2017-yilda farmatsevtika sohasida faoliyat olib boradigan EIZlar Jizzax, Namangan, Toshkent shahri, Toshkent viloyati, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi, Andijon va Surxondaryo viloyatlarida tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, ular dorivor o‘simliklardan turli infuzion eritmalar, antibiotiklar kabi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqaradi. Asosiy investitsiya kiritgan hamkorlar Xitoy, Hindiston, Rossiya, Eron va Qirg‘iziston hisoblanadi.

1-jadval

O‘zbekistondagi tashkil etilgan EIZ larni faoliyati

№	Erkin iqtisodiy zona nomi	Joylashgan hududi	Tashkil etilgan yili	Asosiy mahsuloti	Asosiy hamkor davlati	Tarmoq faoliyati
1	Navoiy EIZ	Navoiy	2008	Kimyo sanoati, qurilish materialllari, elektronika	Xitoy-Germanya	sanoat
2	Angren EIZ	Toshkent	2012	Elektronika, kimyo sanoati Mashinasozlik	Xitoy-Rossiya	sanoat
3	Jizzah EIZ	Jizzax	2013	Qurilish materiallari, maishiy texnika, elektr uskunalar	Xitoy-Janubi Koreya	sanoat
4	Samarqand EIZ	Samarqand	2017	Mahalliy xomashyodan qurilish materiallari, plastmassa	Turkiya-Hindiston	sanoat
5	G‘ijduvon EIZ	Buxoro	2017	Yengil sanoat, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, keramika	Xitoy-Eron	sanoat
6	Qo‘qon EIZ	Farg‘ona	2017	Elektrotexnika, maishiy texnika, qadoqlash	Xitoy-Koreya	sanoat
7	Xazorasp EIZ	Xorazm	2017	Qishloq xojaligi texnikasi, qadoqlash, oziq-ovqat, plastmassa	Turkiya-Qozog‘iston	sanoat
8	Nukus EIZ	Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi	2019	Oziq-ovqat,qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikasi	Rossiya-Xitoy	sanoat
9	Sirdaryo EIZ	Sirdaryo	2018	Qurilish materiallari, qadoqlash, plastmassa	Xitoy-Rossiya, Turkiya	sanoat
10	Chirchiq EIZ	Toshkent	2020	Kimyo sanoati, elektrotexnika, suv filtrlash	Xitoy, Belarus, Germanya	sanoat
11	Namangan EIZ	Namangan	2018	Yengil sanoat,qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini qadoqlash	Turkiya, Xitoy	sanoat
12	Termiz EIZ	Surxondaryo	2018	Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari muzlatilgan, qadoqlash, oziq-ovqat	Xitoy, Afg‘oniston	sanoat

13	Zomin farm	Jizzax	2017	Farmasevtika,dorivor o‘simliklar	Xitoy-Hindiston	farmasevtika
14	Namangan farm	Namangan	2017	Antibyotiklar, kapsula farmasevtika mahsulotlari fitodori vositalari	Hindiston-Xitoy	farmasevtika
15	Bo‘stonliq farm	Toshkent	2017	Ekstraklar, choylar, siroblar, kosmetik biomahsulotlar	Xitoy-Rossiya	farmasevtika
16	Toshkent farm	Toshkent	2017	Dorivor o‘simliklar,infuzion eritmalar, vaksinalar	Turkiya-Eron	farmasevtika
17	Nukus farm	Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi	2017	Mahaliy o‘simlik asosida dorilar, balzam, spirt	Rossiya-Qirg‘iziston	farmasevtika
18	Andijon farm	Andijon	2019	Farmasevtika dorilar, antibiotiklar, tibbiy mahsulotlar	Hindiston-Xitoy	farmasevtika
19	Bo‘ysin farm	Surxondaryo	2017	Tabletka sirob vositalari, gigiyeva vositalari	Xitoy-Eron	farmasevtika
20	Baliq ishlab chiqaruvchi	Toshkent	2018	Baliqchilik, ozuqa ishlab chiqarish	Xitoy-Rossiya	baliqchilik
21	Chorvoq EIZ	Toshkent	2019	Turizm sohasi	BAA, Janubiy Koreya	turizm
22	Bo‘sun EIZ	Surxondaryo	2022	Qurilish materiallari, tog‘-kon sanoati	Eron-Xitoy	sanoat
23	Xiva-agro EIZ	Xorazm	2018	Qishliq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash, qadoqlash	Rossiya-Xitoy	qisjloq xo‘jaligi
24	Ipak yo‘li EIZ	Andijon	2024	Mashinasozlik, metallurgiya, qurilish materialllari, elektrotexnika	Xitoy, Turkiya, Germanya	sanoat
25	Chiroqchi EIZ	Qashqadaryo	2019	Agrar qayta ishlash, yuqori texnologiyali sanoat, eksport mahsulotlar	Turkiya	sanoat

Izoh: *Jadval mualliflar tomonidan statistik ma’lumotlari asosida shakllantirildi*

2018-yilda Toshkent viloyatida baliqchilik yo‘nalishida EIZ tashkil etildi. Uning asosiy hamkorlari Xitoy va Rossiya bo‘lib, mazkur hududda baliqchilik uchun ozuqa ishlab chiqariladi. Xorazm viloyatida esa 2018-yilda qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmog‘i bo‘yicha EIZ tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, uning asosiy hamkorlari Rossiya va Xitoy hisoblanadi. 2019-yilda Toshkent viloyatida BAA va Janubiy Koreya hamkorligida turizm sohasida EIZ tashkil etildi. U Chorvoq hududida, tabiati va manzarasi go‘zal, turizmni rivojlantirish uchun qulay hududda joylashgan. Savdo-iqtisodiy va investitsiyaviy hamkorlik jadal rivojlanmoqda. 2023-yil yakunlari bo‘yicha O‘zbekistonning umumiy tashqi savdo aylanmasida Xitoyning ulushi 21,9 foizni tashkil etdi. Jami eksportning 10,1 foizi, importning

esa 29,5 foizi Xitoy hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelgan. Yaqin istiqbolda bu ko‘rsatkichni 20 milliard dollarga yetkazish imkoniyatlari qayd etildi. Investitsiya loyihalarining joriy portfeli 50 milliard dollardan oshgan. 2023-yil boshidan buyon mamlakatimizda 3 milliard dollardan ziyod Xitoy sarmoyasi o‘zlashtirilib, 500 dan ortiq yangi qo‘shma korxona tashkil etildi. Bu O‘zbekiston–Xitoy iqtisodiy munosabatlarining izchil rivojlanayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Xulosa. Erkin iqtisodiy zona – bu yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini barpo etish, yuqori texnologiyali ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish, zamonaviy, raqobatbardosh, import o‘rnini bosuvchi va eksportga yo‘naltirilgan tayyor sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishga faol jalb etish maqsadida tashkil etiladigan hududdir. Uni tashkil etishdan maqsad, eng avvalo, mamlakat yoki alohida hududning strategik rivojlanishiga oid vazifalarni hal qilish, tashqi savdo, umumiqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, hududiy va ilmiy-texnik masalalarni yechish, yuqori texnologiyalar sohasidagi loyihalarni hayotga tatbiq etish, hudud infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish va qo‘shimcha ish o‘rinlarini yaratishdan iboratdir. Shuningdek, erkin iqtisodiy zonalarning kengayishi O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy o‘sishi va global raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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DETERMINATION OF THE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT IN THE VERTICAL CYLINDRICAL PART OF A SMALL CAPACITY BIOREACTOR

Abstract: *This study focuses on developing a model to calculate the convective heat transfer coefficient in the vertical cylindrical section of a low-capacity bioreactor. The authors emphasize the need for a stable correlation between Nusselt and Rayleigh numbers for liquid biomass. Experimental tests were conducted using a bioreactor with specific dimensions and temperature conditions, revealing that existing equations for gases are inadequate for liquid biomass. A modified correlation was proposed, validated for Rayleigh numbers between 3·1010 and 1·1013. The results highlight the importance of temperature gradients and aspect ratios in optimizing heat transfer, providing insights for improving biogas production efficiency in anaerobic digestion systems.*

Introduction

The global community places significant emphasis on expanding the use of renewable energy sources, conserving hydrocarbon fuels and energy resources, and producing biogas and biofertilizers through the anaerobic processing of organic waste. Currently, in developed countries, biomass energy accounts for 4-10% of the total energy sector. It is projected that by 2040, biogas production will reach 75 million tons. Our analysis suggests that these figures can likely be increased through the use of highly efficient biogas plants. In this context, enhancing the efficiency of biogas and biofertilizer production through the anaerobic processing of organic waste is of paramount importance [1,2,3,4].

It is well-established that for the effective digestion of a mixture of organic waste under anaerobic conditions, the waste must first be converted into liquid biomass [2,5,8,13]. In this study, we aimed to develop a model capable of calculating the convective heat transfer coefficient from liquid biomass to the external environment during the effective fermentation process at a specific temperature in a bioreactor.

Research Methodology

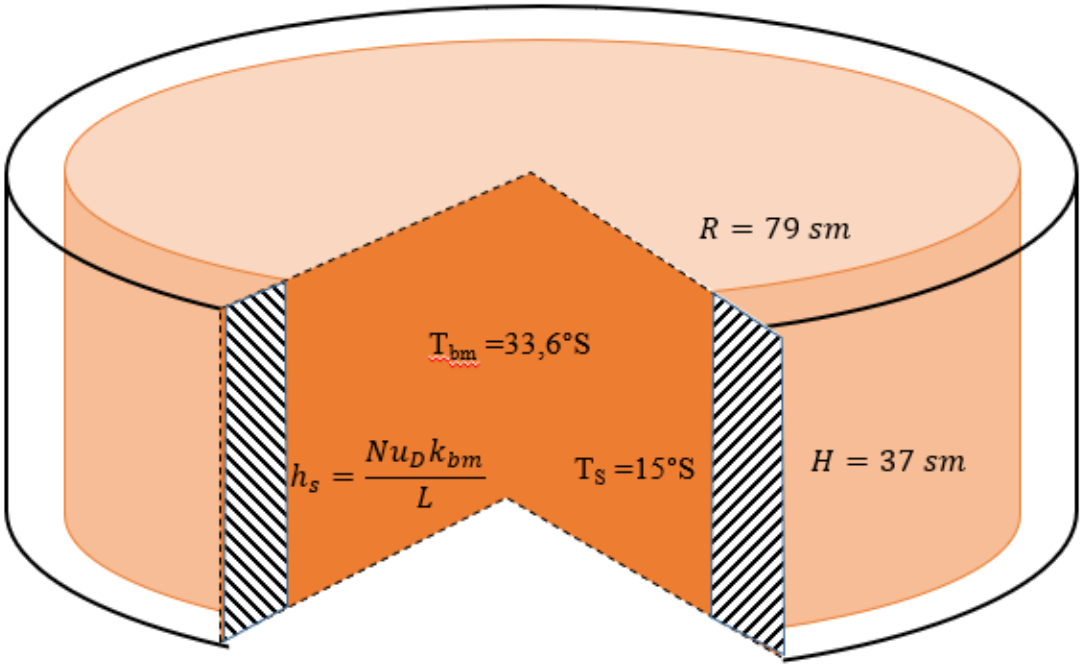
Temperature plays a critical role in regulating microbiological activity in anaerobic digestion, as the efficiency of digestion is highly dependent on the temperature of the biomass. Extensive research has been conducted to develop heat transfer models for anaerobic processes, with many of these models successfully tested in warm climates. These models have demonstrated excellent agreement between predictions and field data, with some even achieving theoretical predictions of slurry temperatures that match field data within 2.6 °C [1].

Despite the wealth of research [2] providing data on biomass temperatures measured throughout the year, there remains a lack of sufficient literature to develop reliable emission calculation protocols. According to a study by Rennie, Balde, Gordon, Smith, and Vander Zaag [3], there is no fully developed model for predicting the temporal and spatial distribution of temperature during liquid biomass storage.

Based on experimental and numerical data, various expressions and correlations have been developed to predict heat transfer during natural convection. Vertical cylindrical bioreactors have been the focus of numerous studies over the past two decades. These bioreactors typically contain a rectangular cavity with two side walls at different temperatures, while the remaining surfaces are adiabatic (hot wall-cold wall configuration) [3-9]. However, less attention has been paid to natural convection with volumetric heating, where boundary conditions vary significantly. As a result, there is no standardized approach to this issue. Research often focuses on cylindrical shapes, as seen in the cited articles [5-10], as well as rectangular spaces [3-8].

In theoretical studies, the horizontal boundaries are partly isothermal and partly adiabatic, while the vertical boundaries are mostly isothermal. In experimental setups, however, wall temperatures depend on conductive heat transfer. Additionally, variations in aspect ratios complicate comparisons between different studies. This study addresses safety concerns related to the cooling of exothermic chemical reactions and radioactive processes, where reliable correlations are crucial. Therefore, it is essential to clarify the influence of various boundary conditions on laminar and turbulent natural convection flows.

Since the publication of the review article [10], significant attention has been devoted to the vertical direction in the context of analyzing plates subjected to symmetric or asymmetric thermal effects under isothermal or steady flow surface conditions. In the case of symmetrically heated isothermal plates, Elenbaas derived the following semi-empirical correlation:



Rice. 1. Vertical cylindrical part of a low-power biogas plant.

(1)

where the average Rayleigh numbers and heat transfer coefficient are defined as follows

(2)

(3)

Equation 1 was developed for gases as working fluids and its field of application.

(4)

Results of experimental tests

Testing the application of equation (3) for biomass located in a cylindrical part of a bioreactor with a diameter of 158 sm, a height of 37 sm and an internal wall temperature of 15°C: it is known that the dynamic viscosity of liquid biomass is high. at a temperature of 33.6ºC. the specific heat capacity of liquid biomass is equal to ;Thermal expansion coefficient ; Density of liquid biomass ; the thermal conductivity of liquid biomass is equal to From the initial data we obtain that , the range of values of which goes beyond the conditions for applying the equation for the Rayleigh number. From the above results it is clear that a more stable correlation between the Nusselt and Rayleigh numbers should be considered for liquid biomass located in a vertically oriented cylindrical part of the bioreactor. In this test, it was

used for the first time to determine the heat transfer correlation for an ideal case, which is a cylinder with adiabatic horizontal walls, isothermal vertical walls and a completely uniform distribution of heat sources[11,12,13].

(5)

where are designated as Rayleigh averages,

(6)

where $3 \cdot 10^{10} <$ $< 1 \cdot 10^{13}$. The influence of the aspect ratio on the process under study corresponds to the results of studies by Kulatsky and Richardson, where [12]. These data take into account similar conditions and are consistent with the results obtained in the case of a hot wall and a cold wall without internal heat sources. M. Holzbecher and A. Steiff [11] It is noted that equation (5) usually assumes isothermal side walls, but in real experiments this situation cannot always be achieved. Therefore, it will be necessary to determine the effect of temperature gradients on the inner wall, taking into account constraints and idealized experimental conditions.

Table 1

Grashof, Prandtl, Rayleigh, Nusselt numbers and heat transfer coefficient on the inner surface of the wall of a cone-shaped bioreactor depending on the temperature difference between the liquid biomass and the surface of the bioreactor wall at a temperature of 33.6°C.

,	,			,
28,6	5	1,09E+12	206,04	339,7
23,6	10	8,98E+11	198,1755	326,7218
18,6	15	7,08E+11	188,8522	311,3509
13,6	20	5,18E+11	177,256	292,2328
8,6	25	3,27E+11	161,553	266,3442
3,6	30	1,37E+11	135,4466	223,3039
-1,4	35	5,33E+10	111,8791	184,4493
-6,4	40	2,44E+11	152,175	250,8832
-11,4	45	4,34E+11	171,037	281,98
-16,4	50	6,24E+11	184,1014	303,5185
-21,4	55	8,14E+11	194,2891	320,3144
-26,4	60	1E+12	202,724	334,2207

Checking the application of equation (6) for biomass located in the cylindrical part of the bioreactor with a diameter D = 158 sm, height H = 37 sm and an internal wall temperature of 5°C, dynamic viscosity of liquid biomass at a temperature , specific viscosity of the heat capacity of liquid biomass equal to ;Thermal expansion coefficient ; Density of liquid biomass the thermal conductivity of liquid biomass is equal to . From the initial data we obtain , the range of values of which is within the conditions for applying the equation for the Reley number[13]

Nusselt number, . Thus, the heat transfer coefficient is equal to We can see this from the graph presented in Fig. 2.

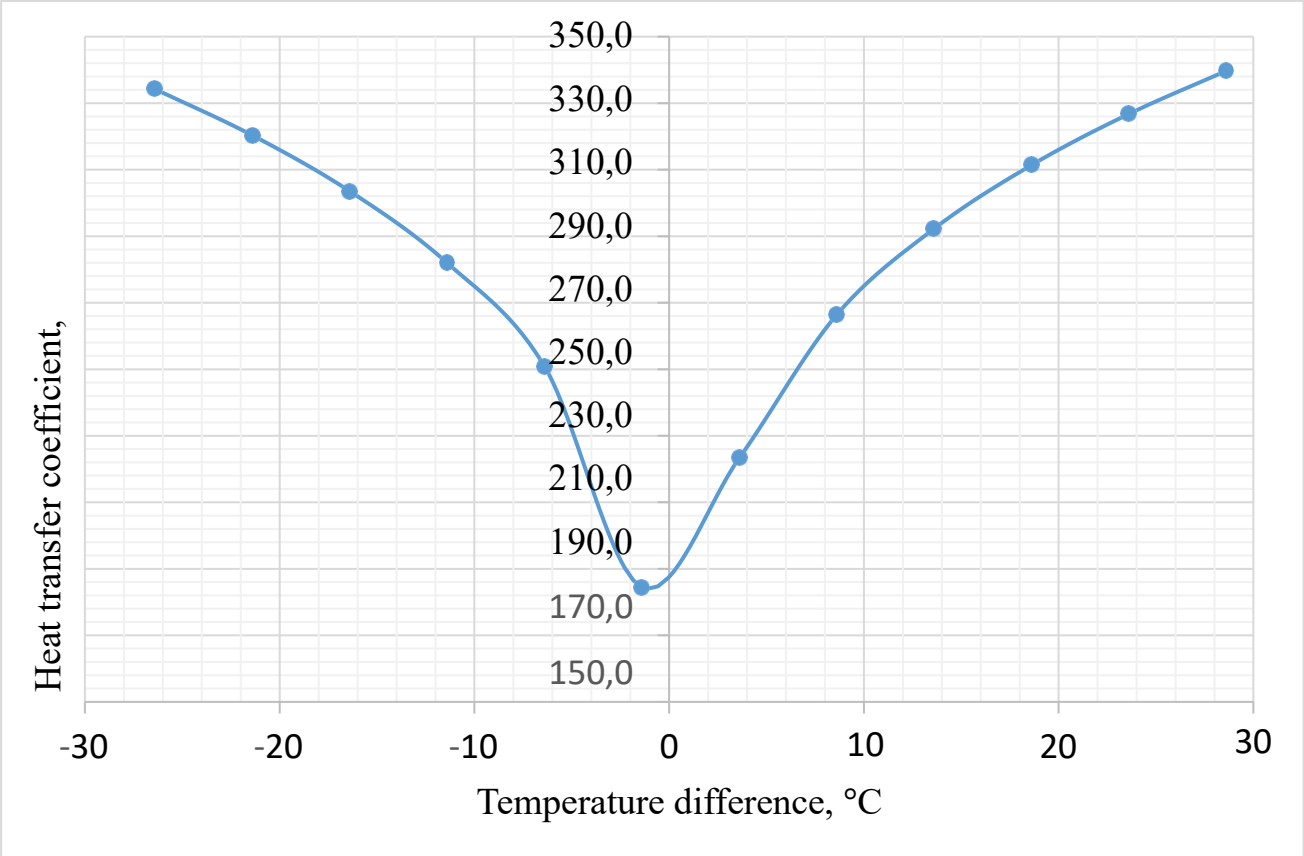


Fig.2. Dependence of the heat transfer coefficient on the inner surface of the wall of the cylindrical part of the bioreactor on the temperature difference between the liquid biomass and the surface of the bioreactor wall.

Summary

Taking the constant temperature of the vertical cylindrical part of a low-power BGU as 33.6°C in mesophilic mode, it is established that the heat transfer coefficient is and we calculate it using a one-dimensional model.

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RAQAMLI SOLIQ ISLOHOTI YO’LIDA: O’ZBEKISTON QO’SHILGAN QIYMAT SOLIG’I TIZIMI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada O’zbekiston Respublikasida qo’shilgan qiymat solig’ining (QQS) yuritilish amaliyoti, huquqiy asoslari, raqamlashtirishdagi holatlar va tadbirkorlik subyektlarining duch kelayotgan muammolari atroflicha tahlil qilingan. QQSning hisobga olish tartibi, onlayn tizimlar orqali topshirilishi va qaytarilishi (kompensatsiya) bo’yicha ilg’or tajribalar yoritiladi. Maqolada statistik ko’rsatkichlar va so’nggi yillarda joriy etilgan elektron tizimlar asosida tahlil keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *QQS, soliq hisobi, onlayn tizim, raqamlashtirish, kompensatsiya, elektron faktura, soliq nazorati.*

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TOWARDS DIGITAL TAX REFORM: ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN'S VALUE ADDED TAX SYSTEM

Abstract: *This article provides a detailed analysis of the practice of administering value-added tax (VAT) in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its legal framework, the state of digitalization, and the problems faced by business entities. The procedure for accounting for VAT, its submission and refund (compensation) through online systems are highlighted. The article presents an analysis based on statistical indicators and electronic systems introduced in recent years.*

Keywords: *VAT, tax accounting, online system, digitalization, compensation, electronic invoice, tax control.*

Kirish

O’zbekistonda soliqqa tortish tizimi iqtisodiy islohotlarning markaziy yo’nalishlaridan biri bo’lib, ayniqsa qo’shilgan qiymat solig’i (qqs)ning samarali yuritilishi byudjet barqarorligi va tadbirkorlik muhiti uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Soliq tizimi 2019-yildan boshlab bosqichma-bosqich isloh qilinib, qqs bo’yicha deklaratsiyalarni elektron shaklda topshirish, hisobga olish, kompensatsiya olish jarayonlari takomillashtirildi. Qqs — bu bilvosita soliq bo’lib, tovarlar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarish hamda realizatsiya qilish jarayonida hosil bo’ladigan qo’shilgan qiymatga nisbatan undiriladi. Soliq yukining oxirgi iste’molchiga tushishi qqsning

asosiy xususiyatlaridan biridir. Uning yurtimizdagi ahamiyati shundaki, davlat byudjetining muhim daromad manbalaridan biri hisoblanadi va makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda hal qiluvchi rol o’ynaydi. Yangi tahrirdagi soliq kodeksiga[5] muvofiq, qqs to’g’risidagi asosiy huquqiy normalar qayta ko’rib chiqildi va buxgalteriya hisobi amaliyotiga joriy etildi. Ushbu hujjatga binoan, soliq to’lovchilar deklaratsiyalarni elektron shaklda topshirishlari, elektron hisobvaraq-fakturalarni yuritishlari va davlat soliq xizmati organlari bilan bevosita raqamli aloqada bo’lishlari nazarda tutilgan.

Bundan tashqari, qqs bo‘yicha qonunchilikdagi yangiliklar, ayniqsa kichik va o‘rta biznes subyektlari uchun buxgalteriya yuritish jarayonida sezilarli o’zgarishlarni olib keldi. Raqamlashtirish jarayonlari orqali soliq intizomi kuchaytirilib, yashirin aylanmalar va soliqdan qochish holatlari kamaytirilmoqda.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

So’nggi yillarda soliq tizimini isloh qilish, xususan, qo’shilgan qiymat solig’i (qqs) hisobini yuritish va undirish amaliyotini takomillashtirish masalasi ko’plab mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan chuqur o’rganilmoqda. Adabiyotlarda qqs fiskal barqarorlikni ta’minlashda, byudjet tushumlarini barqaror oshirishda muhim vosita sifatida baholanadi.

Jahon tajribasida tan olingan iqtisodchilar r. Bird va p.-p. Gendron o‘zlarining kitobida[6] rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda qqs tizimini samarali yuritish uchun soddalik, raqamlashtirish va ishonchli ma’muriy tizim zarurligini asoslagan. Ular qqs dizaynining aniqligi va soliq ma’muriyatining salohiyati bu tizimning muvaffaqiyatli ishlashida hal qiluvchi rol o’ynashini ta’kidlaydi.

Oecd (iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti) tomonidan nashr etilgan[7] yillik tahliliy nashrlarda turli mamlakatlardagi qqs stavkalari, yondashuvlari, imtiyozlari va qaytarish mexanizmlari solishtirilgan. Masalan, ushbu nashrda qayt etilishicha, 2022-yilda oecd mamlakatlarida qqs 20,8%ni tashkil qilgan va aktsiz solig’idan qariyb 4 barobar ko’p soliq tushumlarini keltirib chiqargan. O’zbekistonda esa 26,3%ni tashkil qilgan. Bu ma’lumotlar orqali o‘zbekiston qqs siyosatini xalqaro standartlar bilan qiyoslab tahlil qilish mumkin.

Mahalliy adabiyotlardan, iqtisodchi olim m. A. Usmonov o’zining “o’zbekistonda qqs hisobini yuritish va amaliy muammolar” nomli maqolasida qqs tushumlarining yillik dinamikasini tahlil qilgan va soliqni qaytarish tizimidagi byurokratik kechikishlar savdo faoliyatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatayotganini qayd etgan.

Shuningdek, iqtisod fanlari nomzodi g’.t. Norqulova tomonidan yozilgan “soliq siyosatini takomillashtirishda qqsning o’rni” nomli maqolada qqs hisobini yuritishda buxgalteriya jarayonlarini soddalashtirish, elektron hujjat aylanishi va soliq organlari bilan o‘zaro integratsiyani kuchaytirish zarurligi ilmiy asoslab berilgan.

[5] https://lex.uz/docs/-4674902

[6] “The VAT in Developing and Transitional Countries” https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511619366

[7] “Consumption Tax Trends” https://doi.org/10.1787/dcd4dd36-en

Rossiyalik olim a. A. Yakovlev o’zining “налогообложение в современной экономике” asarida qqsni qaytarish mexanizmidagi korrupsiya xavflari, ularni bartaraf etishdagi muammolar va yechimlar haqida fikr yuritgan. Xususan, avtomatlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlarining joriy etilishi soliq sohasidagi shaffoflikni oshirishiga urg’u beradi.

Qozog’istonlik tadqiqotchi k. Y. Abishev esa “qozog’istonda qqs hisoboti tizimining takomillashtirilishi” nomli ilmiy ishida elektron deklaratsiyalar, soliqni avtomatik hisoblash mexanizmlari va ularning soliq yuki hamda byudjetga ta’siri haqida fikr bildiradi.

O’zbekiston respublikasi soliq qo’mitasi va moliya vazirligining yillik hisobotlari va statistik ma’lumotnomalari qqs tushumlari, qqs to’lovchilarning soni, ularning faoliyat yo’nalishlari va deklaratsiya topshirishdagi intizomi haqida muhim axborotlar manbaidir.

Metodologiya

Ushbu tadqiqotda o‘zbekiston respublikasida qo’shilgan qiymat solig’i (qqs) hisobini yuritish amaliyoti va undagi muammolar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqotda nazariy va amaliy yondashuvlar uyg’unlashtirilgan bol’ib, dastlab qqsning mohiyati, huquqiy asoslari va xalqaro tajriba o’rganildi. Ishning empirik qismida esa o’zbekiston davlat soliq qo’mitasi, moliya vazirligi, hamda davlat statistika qo’mitasining rasmiy statistik ma’lumotlari, qqs bo’yicha hisobotlar va qonunchilik hujjatlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, soliq tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan ayrim yirik xo’jalik subyektlari buxgalteriya hisobi amaliyoti o’rganildi.

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi usullar qo‘llanildi:

- Tahlil va sintez usuli – qqsning hisob yuritilishiga oid qonunlar, normativ hujjatlar, ilmiy manbalar va statistik ma’lumotlar asosida;
- Taqqoslash usuli – o’zbekiston va ayrim xorijiy davlatlarda qqs yuritilishi bo’yicha farqlarni aniqlash;
- Deskriptiv statistik usul – qqs tushumlari dinamikasi, tushmagan summalar va qaytib berilgan soliq mablag’larining yillik o‘zgarishini tahlil qilishda;
- Amaliy kuzatuv va suhbat usuli – yuridik shaxs maqomiga ega bo’lgan korxonalarda qqs hisoboti yuritilishidagi muammolarni aniqlash uchun.

Tadqiqot hududiy jihatdan o’zbekiston respublikasida amalga oshirildi va 2019–2024 yillar oralig’idagi davr qamrab olindi. Hisob-kitoblarda microsoft excel dasturi yordamida grafik va jadval ko’rinishidagi tahlillar bajarildi.

Muhokama va natijalar

o’zbekistonda bugungi kunda qqs stavkasi 12 %ni tashkil etadi. 2023-yil *150 mingdan* ortiq yuridik shaxs qqs to’lovchi sifatida ro’yxatdan o’tgan. Qqs tushumlari 2024-yil yakuniga ko’ra 69.6 trln so’mni tashkil etgan ya’ni 20% *o’sish* kuzatilgan. Yangi tahrirdagi soliq kodeksiga asosan qqs bo‘yicha barcha deklaratsiyalarni *elektron* tarzda topshirish majburiyligi belgilangan. 2022-yildagi normativ o’zgarishlarga ko’ra qqs qaytarish muddatlari 60 kundan 30 kungacha qisqartirildi. Elektron hisobvaraq-faktura yuritilishi – 2021-yildan majburiy holatga o’tgan.

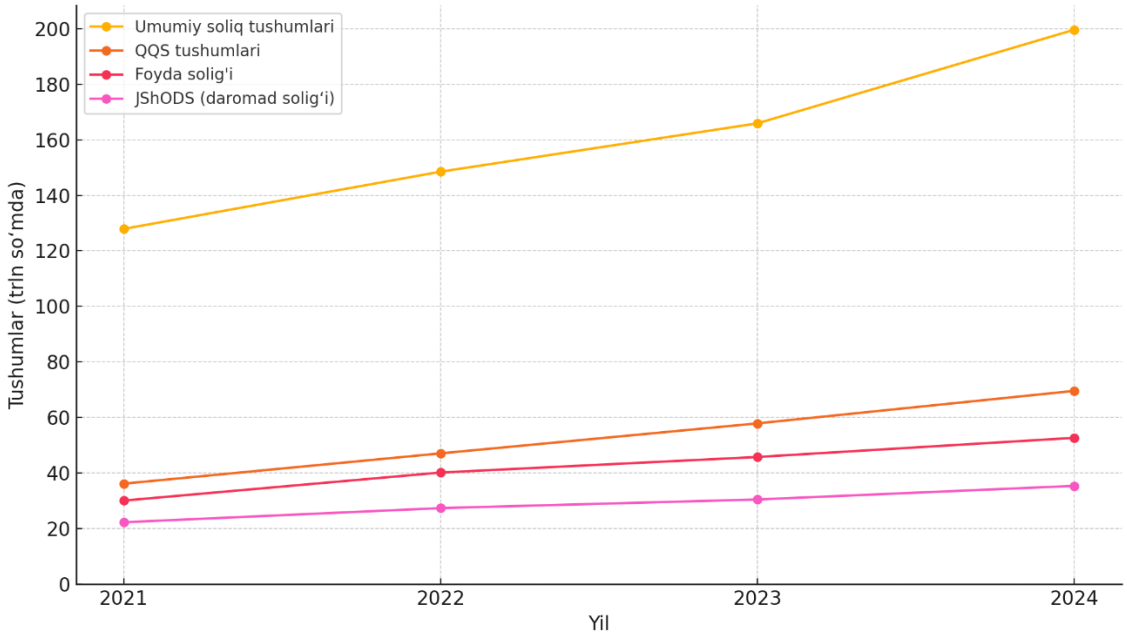
Raqamlashtirishdagi holatlar:

- Soliq.uz portali orqali ehf, qqs deklaratsiyasi, keshbek tizimi yuritilmoqda.
- 2023-yilda qqs hisobotlarining 96 % *elektron* shaklda topshirilgan.
- Erp tizimlar integratsiyasi: korxonalar *1c, sap* kabi dasturlardan avtomatik eksport qilmoqda.
- "my.soliq.uz" portali orqali soliq qarzlarini *onlayn ko'rish,* deklaratsiya holatini tekshirish mumkin.

Tadirkorlik subyektlarining muammolari- qqsni qaytarishda 2024-yilda 14kun kechikish qayt etilgan, noto'g'ri hisoblangan qqs summalari bo'yicha apellatsiyalar soni ortgan, bundan tashqari buyroktarik to'siqlar ya'ni qqs kompensatsiyasi uchun talab qilinadigan hujjatlar sonining ortiqligi.

Ilg'or tajribalar (xalqaro va mahalliy):

- Qozog'iston – avtomatlashtirilgan qqs qaytarish tizimi (2022-yildan).
- Rossiya – ai asosidagi soliq monitoring tizimlari joriy etilgan (yakovlev, 2021).
- O'zbekiston – "e-soliq" platformasi orqali 2023-yilda 21,6 trln so'm qqs qaytarilgan (keshbek tizimi bilan birga).

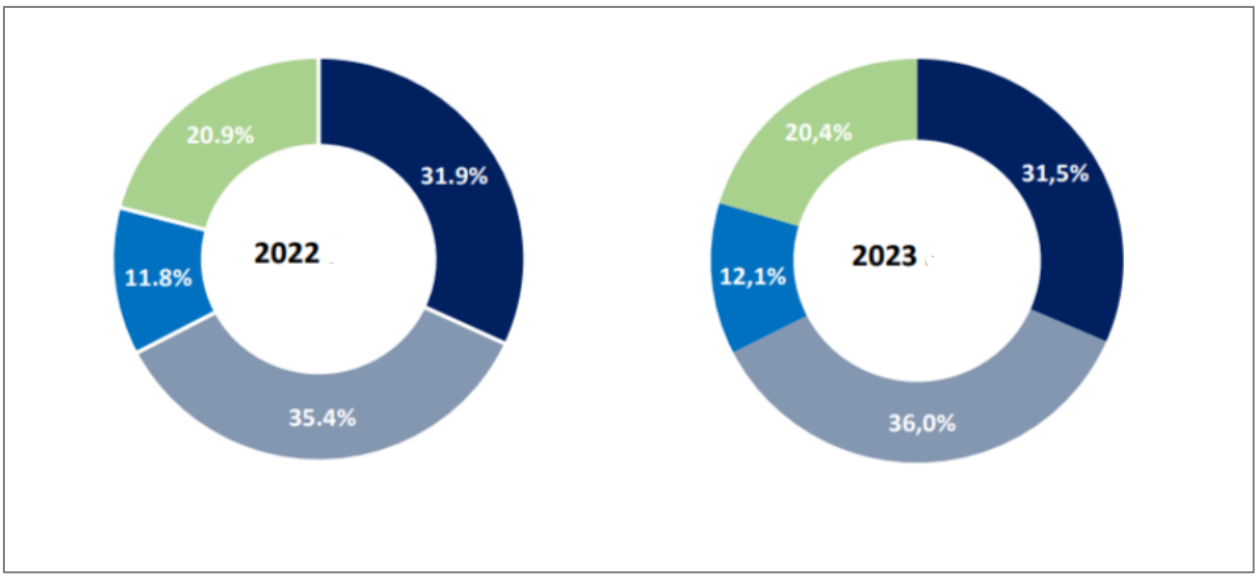


1-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq tushumlari dinamikasi (2021-2024)

Dinamikada soliqlar oxirgi 4yil mobaynida qanday o'zgarganini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

O'zbekistonliklar 2023-yilda davlat byudjetiga qancha soliq to'laganligini ko'rib chiqadigan bo'lsak, mamlakat byudjeti daromadlarining 165,9 trillion so'mi soliqlardan tushgan mablag'lar hissasiga to'g'ri keldi. Yil davomida jismoniy shaxslar salkam 30 trillion so'miga daromad solig'i to'lagan[8].

[8] https://www.imv.uz/ - Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi.



2-rasm. 2022-2023-yillarda davlat byudjeti daromadlari tuzilmasi[9].

- Bevosita soliqlar
- Resurs soliqlari
- Bilvosita soliqlar
- boshqa daromadlar

2023-yilda davlat byudjeti daromadlari 231,7 trillion so'mga yetdi (2022-yilda 201,8 trillion so'm bo'lgan). Daromadlarning 165,9 trillion so'mi (tushumlarning 71,6 foizi) soliq, 58,4 trillion so'mi (25,2 foiz) boj to'lovlaridan shakllandi. Hisobot davrida daromadlar tarkibida bevosita soliqlar ulushi 31,6 foiz, bilvosita soliqlar 35,9 foiz, resurs to'lovlari va mol-mulk solig'i 12,1 foizni tashkil etdi. Bevosita soliqlardan tushgan daromadlarning (jami 73,1 trillion so'm) eng katta ulushi foyda solig'i (40,8 trillion so'm) hissasiga to'g'ri keldi. Shu bilan birga, jismoniy shaxslardan olinadigan daromad solig'i 29,9 trillion so'm so'mni (2022-yildagidan 5,6 trillion so'm ko'p) tashkil etdi.

Yil davomida bilvosita soliq tushumlari 83,32 trillion so'mga yetdi. Bunda qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining ulushi 57,9 trillion so'm, aksiz solig'i 15,8 trillion so'm bo'lgan.

O'z navbatida resurs to'lovlari va mol-mulk solig'i 28 trillion so'mni tashkil etdi. Bunday soliqlar tarkibidagi mol-mulk solig'idan byudjetga 5,1 trillion so'm, yer solig'idan salkam 7 trillion so'm, yer qa'ridan foydalanganlik uchun soliqdan 15,3 trillion so'm tushgan. Vazirlik tahliliga ko'ra, o'tgan yili qo'shilgan qiymat solig'idan manfiy farqni qoplash uchun soliq to'lovchilarga 21,6 trillion so'm miqdorida QQS va keshbek summalari qaytarib berilgan.

Xulosa

O'zbekiston Respublikasida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i (QQS) iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlovchi asosiy fiskal vositalardan biri sifatida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. So'nggi yillarda amalga oshirilgan soliq islohotlari, xususan QQS yuritilishi bilan bog'liq tartiblarning modernizatsiya qilinishi va raqamlashtirishga

[9] https://daryo.uz/2024/05/30/ozbekistonliklar-2023-yilda-davlat-byudjetiga-qancha-soliq-tolagani-malum-boldi?

keng yo’l ochilishi mazkur soliq turining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, QQSdan tushayotgan daromad yildan-yilga barqaror ortib bormoqda va 2024-yil yakunlariga ko‘ra 69,6 trillion so’mga yetgani bu sohadagi islohotlarning natijadorligidan dalolat beradi.

Yangi tahrirdagi Soliq kodeksi asosida QQS deklaratsiyalarining elektron shaklga o’tkazilishi, elektron hisobvaraq-faktura tizimining joriy etilishi, shuningdek, “my.soliq.uz” va “E-Soliq” kabi platformalar orqali hisobotlarni taqdim etish imkoniyatlari tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun qulayliklar yaratdi. Ayniqsa, QQS kompensatsiyasi mexanizmlarining avtomatlashtirilgan tizim orqali amalga oshirilayotgani byurokratik kechikishlar va inson omiliga bog’liq xatoliklarning oldini olishda ijobiy natija berdi. Bu esa, o’z navbatida, davlat va biznes o’rtasidagi ishonch muhitini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda.

Shunga qaramay, tizimda hal qilinishi zarur bo’lgan muammolar ham mavjud. Jumladan, QQSni qaytarishdagi texnik va huquqiy kechikishlar, elektron tizimlardan foydalanishdagi murakkabliklar, ayniqsa kichik tadbirkorlar orasida, ko’plab holatlarda hisobga olishda noto’g’ri yondashuvlarga olib kelmoqda. Ayrim hollarda bu QQS mablag’larining o’z vaqtida aylanmasiga qaytmasligiga sabab bo’lib, tadbirkorlarning likvidlik muammosini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Bundan tashqari, soliq nazoratining kuchayishi ba’zi tadbirkorlik subyektlari tomonidan QQSni yashirishga urinishlar va noto’g’ri hisobotlar taqdim etilishiga olib kelayotganini inkor qilib bo’lmaydi. Xalqaro tajriba tahlillari shuni ko’rsatadiki, QQS tizimi eng samarali ishlashi uchun quyidagilar muhim: oddiy va tushunarli qonunchilik, avtomatlashtirilgan monitoring, shaffoflik, soliq to’lovchilar bilan ikki tomonlama raqamli aloqa va zamonaviy texnologiyalarga tayangan onlayn xizmatlar. O’zbekiston bu borada izchil harakat qilmoqda va so’nggi yillarda erishilgan yutuqlar bunga isbot bo’la oladi.

Yakuniy xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, QQS tizimi O’zbekistonda raqamli transformatsiyaning eng muhim ko‘rinishlaridan biri bo’lib, bu sohada olib borilayotgan islohotlar samaradorlik, shaffoflik va ijtimoiy ishonchni mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Biroq, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish, xususan, huquqiy soddalikni oshirish, texnik yordamni kuchaytirish va qaytarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish yo’nalishida qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi lozim. Shundagina QQS tizimi iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojiga to’laqonli xizmat qiladi.

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TADQIQOT VA LOYIHA FAOLIYATI ORQALI O'QUVCHILARNING IJODIY FAOLLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *O'quvchilarning mustaqill ijodkorligini rivojlantirishda, qidiruv-tadqiqot va loyihalash ishlariga jalb qilish juda sodda va qulaydir. Bunda kundalik foydalanish asosida, yangi bilimlarni ishlab chiqish zarurati yuzaga keladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Loyiha, ijodkorlik, kognitiv, tadqiqot, tajriba, bilimlar, jarayon, mustaqill ijodkorlik, tadqiqot va dizayn.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ACTIVITY THROUGH RESEARCH AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Annotation: *it is very simple and convenient to engage in the development of independent creativity of students, research and design work. On the basis of the daily use of Bunda, the need for the development of new knowledge arises.*

Keywords*: Project, creativity, cognitive, research, experience, knowledge, process, independent creativity, research and design.*

Kirish.

"Ijodkorlik" so'zi "yaratish" tushunchasida kelib", ya'ni, yangi narsalarni yaratishdir. Ijodiy jarayon juda murakkab va ko'p jihatdan shaxsning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi. Ijodiy faoliyat majburiy bo'lishi mumkin emas, uning istagi paydo bo'lishi faqat o'quvchining qiziqishi, ixtiyoriyligi asosida, ijobiy his-tuyg'ularni shakllantiradi. O'quvchilarning mustaqill ijodkorligini rivojlantirishda, eng yaxshisi qidiruv-tadqiqot va loyihalash ishlariga jalb qilishdir. Kundalik foydalanishda asosan, yangi bilimlarni ishlab chiqish zarurati yuzaga keladi.

Loyiha bu-ijodiy faoliyat, muayyan maqsadga erishish uchun tadqiqot va dizayn o'rtasidagi asosiy farq, tadqiqot nima qilishni, o'z ichiga nimalarni olishi — yoki oldindan rejalashtirilgan ob'ekt, hatto uning modellari yoki prototiplar. Tadqiqotlar asosan, qidiruv jarayoni noma'lum, yangi bilim, insonning bilim faoliyati turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, dizayn va tadqiqot — dastlab asosan turli yo'nalishlarda bo'lgan faoliyat hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot haqiqatni beg'araz izlashdir va dizayn aniq bir yechimdir ongli vazifa sifatida izoxlanadi. Belgilangan

farqga qaramay, tadqiqot va dizayn ham zamonaviy ta'lim uchun yuqori ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqot sifatida haqiqat uchun fidokorona izlanishlar buning uchun juda muhimdir. Ijodiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish va dizayn bu ijodkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan emas, balki ishda qat'iylik va ravshanlikni, qobiliyatni o'rgatadi tadqiqotni rejalashtirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega hayot maqsadga erishish istagidir. Tadqiqot va dizayn imkoniyatlarini baholash, bolalar bilan ishlashda dizayn va tadqiqotlar, albatta, foydali ekanligini tushunish muhimdir, loyihalar va tadqiqot ishlarini bajarish mumkin. Uslubiy jihatdan bu usulni hisobga olish muhim hisoblanib, loyihalar esa tadqiqotlarning aniq rejasini tuzishni o'z ichiga oladi, muqarrarligi aniq talab qilinadi.

Materiallarni olish texnologiyasi va tadqiqot usuli

O'quvchilarning ijodiy faolligini rivojlantirish uchun tadqiqot va loyiha faoliyati muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarga o'z fikrlarini erkin ifoda etish, muammolarni ijodiy yechish va mustaqil ravishda bilim olish imkonini beradi. Tadqiqot faoliyati orqali o'quvchilar o'zlarini qiziqtirgan mavzuni chuqur o'rganadi, savollar qo'yadi, ma'lumot yig'adi va xulosa chiqaradi. Masalan, tabiat hodisalari bo'yicha tajriba o'tkazish yoki o'simliklarning o'sishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni o'rganish kabi ishlar tanqidiy fikrlash va yangi g'oyalarni sinash qobiliyatini oshiradi. Loyiha faoliyati esa aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan ishni guruhda yoki individual ravishda bajarishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu multimedia prezentatsiyalari, ijodiy yozuvlar, modellar yasash yoki ijtimoiy muammolarga yechim taklif qilish kabi shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bo'yicha mahalliy muammoni hal qilish uchun takliflar ishlab chiqish o'quvchilarni jamoaviy ishlashga va ijodiy yondashuvga undaydi. Bunday faoliyat o'quvchilarning o'ziga ishonchini oshiradi, kommunikatsiya va hamkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, shu bilan birga kelajakda turli sohalarda muvaffaqiyat qozonish uchun muhim bo'lgan muammolarni ijodiy yechish qobiliyatini shakllantiradi. O'quvchilarga qiziqarli mavzularni tanlash erkinligini berish, jarayonda yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatish, lekin mustaqilligini cheklamaslik, natijalarni muhokama qilib, rag'batlantirish ularning motivatsiyasini yanada oshiradi. Bu jarayon nafaqat bilimni chuqurlashtiradi, balki o'quvchilarni ijodiy, mustaqil va mas'uliyatli shaxs sifatida tarbiyalaydi. O'quv jarayonida o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarni rag'batlantirish uchun ularning har bir kichik muvaffaqiyatini e'tiborga olishi, muhokama va fikr almashish muhitini yaratishi kerak. Masalan, loyiha natijalarini sinfda taqdim qilish yoki maktab ko'rgazmasida namoyish etish o'quvchilarning o'z ishlariga bo'lgan ishonchini oshiradi. Texnologiyalardan foydalanish ham ijodiy faoliyatni yanada qiziqarli qiladi – raqamli vositalar, videolar yoki onlayn platformalar yordamida o'quvchilar o'z loyihalarini yanada kengroq auditoriyaga yetkazishi mumkin. Natijada, tadqiqot va loyiha faoliyati o'quvchilarni nafaqat o'quv dasturini o'zlashtirishga, balki hayotda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lish uchun zarur bo'lgan ijodiy, tahliliy va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

O'rganilayotgan muammoni shakllantirishni tushunish, haqiqiy farazlarni ishlab chiqish, ularni muvofiq tekshirishdir. Dizayndan farqli o'laroq, tadqiqot faoliyati dastlab bo'lishi kerak, ko'proq erkin, deyarli tartibga solinmagan har

qanday tashqi qurilma. Shuning uchun u ancha moslashuvchan, u erda improvizatsiya uchun juda ko'p joy mavjud. Shunday qilib, o'quvchilarni tadqiqot va dizayn faoliyati qobiliyatlari orqali o'rgatirish ular tasavvurida mavjud hayotni birlashtirishga imkon beradi, yangi bilimlar bilan tajriba mavjudligi, ijodiy qobiliyatlarni maksimal darajada oshiradi . Bolalarni tomosha qildirish(sayr) bunday ishning vaqti, o'quvchilar bu ishni faqat shunchaki emas, balki amalga oshirilayotgani, aniq natijaga erishilayotganligini fikrlaydi. Ular ish jarayoni bilan qiziqishadi: kuzatadilar, tajribalar, hisob — kitoblar, natijalarni taqqoslaydi-to'g'ri xulosa chiqarishga yordam beradigan har qanday narsa kashfiyot haqida tushuncha deb bilishadi.

Qidiruv faoliyati jarayonida (o'qituvchi rahbarligida va mustaqil ravishda) bilim olish qobiliyati muammoni ijodiy hal qilish imkonini beradi, tasavvur va fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Natijada o'quvchini tadqiqot faoliyatiga jalb qilish, bu kognitiv ehtiyojning rivojlanishi hisoblanadi. Ijodiy faoliyatga bo'lgan ehtiyojni o'sishi yangi narsalarni qidirish va o'zlashtirishda mustaqil darajada bilim asosida, ya'ni umumiy ko'nikmalar shakllanadi. Bu vazifa shaxsga yo'naltirilgan pedagogika hisoblanib, uning usullaridan biri loyiha usuli hisoblanadi. Amalga oshirish uchun loyiha bir nechta qiziqarli, foydali va haqiqiy hayot bilan bog'liq vazifalarni hal qilishi kerak. O'quvchidan ularning harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyati talab qilinadi, boshqalarning sa'y-harakatlari bilan taqqoslanadi. Muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun o'quvchi kerakli bilimlarni oladi va ular yordamida muayyan ishni bajaradi.

Eksperimental natijalar va ularning muhokamasi

Loyiha o'qituvchisining namunaviy ish rejasi

1. Loyiha mavzusini aniqlang;
2. O'quvchilarning ishini tashkil etishni o'ylab ko'ring;
3. Mavzuning asosiy tushunchalarini o'ylab ko'ring;
4. Bosqichlar va baholash jadvalini aniqlang har bir bosqich bo’yicha;
5. Yakuniy ishlarni taqdim eting;
6. Yakuniy ishni baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish;

Birinchi bosqich (dizayn)

1. O'rganilayotgan mavzu haqida xabar beriladi va o'quvchilarga ushbu mavzu bo'yicha asosiy savollar taklif etiladi.
2. O'quvchilarga shaxsiy ish yoki ijodiy guruhlarga qo'shilish taklif etiladi.
3. Loyihaning bosqichlari bilan tanishish.
4. Agar haqiqiy model yaratilsa, u qanday bo'lishi mumkin, taqdimot etish (film, taqdimot, rasm, tartib va hokazo).
5. Ijodiy guruhlarga qo'shilish va kerakli narsalarni qidirish axborot yig’ish. Yakuniy ishlarni muhokama qilish.

Ikkinchi bosqich (amaliy)

1. O'qituvchi bolalar bilan doimo ishlaydi, maslahat beradi.
2. O'quvchilar rejaga muvofiq ishlashadi, mezonlarni oldindan belgilab, har bir bosqichni baholash kerak bo’ladi.

Yakuniy bosqich

Loyihani himoya qilishga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotganda, bolalar nutqi, mantiq va fikrlashdan tashqari, madaniyatini rivojlantirish iloji boricha asosli, aniq va mantiqiy bo'lishi lozim.

Tadqiqot to'g'ri tashkil etilishi bilan va loyiha faoliyati bolalar muloqot qilishni, o'z nuqtai nazarini himoya qilishni, fikrlarni eshitish va qabul qilishni o'rganadi boshqa tomondan, qiyin vaziyatda qolganda do'stning yordamini biladi. O'quvchilar o'z bilimlaridan haqiqiy foydalanishga kirishadi, qanchalik ko'p ekanini tushunishadi. ular balki hali ko'p narsani bilishmaydi va ular bilishlari kerak bo'lgan zaruratni his etadi. O'z o'rtoqlariga mas'uliyat hissi borligini, shuningdek agar ulardan biri o'z ishining bir qismini bajarmasa, keyin hamma narsada azoblanadi va kerakli natijaga erisholmaydi. Bundan tashqari, ular hayotiy muammolarni ko'rishadi, faqat bitta yechim yo'q, variantlar bo'lishi mumkin ammo bir nechta bo'lishi va bu holda bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlari namoyon bo'ladi. Taqdimotda, o'z qo'llari bilan o'rnatilgan filmni va ular o'z fikrlarini, g'oyalarini bayon qilish, ularning faoliyatini tahlil qilishni o'rganadilar.

Bolalar qanday qilib o'zlari haqida gapirishlari mumkin, bu loyiha ustida ishlanganda, vizual material va loyihaning yakuniy natijasi namoyish etiladi. Qachon o'qituvchini qo'llab-quvvatlash amalga oshirilganda ishlar tahlil qilinadi, duch kelgan qiyinchiliklar aniqlanadi, loyiha ishtirokchilarining hissasi baholanadi, aniqlanadi, loyihaning zaif tomonlari va ularni tuzatish yo'llari muhokama qilinadi. Bunday ish tadqiqot ishlarini faollashtiradi, o'quvchining faoliyatini va uni aniqlashga olib keladi. Tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishni istagan bolalar mustaqil tanlangan mavzu bo'yicha izlanadilar. Asosan o'quvchilar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar yuqori bilim va tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega, u asta sekin faollashadi axborot manbalaridan foydalanish qobiliyati ham rivojlanadi. Axir o'quvchilarning olgan bilimlari miqdori emas, balki maktabga bo'lgan munosabati muhim.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytishim mumkin, maktabdagi loyiha faoliyati so'nggi yillarda eng ijobiy tajribalardan biridir. Loyiha va tadqiqot faoliyati amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi shaxsiy rivojlanish holatini yaratishga imkon beradi. Ijodiy kuchlar, o'z taraqqiyotini ta'minlashdagi fikrlari va ularning faoliyati uslublaridir . O'quvchilarda haqiqiy ta'lim, ijodiy faoliyatga kiritilgan bo'lib, ular nafaqat yangilik, g'ayrioddiy va o'z-o'zidan kognitiv qiziqishning eng kuchli rag'batiga aylanib borayotgan qiziqishdir. Shuningdek, muammolarni aniqlashda va yuzaga keladigan qarama-qarshiliklarni hal qilishda zaruriyatni rivojlantiradi.

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APPLICATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN DEPRESSION AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Abstract: *Family relationships related to childbirth and child-rearing cause psychological stress in women who married early (at the age of 18-20), and various emotional states indicating that the woman is not yet ready for family life have not led to numerous divorces. The preparation period for motherhood in young girls, when they do not yet realize their maturity and responsibility for raising a child, leads to the development of many depressions. Pregnant women form mental representations of the fetus, and during pregnancy, the sense of belonging or the "mother-fetus" bond usually intensifies. Little is known about the psychological characteristics of mother-fetus relationships and how the mother's psychological activity affects the fetus. The levels of maternal fear and anxiety related to the childbirth process are somewhat associated with the fetal heart rate and movement activity. In addition, the relationships with people around influence the mother's mental arousal and relaxation, leading to rapid changes in the fetal neurocerebral system. These effects may be partially mediated by the fetus's response to changes in the intrauterine environment. Prenatal research offers great opportunities to understand the impact of pregnancy psychology on development and the emergence of various psychomotor disorders.*

Keywords: *mother-fetus, psychology of pregnant women, stress, psychotherapy, telepsychiatry, reflective activity.*

Traditional obstetric literature, and especially the subfield of mother-fetus medicine, describes in detail the complex interface that connects the developing fetus with the pregnant woman.

Pathophysiology of pregnancy, along with the normal psychological changes in the mother, and how these changes may affect the fetus, have traditionally been studied within the scope of developmental, psychophysiological, or psychobiological disciplines.

Stress arises in more severe situations that may negatively impact the infant, such as experiencing painful events like assault, physical abuse, car accidents, or the death of close relatives, or after enduring strong psychological strain. Such

conditions increase the risk of low birth weight in the fetus. Additionally, behaviors such as smoking and drinking increase risks for other complications.

For some women, discovering their pregnancy can be a stressful experience. They may feel a loss of control or a lack of sufficient experience to manage what they are going through. Stress can also result from unplanned pregnancy or previous negative experiences related to pregnancy, childbirth, or parenting, such as miscarriage or antenatal and prenatal infant death. Waiting for the results of antenatal tests (for example, after prolonged infertility) and coping with the physical changes of pregnancy or complications can also cause stress.

Pregnancy may bring practical difficulties such as financial hardship, moving to a new home, or changing jobs.

Research methodology in this field is based on observing the activity changes in the fetus in undisturbed, baseline conditions or after experimental manipulation of the mother's psychological state.

After fertilization, the egg and sperm form an embryo. From about the 9th week of pregnancy, it is referred to as a fetus. After fertilization, the embryo travels through the fallopian tube to the uterus over 4-5 days and attaches itself to the uterine lining rich in blood vessels. Trophoblast cells and spiral arteries of the uterus help form the placenta, which supplies the necessary nutrients through the blood and supports growth. At this stage, it is called an embryo.

The fetus is protected inside the uterus by the amniotic sac. Fetal development consists of three stages: **Germinal stage (2 to 4 weeks)** – starts from fertilization and includes implantation. **Embryonic stage (4 to 10 weeks)** – major organs and body structures form. **Fetal stage (11 weeks until birth)** – the fetus continues to grow and organs develop further.

From the 4th week, the fetal thyroid gland and thymus (lymphatic organ) begin to develop. T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes start to form. At 4.5 weeks, the heart starts beating. Brain tissue formation begins at the 5th week. By the 8th week, limbs are formed. Synapses begin developing from the 17th week. The nucleus of the fetal auditory nerve forms between weeks 7 and 9. For this reason, the fetus can potentially perceive the mother's surrounding environment and the attitudes of people around her.

By the 24th week, the sensitivity of sensory organs develops. Peripheral sensation is fully formed by the 26th week. Between weeks 12 and 16, sexual organs develop and the process of synthesizing sex hormones takes place. During this time, it is advisable to avoid hormonal medications such as Duphaston or Utrogestan.

By the 28th week, the main organ systems of the fetus are almost fully developed. The lungs become mature enough to breathe air, producing surfactant—a substance that helps with lung expansion and contraction. Babies born prematurely at this stage have a good chance of survival but may need respiratory support and monitoring for some time. By the 38th week, the respiratory system is fully ready for birth. Various factors observed during the process of placentation, such as maternal psychological stress and exposure to chemical substances, have been

found to be associated with growth defects in the placenta and alterations in placental DNA methylation.

All these stress factors have been linked to neurodevelopmental delays and congenital anomalies. It is now known that preterm births can also result from psychological stress. The normal functioning of the pregnant organism depends on her mental state. Any changes in mood or psyche directly affect the activity of fetal organs and systems.

Psychological distress, recalling emotionally painful experiences, and various negative life events lead to stress. As a result of psychological-emotional stress, pregnant women may develop hypertension, mental disorders, or adopt harmful habits. In women, especially during pregnancy and particularly in the first trimester, psychological-emotional stress can cause extremely dangerous complications. During this period, pregnancy-related illnesses (such as nausea/vomiting, reflux diseases, insomnia), whether the pregnancy is planned or unplanned, financial situations, family support, lifestyle restrictions, and feelings of lost independence are significant contributing factors.

Although mood changes may persist into the second trimester, negative feelings sometimes decrease during this period. Research shows that mental health issues (such as anxiety and depression) occur less frequently in the second trimester compared to the first and third trimesters.

Pregnancy marks the beginning of important psychological changes for the parents. It is a very complex psychological process of establishing a new parental identity. This involves significant changes and adaptations within the existing sense of self-awareness (cognitive processing). Some emotional changes (such as emotional lability, temporary low mood, fear, anxiety, ambivalence, conflict, and regression) are a result of these major changes. These symptoms are usually temporary, mild, very normal, and widespread during pregnancy. Therefore, pregnant women need reassurance. However, if symptoms are persistent, significant, and affect quality of life, additional assessment is required to exclude any mental health condition.

Pregnancy activates two main psychological reorganizations: Improvement of living conditions and social stability are key factors in preventing psychological-emotional stress.

A key aspect of human relationships is understanding the mental states of oneself and others in order to comprehend and predict behaviors. The psychological process of understanding one's own and others' mental states in relation to behavior is called mentalization. The ability to mentalize is known as reflective functioning (RF). RF is important not only for maintaining good relationships but also for regulating one's own emotions. RF relates to the ability to regulate, maintain, and experience emotions effectively.

As described by Ellen Galinsky, the journey of parenthood begins during pregnancy. The pregnant woman broadly represents the following maternal roles: Representing herself as a mother to the growing fetus. Representing the baby as a

separate individual. Acting as a co-representative parent. Acting as a representative of her own mother or grandmother.

The pregnant woman has a unique style of bonding which can influence her mental representation during the antenatal period. During pregnancy, the mother's responsibility for the baby and herself gradually develops. By the third trimester, the representation becomes more structured and integrated. This manifests as psychological and emotional support for the pregnant woman and is an important factor in overcoming prenatal depression.

If there is no support from close family members, psychotherapy plays a crucial role in helping pregnant women overcome depression and irritability. Psychotherapy can be conducted individually (one-on-one), with couples, families, groups, via telephone counseling, or online sessions. Computer-assisted therapies such as virtual reality for behavioral influence, multimedia programs for teaching cognitive techniques, and enhanced monitoring or practical application of ideas are also used.

Most forms of psychotherapy involve verbal communication. Some also use various forms of communication such as written words, art, drama, storytelling, or music. Psychotherapists traditionally include mental health professionals such as psychologists and psychiatrists; other specialists from medicine or education (family therapists, social workers, teachers, nurses, etc.) trained in specific psychotherapies; or sometimes academically or scientifically trained specialists.

Psychiatrists are primarily trained as medical doctors and can prescribe medications. Other clinical practitioners such as social workers, mental health counselors, pastoral counselors, and specialized psychiatric nurses also frequently provide psychotherapy.

Because psychotherapy often involves sensitive and deeply personal topics, therapists are expected to respect client confidentiality and are typically legally bound to do so. The importance of client confidentiality, and the limited circumstances under which it can be breached to protect the client or others, is firmly established in ethical codes of psychotherapeutic organizations. Legal protections allow breaking confidentiality, for example, if there is suspicion of ongoing domestic abuse, or if there is a direct, explicit, and imminent threat of serious physical harm to the client or others.

Therapy can help manage specific forms of diagnosed mental illness, interpersonal relationship issues, or everyday problems related to achieving personal goals. Therapy may precede or follow pharmacotherapy (e.g., after taking tranquilizers).

Telepsychiatry or telemental health refers to providing psychiatric care remotely using telecommunication technologies. It is a branch of telemedicine and can be effective for people with mental health conditions. Given that many neuroleptics and tranquilizers are contraindicated in pregnancy, treatment through psychological methods is preferable during pregnancy. However, this therapy may fail in about 33% of cases, and medication use becomes necessary.

Medications considered safe for use in pregnancy include herbal tinctures such as valerian, Tenoten, Nova-Passit tablets, Corvalol, Barbaval, and Cardiosist. Magnesium and vitamin B6 can also be used to reduce brain tissue excitability.

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THE EFFECT OF SELENIUM-CONTAINING DRUGS ON HORMONE SYNTHESIS

Annotation: *Selenium, an essential trace element, has garnered significant attention for its role in hormone synthesis, specifically in thyroid hormone metabolism and immune function. Its deficiency has been linked to various autoimmune thyroid disorders, exacerbating conditions such as hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, as outlined in recent studies that highlight the crucial relationship between selenium levels and thyroid function (Varghese C et al., 2025). Furthermore, selenium-containing drugs and their bioinorganic complexes demonstrate promising therapeutic potential in modulating hormone synthesis and action, as indicated by their multifunctional properties observed in various biochemical pathways (Kumar S et al., 2025). The intricacies of selenium metabolism necessitate a comprehensive understanding of how dietary sources and bioreductive processes translate selenium into biological activities. This exploration is essential for elucidating the mechanisms by which selenium influences hormone synthesis, thereby contributing to the management of thyroid-related disorders and improving patient health outcomes.*

Keywords: *selenium content, reproductive hormone, selenium metabolism, actors affecting thyroid.*

Selenium (Se) is an essential trace element recognized for its critical biological significance, particularly in the synthesis of important selenoproteins that play vital roles in antioxidant defense and hormone regulation. These selenoproteins, which include glutathione peroxidases and thioredoxin reductases, are crucial for cellular protection against oxidative damage and may influence thyroid function and hormone metabolism. Selenium acts as a cofactor in various biochemical processes, enhancing immune responses and modulating thyroid hormone synthesis by facilitating the conversion of thyroxine (T4) to its biologically active form, triiodothyronine (T3) (Shahidin et al., 2025). Deficiencies in selenium can lead to various health issues, including impaired immune function and altered hormone levels, underscoring its importance in maintaining hormonal balance and overall health (Alharbi HO et al., 2025). The intricate interactions between selenium and hormone synthesis illustrate the elements multifaceted role in biological

systems, necessitating further research to fully understand its therapeutic potential. The metabolic processes of selenium in the body are elegantly represented in , elucidating its pathway and significance in human physiology. The introduction of selenium-containing drugs has garnered significant attention due to their multifaceted roles in biological systems, particularly concerning hormone synthesis. Selenium, an essential trace element, plays a crucial role in metabolic pathways, including the synthesis of thyroid hormones, which are vital for regulating metabolism and growth. Notably, selenium facilitates the activity of selenoproteins, such as glutathione peroxidases, which protect thyroid cells from oxidative damage. Selenium-containing compounds have also shown promise in cancer therapy, influencing the expression of genes involved in hormone synthesis and metabolism, thus presenting potential applications in treating hormone-related cancers (Liu P et al., 2025). Furthermore, the unique properties of selenium nanoparticles, which exhibit significant antioxidative effects, indicate their therapeutic potential, particularly in modulating inflammatory responses that can disrupt hormone balance (Kumar S et al., 2025). The intricate interplay between selenium compounds and endocrine function underscores the necessity for further research in this domain, paving the way for innovative selenium-based therapeutics.

Understanding hormone synthesis in relation to selenium is crucial, given seleniums role as an essential trace element involved in various metabolic pathways, including thyroid hormone metabolism and the antioxidant defense system. As highlighted by the effects of selenium-containing drugs, their impact on hormone synthesis can provide insights into therapeutic applications for endocrine disorders and metabolic syndromes. Research has indicated that selenium facilitates the production of selenoproteins, which are integral for proper hormonal function by influencing redox processes within cells (Kumar S et al., 2025). Furthermore, the modulation of thyroid hormone activity by selenium suggests a direct relationship between selenium availability and hormone synthesis. Such interactions underscore the importance of studying seleniums multifaceted role in endocrine health, particularly as it relates to the development of interventions for diseases linked to hormone imbalances (Badalyan K et al., 2025). Selenium plays a crucial role in regulating steroid hormone synthesis, primarily through its involvement in selenoprotein production, which impacts various biochemical pathways akin to steroidogenesis. By mediating antioxidant defenses, selenium may influence the activity of steroidogenic enzymes responsible for synthesizing key hormones, including androgens and corticosteroids. This interplay underscores the significance of selenoproteins, which exert their biological functions through selenoproteins, which contain the amino acid selenocysteine "Selenium is an essential micronutrient in mammals, but is also recognized as toxic in excess. Selenium exerts its biological functions through selenoproteins, which contain the amino acid selenocysteine." (Selenium in Biology).

The interaction of selenium with hormone receptors is a critical facet of understanding how selenium-containing drugs influence hormone synthesis. Selenium, a vital trace element, is intricately linked to the functioning of the thyroid

gland, where it acts as a cofactor for the three thyroid hormone deiodinases, which “activate and then deactivate various thyroid hormones and their metabolites” "Selenium also plays a role in the functioning of the thyroid gland. It participates as a cofactor for the three thyroid hormone deiodinases. These enzymes activate and then deactivate various thyroid hormones and their metabolites." (Selenium in Biology). This catalytic activity underscores seleniums role not only in hormone activation but also in signaling pathways that regulate numerous hormonal activities. The clinical applications of selenium-containing drugs have garnered considerable attention due to their multifaceted roles in hormone synthesis, particularly regarding thyroid function. Selenium is crucial for the production of selenoproteins, which are integral to the synthesis and metabolism of thyroid hormones, highlighting its significance in endocrine health. Research indicates that selenium supplementation can ameliorate thyroid dysfunction, particularly in autoimmune conditions such as Graves disease and Hashimotos thyroiditis, where selenoenzymes contribute to antioxidant defense and modulate immune responses (Liu P et al., 2025). Furthermore, selenium has demonstrated therapeutic efficacy in cancer treatment, displaying anticancer properties that may synergistically enhance hormone receptor interactions (Kumar S et al., 2025). This pharmacological potential underscores the importance of selenium in not only bolstering hormonal health but also in extending the therapeutic repertoire for hormonal cancers. The biochemical pathways involved in seleniums action are further elucidated in , which emphasizes environmental influences on thyroid function and the relevance of selenium as a protective agent. Selenium plays a pivotal role in regulating reproductive hormone levels, serving as an essential micronutrient in reproductive health. Research indicates that both selenium deficiency and excess can significantly impact fertility, particularly in relation to sperm quality and hormonal balance. For instance, seleniums involvement in the synthesis of selenoproteins is crucial for the optimal functioning of the endocrine system, which directly influences hormone production and regulation. As noted, Abnormally high or low levels of dietary selenium can have an adverse effect on sperm quality, with a consequent lowering of fertility. This delicate balance underscores seleniums dual role as both a protective and regulatory agent in reproductive health. Moreover, the interplay between selenium intake and reproductive hormones highlights the need for further investigation into selenium-containing drugs to harness their therapeutic potential in addressing reproductive dysfunctions. The biochemical processes involved in selenium metabolism are detailed in , illustrating the intricate relationship between nutrient intake and hormone synthesis. Seleniums role in managing metabolic syndrome is increasingly recognized, particularly through its influence on hormone synthesis and antioxidant defense mechanisms. This trace element is vital for synthesizing selenoproteins, which play essential roles in regulating metabolic processes and inflammation. Research indicates that Selenium supplementation has been shown to improve insulin sensitivity and reduce markers of inflammation in individuals with metabolic syndrome. As metabolic syndrome is often characterized by insulin resistance, the antioxidant properties of selenium may

help mitigate oxidative stress associated with metabolic dysregulation. Moreover, the bioavailability and absorption of organic forms of selenium, like selenomethionine, enhance its health benefits when incorporated into functional foods, as noted in recent studies (Shahidin et al., 2025). These findings underscore the potential of selenium-containing interventions to alter the metabolic landscape, making it a promising candidate for clinical applications targeting metabolic syndrome (Terracina S et al., 2025).

While selenium-containing drugs can provide benefits for hormone synthesis, they do carry potential risks and side effects that warrant careful consideration. High doses of selenium can lead to selenosis, characterized by symptoms such as gastrointestinal distress, hair loss, and nerve damage, demonstrating the fine line between therapeutic and toxic levels. Additionally, selenium has been implicated in disrupting thyroid hormone synthesis and exacerbating autoimmune thyroid conditions, as highlighted by evidence that excessive selenium intake may disturb the intricate balance required for proper hormonal function (Si D et al., 2025). Furthermore, the oxidative stress associated with selenium metabolism can negatively impact cellular processes, particularly in organs like the thyroid (Long Y et al., 2025). The relationship between selenium and various environmental pollutants underscores the need for an integrated approach in evaluating its supplementation. Thus, understanding these risks is crucial in leveraging selenium's therapeutic potential while minimizing harm.

The relationship between selenium intake and hormone synthesis is complex, especially given the potential toxicity associated with excessive consumption of this essential micronutrient. While selenium plays a critical role in the synthesis of thyroid hormones and the function of selenoproteins, it is important to note that selenium is an essential micronutrient for animals, though it is toxic in large doses "Selenium is an essential micronutrient for animals, though it is toxic in large doses." (Selenium in biology). Exceeding the Tolerable Upper Intake Level of 400 micrograms per day can lead to selenosis, a condition characterized by gastrointestinal distress, hair loss, and neurological damage (Shahidin et al., 2025). Furthermore, environmental factors, including pollutants such as heavy metals, can exacerbate selenium toxicity by altering its metabolic pathways and interactions within the body. Overall, careful regulation of selenium intake is essential to harness its beneficial effects on hormone synthesis while mitigating the risk of toxicity.

Selenium deficiency has profound implications for hormone synthesis, particularly concerning thyroid hormones, which are critical for metabolic regulation and overall health. Low selenium levels can disrupt selenoprotein production, impairing enzymatic functions essential for deiodination processes that convert inactive thyroid hormone (T4) into its active form (T3) (Nahed F Fahmy et al., 2025). This deficiency not only reduces hormone synthesis but also exacerbates oxidative stress, leading to further thyroid dysfunction and contributing to conditions such as hypothyroidism (Kumar S et al., 2025). Additionally, seleniums role extends to supporting reproductive health, where deficiency can hinder the synthesis of estrogen and testosterone, impacting fertility (Tatiana M Motovilova et

al., 2025). Given these multifaceted effects, strategies to address selenium deficiency through supplementation or selenium-containing drugs are critical for improving hormone production and cellular function, ultimately enhancing overall hormonal balance and health (Liu P et al., 2025). The processes associated with seleniums influence on hormone synthesis are visually represented in related diagrams, such as, which outlines the metabolic pathways involved.

Selenium plays a crucial role in hormone synthesis, particularly in the production and regulation of thyroid hormones. Research indicates that selenium is integral to the activity of selenoproteins, which are essential for maintaining thyroid function and preventing oxidative stress in thyroid cells. Key findings suggest that a deficiency in selenium can impair the synthesis of thyroid hormones, leading to disorders such as hypothyroidism and autoimmune thyroiditis. Furthermore, seleniums interaction with thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) influences not only hormone production but also overall metabolic function, making its adequate intake vital for endocrine health. The image effectively illustrates the metabolic pathways related to selenium utilization in hormone synthesis, emphasizing the biochemical mechanisms through which selenium impacts thyroid function.

The exploration of selenium-containing drugs has significant implications for both future research and clinical practices, particularly in understanding hormone synthesis. Given the established role of selenium in enhancing selenoprotein production, which in turn influences hormone regulation, further investigations into dosage, form, and delivery mechanisms of selenium-based therapies are crucial . Clinical trials should aim to ascertain optimal selenium formulations that maximize therapeutic outcomes while minimizing potential toxicity. Moreover, insights into the metabolic pathways highlighted in the diagram of selenium metabolism and selenoprotein synthesis could pave the way for personalized medicine approaches, tailoring treatment based on individual metabolic profiles. Additionally, examining the interplay between selenium and environmental factors affecting thyroid health, as depicted in , may shed light on broader public health implications, indicating a necessary cross-disciplinary approach to mitigate risks associated with selenium deficiency (Malavolta M et al., 2018-11-13). Ultimately, integrating such findings could enhance the efficacy of hormonal therapies and offer new avenues for managing related disorders (Malavolta M et al., 2018-11-13).

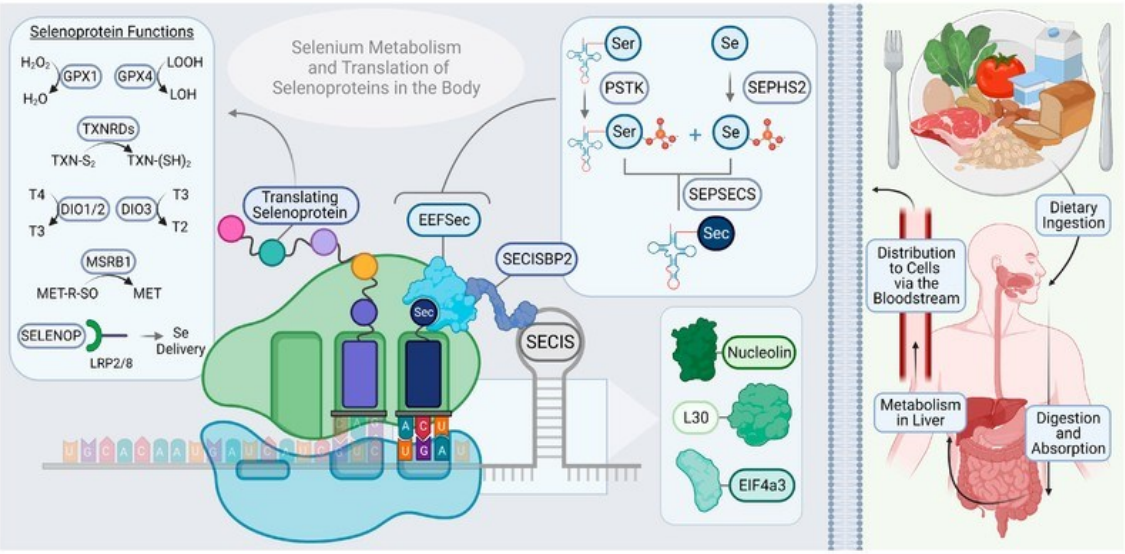


Image1. Selenium Metabolism and Selenoprotein Translation in the Human Body

In evaluating the balance of selenium use in medicine, it is essential to recognize both its therapeutic potential and the risks associated with excess intake. Selenium plays a critical role in hormone synthesis, particularly in thyroid function, where it supports the production of selenoproteins that are vital for antioxidant defense and metabolic regulation. However, the relationship between selenium supplementation and clinical outcomes remains complex. While low selenium status has been linked to various disorders, including thyroid dysfunction, excessive selenium can lead to toxicity and adverse health effects.

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TOXICOLOGY OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND DIETHYLENE GLYCOL IN COUGH SYRUPS

Abstract: *Cough syrups are widely used therapeutic agents, particularly among children. However, contamination with toxic excipients such as ethylene glycol (EG) and diethylene glycol (DEG) has led to multiple fatal outbreaks worldwide. Both compounds are inexpensive substitutes for pharmaceutical-grade solvents such as glycerin and propylene glycol, but their ingestion can result in severe metabolic acidosis, renal failure, neurological damage, and death. This article reviews the toxicology of EG and DEG in cough syrups, highlighting mechanisms of toxicity, clinical features, historical outbreaks, and strategies for prevention.*

Keywords: *Ethylene glycol; Diethylene glycol; Cough syrups; Toxicology; Pharmaceutical contamination; Mass poisoning; Pediatric safety*

Introduction

Cough syrups are among the most frequently consumed over-the-counter (OTC) medicines, especially in pediatric populations. The safety of excipients used in their formulation is essential. In recent decades, multiple incidents of poisoning have been reported due to contamination of syrups with ethylene glycol (EG) and diethylene glycol (DEG). These glycols are industrial chemicals that can be mistakenly or fraudulently used in pharmaceutical preparations as cheaper substitutes for glycerin or propylene glycol. Their toxic effects have caused mass poisoning episodes across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, resulting in significant mortality among children (O'Brien et al., 2023).

This paper provides a detailed toxicological review of EG and DEG contamination in cough syrups, examining mechanisms of toxicity, clinical presentation, and measures for prevention.

This article is based on a narrative review of scientific literature and case reports. A systematic search of PubMed, Scopus, and WHO reports from 1980 to 2024 was conducted using keywords: *"ethylene glycol," "diethylene glycol," "cough syrups," "toxicology," "mass poisoning,"* and *"drug safety."* Only peer-reviewed articles, official health organization statements, and documented case investigations were included.

- **Ethylene glycol (EG)**: A colorless, odorless, sweet-tasting liquid ($C_2H_6O_2$), commonly used in antifreeze.
- **Diethylene glycol (DEG)**: A viscous, colorless liquid ($C_4H_{10}O_3$), used as a solvent and plasticizer.

Both are miscible with water and resemble glycerin in appearance, which increases the risk of substitution in pharmaceutical products.

Mechanism of Toxicity

- **Ethylene glycol** is metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to glycolaldehyde, glycolic acid, and ultimately oxalic acid, which binds calcium to form calcium oxalate crystals, leading to metabolic acidosis, nephrotoxicity, and hypocalcemia (Jacobsen & McMartin, 1986).
- **Diethylene glycol** undergoes metabolism to diglycolic acid, which causes proximal tubular necrosis and acute renal failure (Krenzelok & Jacobsen, 1997).

Clinical Manifestations

- **Early symptoms (within 12 hours):** Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, central nervous system (CNS) depression, confusion, seizures.
- **Intermediate phase (12–24 hours):** Severe metabolic acidosis, cardiovascular dysfunction, respiratory distress.
- **Late phase (24–72 hours):** Oliguria, acute kidney injury, neurological sequelae, death.

Historical Outbreaks

1937, USA: Over 100 deaths due to DEG-contaminated sulfanilamide elixir (Geiling & Cannon, 1938).

1990s, Haiti & Nigeria: Pediatric deaths from DEG-contaminated paracetamol syrups (O'Brien et al., 2023).

2006, Panama: At least 100 deaths linked to DEG in cough syrups (Barrett et al., 2007).

2022, The Gambia, Uzbekistan, and Indonesia: WHO reported hundreds of child deaths linked to contaminated cough syrups containing EG and DEG (WHO, 2023).

Regulatory and Safety Issues

Despite existing pharmacopoeial standards, inadequate quality control, falsification of raw materials, and insufficient testing continue to contribute to contamination. WHO emphasizes strict raw material testing, supply chain traceability, and routine screening for EG/DEG as essential preventive measures.

Discussion

The toxicological profile of EG and DEG reveals high risks of systemic toxicity even at relatively small doses. Children are particularly vulnerable due to lower body weight and immature renal function. The repeated occurrence of outbreaks underscores weaknesses in pharmaceutical regulation, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Analytical methods such as gas chromatography (GC), liquid chromatography (HPLC), and infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) are recommended for routine detection of EG and DEG in excipients like glycerin. Preventive strategies include:

1. Enforcing stricter global pharmacopeial standards.
2. Implementing supplier audits and raw material authentication.
3. Increasing laboratory surveillance capacity in developing countries.

4. Raising awareness among pharmaceutical manufacturers and regulatory authorities.

Conclusion

The contamination of cough syrups with ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol remains a persistent and preventable cause of pediatric mortality worldwide. Their toxicity arises from metabolites that induce severe acidosis, renal injury, and neurological damage. Strengthening pharmaceutical regulations, enhancing quality control, and promoting global cooperation are critical to prevent further outbreaks.

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ETIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER: MODERN METHODS OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS

Abstract: *The article discusses the significance of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) in the etiology of gastric cancer. Evidence is presented that H. pylori infection plays an important role in the development of gastric cancer. The article also discusses modern methods of laboratory diagnostics for the detection of H. pylori infection, including invasive (based on endoscopic biopsy) and non-invasive tests (urine tests, stool tests, and breath tests). The advantages and disadvantages, sensitivity and specificity of these methods are analyzed. The article is devoted to strategies for reducing the risk of gastric cancer through early diagnosis and treatment of H. pylori infection.*

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori), Gastric cancer, Etiology, Laboratory diagnostics, Invasive tests, Non-invasive tests, Endoscopy, Biopsy, Urine test, Breath test, Infection.*

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OSHQOZON SARATONIDA HELICOBACTER PYLORI NING ETIOLOGIK AHAMIYATI: LABORATORIYA DIAGNOSTIKASINING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI

Annotatsiya: *oshqozon saratonining etiologiyasida Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)ning ahamiyatini o'rganadi. H. pylori infektsiyasi oshqozon saratoni rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynashi haqida dalillar keltirilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, H. pylori infektsiyasini aniqlash uchun laboratoriya diagnostikasining zamonaviy usullari, jumladan invaziv (endoskopik biopsiya asosida) va noninvaziv*

testlar (siydik, najas va nafas testlari) muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu usullarning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, sezgirligi va o'ziga xosligi tahlil qilinadi. Maqola H. pylori infektsiyasini erta tashxislash va davolash orqali oshqozon saratoni xavfini kamaytirishga e'tibor qaratadi.

Kalit so`zlar: *Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori), oshqozon saratoni, etiologiya, laboratoriya diagnostikasi invaziv testlar, noninvaziv testlar, endoskopiya, biopsiya siydik testi,nafas testi, infektsiya.*

Dolzarbligi: Oshqozon saratoni dunyo miqyosida saraton kasalliklari orasida o'lim darajasi bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Oshqozon saratonining rivojlanishida turli xil omillar rol o'ynaydi, ammo ularning eng muhimlaridan biri bu Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infektsiyasidir.Helicobacter pylori - bu odam oshqozonida yashaydigan va surunkali yallig'lanishni keltirib chiqaradigan bakteriya. Uzoq muddatli Hp infektsiyasi oshqozon shilliq qavatining atrofiyasi, metaplaziya va displaziya kabi prekursor o'zgarishlarga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa Oshqozon saratoniga olib keladi.Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) yuqumli agent bo'lib, odam organizmida kommensal, saprofit yoki patogen xususiyatlarni namoyon qilishi mumkin. Bu holat bakteriya shtammlarining genetik xilma-xilligi bilan bog'liq. Turli sharoitlarda, bir xil H. pylori shtammi ma'lum bir shaxsning genetik xususiyatlari va tashqi muhit omillari ta'siri ostida turlicha patogenlik va virulentlik darajasini ko'rsatishi mumkin. H. pylori o'n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasining 70-80%ini va me'da yarasining 50-60%ini keltirib chiqaradi. Bundan tashqari, H. pylori har yili kamida 324 mingta oshqozon saratoni holatlariga sabab bo'luvchi omil sifatida tan olingan. H. pylori infektsiyasining tarqalishi o'rtasida teskari bog'liqlik mavjudligi aniqlangan (В.А.Шкитин, 2012). 1994 yildan boshlab Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti H. pylorini kanserogen deb tasniflagan (В.В.Цуканов, 2014).

Ishning maqsadi: Oshqozon saratoni rivojlanishida Helicobacter pylorining rolini o'rganishda polimeraza zanjir reaktsiyasi (PZR) va immunoferment tahlil (IFA) usullarining qiyosiy tahlilini o'tkazish.

Materiallar va tadqiqot usullari: Ushbu kuzatuvda Respublika onkologiya ilmiy markazi poliklinikasiga murojaat qilgan MALT-limfoma tashxisi qo'yilgan 16 nafar bemor ishtirok etdi. Ushbu bemorlardan IFA tekshiruvi uchun qon namunalari va PZR tekshiruvi uchun me'da shirasi namunasi olindi. Olingan natijalar statistik usullar yordamida tahlil qilindi.

Helicobacter pylori ni aniqlashning zamonaviy laboratoriya usullari:

- Invaziv usullar (endoskopik biopsiya bilan birga):

•Gistologik tekshiruv: Biopsiya namunalarini bo'yash va mikroskop ostida Hpni aniqlash. Bu usul infektsiyani aniqlash bilan birga, oshqozon shilliq qavatidagi o'zgarishlarni ham baholash imkonini beradi.

•Ureaza testi: Biopsiya namunalarida Hp tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan ureaza fermentini aniqlashga asoslangan tezkor test.

•Polimeraza zanjir reaktsiyasi (PZR): Hp DNKsini aniqlash uchun yuqori sezuvchanlikka ega usul. Antibiotiklarga chidamlilikni aniqlash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin.

• Kultura tekshiruvi: Hpni ajratib olish va antibiotiklarga sezuvchanligini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.

•Nafas ureaza testi: Bemorni radioaktiv yoki stabil izotop bilan belgilangan ureani ichishga undash va nafasdagi karbonat angidridining izotop tarkibini o'lchashga asoslangan. Hp ureazasi ureani ammiak va karbonat angidridga parchalaydi.

• Najas antigentini aniqlash: Hp antijenlarini najasda aniqlash uchun immunologik testlar (ELISA, immunoxromatografiya).

•Serologik testlar: Qonda Hpga qarshi antitelalarni (IgG, IgA) aniqlash. Ushbu testlar o'tmishdagi yoki hozirgi infektsiyani ko'rsatishi mumkin, ammo infektsiyaning faolligini baholash uchun kamroq mos keladi.

Olingan natijalar: MALT-limfoma bilan og'rigan 16 nafar bemordan 11 nafari (68,8%) ayollar va 5 nafari (31,2%) erkaklar edi. Bemorlarning yosh taqsimoti shuni ko'rsatdiki, 50-65 yosh oralig'ida 6 nafar (37,5%) va 66-75 yosh oralig'ida 10 nafar (62,5%) bemor bor edi. PZR tekshiruvi natijalariga ko'ra, bemorlarning 92 foizida me'da shirasida H. pylori mavjudligi aniqlandi. IFA usuli yordamida qon zardobida H. pyloriga qarshi antitelalar titri 62,5% bemorlarda 2,5 XB/ml dan yuqori bo'lganligi aniqlandi. Qolgan 6 nafar (37,5%) bemorlarda esa antitelolar titri 2,49 XB/ml dan kam bo'lganligi kuzatildi.

Diagnostika usullarini solishtirish:

Gistologik tekshiruv Helicobacter pylori ni aniqlash va shilliq qavatdagi o'zgarishlarni baholash imkoniyati invaziv, namuna olish xatoligi ureaza testi invaziv,antibiotiklar yoki proton pompa ingibitorlari (PPI) ta`sirida soxta-manfiy natija berishi mumkin.PZR yuqori sezuvchanlik, antibiotiklarga chidamlilikni aniqlash imkoniyati cheklangan holda kultura tekshiruvi Helicobacter pylorini ajratib olish va antibiotiklarga sezuvchanligini aniqlash invaziv qiyin uzoq vaqt talab etadi. Nafas ureaza testi Noinvaziv, yuqori sezuvchanlik va spetsifi antibiotiklar yoki PPI ta'sirida soxta-manfiy natija berishi mumkin, qimmat najas antigentini aniqlash noinvaziv, nisbatan arzon sezuvchanligi nafas ureaza testiga qaraganda pastroq, antibiotiklar yoki PPI ta'sirida soxta-manfiy natija berishi mumkin. Serologik testlar arzon, oson bajariladi o'tmishdagi va hozirgi infektsiyani ajratib bo'lmaydi, infektsiyaning faolligini baholash uchun mos emas, soxta-musbat natijalar .

Xulosa: Tadqiqot natijalari PZR tekshiruv usuli qo'zg'atuvchini aniqlashda yuqori sezuvchanlik va spetsifiklikka ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Shu sababli, PZR usulini H. pylori infektsiyasining birlamchi diagnostikasida keng qo'llash tavsiya etiladi. Me'da shirasini PZR usuli yordamida tekshirish qondagi antitelalarni IFA usuli bilan tekshirishga nisbatan 1,5 barobar ishonchliroq ekanligi aniqlandi. Natijalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, Helicobacter pylori infektsiyasi aniqlangan 92% bemorlarda antibiotiklarga sezgirlikni aniqlash, Helicobacter pylorning oshqozon saratoni rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladigan har bir subtipi uchun maxsus antibiotiklar

qo'llashga aniqlik kiritadi. Bu davolovchi onkologlarga to'g'ri davolash rejasini tuzishga yordam beradi va davolash rejasining samaradorligini oshiradi. Ushbu izlanish kelgusi ilmiy ishlarimizning yo'nalishini belgilab beradi.Helicobacter pylor infektsiyasi oshqozon saratonining asosiy xavf omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Hpni aniqlash uchun turli xil laboratoriya usullari mavjud bo'lib, ularning har biri o'z afzalliklari va kamchiliklariga ega. Shifokorlar bemorning klinik holati va mavjud resurslarga qarab, eng mos diagnostika usulini tanlashlari kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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FEATURES OF BILIARY TRACT DISEASES IN CHILDREN WHO HAVE HAD VIRAL HEPATITIS “A”

Abstract: *Viral hepatitis A (VHA) is a common infectious disease among children, accompanied by impaired liver function. After VHA, children have an increased risk of developing biliary tract diseases (BTD), which can lead to various disorders in the digestive system. Therefore, the identification of specific clinical and laboratory signs of the development of BTD in children who have had VHA is of great importance.*

Keywords: *Biliary tract diseases, biliary dyskinesia, cholecystitis, cholangitis, dyskinesia, cholestasis, laboratory diagnostics, liver enzymes.*

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"A" VIRUSLI GEPATITNI O`TKAZGAN BOLALARDA SAFRO YO`LLARI KASALLIKLARINING O`ZIGA XOS BELGILARI

Anatatsiya : *Virusli gepatit A (VGA) bolalar orasida keng tarqalgan yuqumli kasallik bo'lib, jigar faoliyatini buzilishi bilan kechadi. VGA o'tkazgandan so'ng, bolalarda safro yo'llari kasalliklari (SYoK) rivojlanish xavfi ortadi, bu esa ovqat hazm qilish tizimida turli xil buzilishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, VGA o'tkazgan bolalarda SYoK rivojlanishining o'ziga xos klinik-laborator belgilarini aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Safro yo'llari kasalliklari, biliar disfunksiya, xolesistit,xolangit diskineziya, safro dimlanishi, laborator diagnostil ,jigar fermentlar.*

Virusli gepatit A (VGA) BJSST oldida turgan dolzarb muammolardan biri bo’lib, avvalambor, bu infektsiyaning tarqalishi bilan bog’liqdir: ya’ni 30% gacha bo’lgan rivojlangan davlatlar, rivojlanayotgan davlatlarning 100% mazkur xastalik bo’yicha giperendemik xudud hisoblanadi. Barcha o’tkir virusli gepatitlar orasida VGAning qiymati 50%ga teng, bu hamma virusli gepatitlar bilan kasallanishning

yarmini tashkil etadi. Dunyo bo'yicha har yili 1,4 mln. odam o'tkir virusli gepatit A bilan kasallanadi. Ko'pgina hollarda gepatit A to'liq tuzalib ketadi va surunkali shaklga o'tmaydi. Biroq, kam hollarda og'ir asoratlar, masalan, fulminant gepatit (jigar yetishmovchiligi) rivojlanishi mumkin.

Gepatit A virusi (HAV) - Pikornaviridae oilasiga mansub kichik RNK virusi. U tashqi muhitda, jumladan, suvda va oziq-ovqatda uzoq vaqt saqlanib qolishi mumkin.

Yuqish yo'llari:

Fekal-oral yo'l: eng keng tarqalgan yo'l bo'lib, bemor najasi bilan ifloslangan suv yoki oziq-ovqat iste'mol qilish natijasida yuqadi.

Kontakt-maishiy yo'l: shaxsiy gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik, iflos qo'llar orqali.

Jinsiy yo'l: kam hollarda, orqa jinsiy aloqa orqali.

Qon orqali: juda kam hollarda, parenteral yo'l bilan (in'eksiya orqali).

Xavf omillari:

Sanitariya-gigiena sharoitlari yomon bo'lgan hududlarda yashash.

Toza ichimlik suvi ta'minotining yo'qligi.

Shaxsiy gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik.

Gepatit A bilan kasallangan odam bilan yaqin aloqada bo'lish.

Gepatit A ga qarshi emlanmaganlik.

Klinik ko'rinish:

Kasallikning inkubatsion davri (virus organizmga kirgandan kasallik belgilari paydo bo'lgunga qadar) o'rtacha 15-50 kun davom etadi. Kasallik belgilari yengildan og'irgacha bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'p hollarda, ayniqsa bolalarda, kasallik simptomsiz kechadi.

Holsizlik va charchoq.

Ishtaha yo'qolishi.

Ko'ngil aynishi va qayt qilish.

Qorinning yuqori o'ng qismida og'riq.

Siydikning to'q rangga kirishi (pivo rangida).

Najasning rangsizlanishi (gil rangida).

Teri va ko'z oqining sarg'ayishi (sariqlik).

Tana haroratining ko'tarilishi (kamdan-kam hollarda).

Qichishish (kamdan-kam hollarda).

Diagnostika:

Anamnez (kasallik tarixi) va klinik belgilarga asoslanadi.

Qon tekshiruvlari:

Jigar fermentlari (ALT, AST) darajasining oshishi.

Bilirubin darajasining oshishi.

Gepatit A virusiga qarshi antitanachalar (IgM anti-HAV) aniqlanishi.

Davolash simptomatik bo'lib, organizmni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan.

Dam olish va to'g'ri ovqatlanish (yog'li ovqatlardan saqlanish).

Ko'p suyuqlik ichish.

Jigar uchun zararli moddalardan (alkogol, dorilar) saqlanish.

Og'ir hollarda shifoxonada davolanish.

Oldini olish: Emlash: Gepatit A ga qarshi emlash kasallikdan himoya qilishning eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Shaxsiy gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilish: Qo'llarni tez-tez sovun bilan yuvish, ayniqsa ovqatdan oldin va hojatxonadan keyin.

Toza ichimlik suvi iste'mol qilish: Faqatgina tozalangan yoki qaynatilgan suv ichish.

Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yaxshilab yuvish: Mevalar va sabzavotlarni iste'mol qilishdan oldin yaxshilab yuvish.

Sanitariya-gigiena sharoitlarini yaxshilash: Kanalizatsiya tizimini yaxshilash va chiqindilarni to'g'ri utilizatsiya qilish.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: «A» virusli gepatit o'tkazgan rekonvalestsent bolalarda biliar tizim o'zgarishlariga xos klinik-laborator belgilarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini rekonvalestsentsiya muddatlariga mos ravishda o'rganish

Tadqiqot usullari: klinik, biokimyoviy, serologik, instrumental (o't yo'llari ulьtratovush tekshiruvi), statistik

Natijalar tahlili: Tadqiqotimizdagi rekonvalestsent bolalarning o't suyuqligi Respublika ixtisoslashtirilgan terapiya va tibbiy reabilitatsiya ilmiy-amaliy tibbiyot markazida duodenal zondlash orqali ajratib olindi. Kuzatuv ostiga asosiy guruh sifatida 32 nafar rVGA biliar tizimida (BT) o'zgarishlari bo'lgan rekonvalestsent bolalar, nazorat guruhi sifatida esa biliar tizimida o'zgarishlari bo'lmagan 20 nafar rVGA rekonvalestsent 8-14 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar olindi va 3 ta ko'rik (1 oy, 1-3 oy, 3-6 oy) muddatlarida ko'rikdan o'tkazildi.

Tekshiruv natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, BT o'zgarishlari bo'lgan rVGA bolalarda 1-ko'rikda og'iz qurishi va achchiq ta'm sezish, holsizlik, gepatomegaliya va o'ng qovurg'a ostida og'riq (78,3%; 65%; 78,3% va 45% mos ravishda) belgilari nazorat guruhidagi bolalarga nisbatan ko'proq foizlarda kuzatildi. 2-ko'rikda esa holsizlik va gepatomegaliya belgilari (46,6% va 40%) boshqa belgilarga nisbatan yuqori foizlarda saqlanib qoldi. Nazorat guruhidagi bolalarda esa yuqorida keltirilgan belgilar umuman aniqlanmadi. 3-ko'rik vaqtida asosiy guruhdagi bolalarda nazorat guruhidagi bolalarga nisbatan og'iz qurishi va achchiq ta'm sezish, holsizlik va o'ng qovurg'a ostida og'riq (5%; 30% va 15% mos ravishda) belgilari saqlanib qolgan, nazorat guruhida esa hech qanday belgilar kuzatilmadi. Asosiy va nazorat guruhidagi bolalarda yuqoridagi klinik belgilarning uchrash darajasidagi farq statistik jihatdan ishonchli bo'ldi.

O't suyuqligi biokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash uchun o't suyuqligini kalit komponentlaridan bilirubin, xolesterin va o't kislotalari (O'K), xolatoxolesterinli koeffitsienti (XXK) bilan tekshirildi. 32 nafar rVGA asosiy guruh bolalarda nazorat guruhidagi bolalarga nisbatan bilirubinning 2 barobarga ($R<0,05$), o't kislotalarining 68% kamayishi, xolesterinning 30% gacha oshishi, XXK ning esa 2 barobar kamayishi aniqlandi. Bundan tashqari, asosiy guruh bolalarida nazorat guruhi bolalariga nisbatan o't suyuqligi tarkibida yaqqol o'zgarishlar bo'lishi kuzatildi ($R<0,05$).

Rekonvalestsent VGA bolalarning o't suyuqligi tarkibidagi o't kislotalari, ya'ni kon'yugirlangan taurin va glitsin xolat kislotalarining 2 barobarga oshishi va

kon’yugirlangan deoksi- va xenodeoksixolat kislotalarining 3 barobarga kamayganligi aniqlandi. Sog’lom bolalarda xolat- va deoksixolat kislotalar (dezoksi- va xenodezoksixolat kislota) 1:2,2, rVGA bolalarda 1:0,84 nisbatda bo’lishi aniqlandi, ya’ni gidrofob xolat kislotalarning ko’payganligi kuzatildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari pediatriya amaliyotida VGA o'tkazgan bolalarda SYoK ni erta tashxislash va davolashda qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bu esa, bolalarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga va asoratlarni oldini olishga yordam beradi.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijasida VGA o'tkazgan bolalarda SYoK rivojlanishining o'ziga xos klinik-laborator belgilari aniqlanadi. Olingan ma'lumotlar asosida VGA o'tkazgan bolalarda SYoK ni erta aniqlash va adekvat davolash strategiyasini ishlab chiqish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Amaliy ahamiyati:

Tadqiqot natijalari pediatriya amaliyotida VGA o'tkazgan bolalarda SYoK ni erta tashxislash va davolashda qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bu esa, bolalarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga va asoratlarni oldini olishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa: rVGA biliar tizimida o’zgarishlari bo’lgan bolalarda rVGA biliar tizimida o’zgarishlari bo’lmagan bolalarga nisbatan rekonvalestsentsiya davri cho’zilgan rekonvalestsentsiya muddatlarida kechishi hamda bilirubin, o’t kislotalari, XXK ning kamayishi va xolesterinning ko’payishi bilan namoyon bo’ldi.virusli gepatit A (VGA) - bu jigarning o'tkir yuqumli kasalligi bo'lib, gepatit A virusi (HAV) tomonidan qo'zg'atiladi. Kasallik fekal-oral yo'l bilan yuqadi, ya'ni bemor najasi bilan ifloslangan suv yoki oziq-ovqat orqali sog'lom odamga o'tadi.

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ANTIMATERIYA: FIZIKANING SIRLI SOHASI

Annotatsiya: *Antimateriya — bu fizikadagi eng hayratomuz va sirlarga boy sohalardan biridir. Har bir oddiy zarracha o‘zining zaryadi teskari bo‘lgan “aks zarrasi”ga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada antimateriyaning kashf qilinishi, fizik xossalari, mavjudlik sabablari va koinotdagi roli haqida ilmiy-ommabop tarzda fikr yuritiladi. Shuningdek, antimateriyaning amaliy imkoniyatlari va kelajakdagi tadqiqot yo‘nalishlariga ham to‘xtalib o‘tiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *antimateriya, zarracha fizikasi, annigilyatsiya, pozitron, CERN, koinot*

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ANTIMATTERY: THE MYSTERIOUS FIELD OF PHYSICS

Abstract: *Antimatter is one of the most fascinating and mysterious areas of physics. Every ordinary particle can have an “antiparticle” with the opposite charge. This article discusses the discovery of antimatter, its physical properties, reasons for its existence, and its role in the universe in a popular scientific way. It also discusses the practical possibilities of antimatter and future research directions.*

Keywords*: antimatter, particle physics, annihilation, positron, CERN, universe*

Fizikada har bir zarrachaga qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan **antizarra** mavjud. Masalan, elektronning antimoddasi **pozitron**, u elektron bilan bir xil massasiga, lekin qarama-qarshi zaryadga ega. Shuningdek, proton — antiprotonga, neytron — antineytronga ega bo‘ladi. Ushbu zarralar modda va antimoddaning bir-biriga to‘g‘ri keluvchi juftliklari bo‘lib, ular uchrashganda **annigilyatsiya**, ya’ni o‘zaro yo‘q bo‘lish jarayoni sodir bo‘ladi. Bunda katta miqdorda toza energiya ajraladi.

1930-yillardan boshlab kosmik nurlanish va tezlatgichlar yordamida pozitron, antiproton va boshqa antizarralar aniqlanib, Dirak nazariyasining to‘g‘riligi tasdiqlandi. 1955-yilda Emilio Segre va Oven Chembrlen ilk bor **antiproton**ni kashf qildi; 1995-yilda esa CERN mutaxassislari bir necha **antivodorod** atomlarini sintez qila oldilar. Buning uchun ular protonlar va elektronlarni ulkan elektromagnit “tutqich” — Penning tuzog‘ida tezlashtirib, so‘ng ularni qarama-qarshi zaryadli antizarralar bilan to‘qnash tushirdilar.

Shu tariqa XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida zarracha fizikasi “antimateriya laboratoriyalari” davriga kirdi. Biroq bu usullar juda energiya-sarfi katta va antizarralar soni sekundiga milliardlab hosil bo‘ladigan oddiy zarrachalarga nisbatan nihoyatda kam: masalan, CERN’ning AEgIS yoki ALPHA eksperimentlarida bir sekundda o’nlab yoki yuzlab antiatomlargina “tutib qolinadi”.

Shu global fonni hisobga olsak, hozirgi koinot nega shuncha kambag‘al antimateriyaga egaligini tushuntirish zarur. **Barion asimmetriyasi** deb ataluvchi bu muammo zamonaviy kosmologiyaning uzilgan zanjiri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Antimateriyaning kashf qilinishi. Antimateriyaning mavjudligi haqida birinchi marta **Pol Dirak** 1928-yilda nazariy jihatdan bashorat bergan. 1932-yilda amerikalik fizik **Karl Anderson** kosmik nurlanishni o‘rganar ekan, pozitronni aniqladi — bu elektronning antimoddasi bo‘lib, tarixda birinchi aniqlangan antizarra bo‘ldi.

Bugungi kunda laboratoriyalarda (ayniqsa, **CERN**, **Fermilab**, **SLAC**) antimoddalar sun’iy ravishda hosil qilinmoqda. Ammo bu juda murakkab va qimmat jarayondir.

Antimateriyaning fizik xossalari. Antimateriya o‘zining zaryadi tashqari barcha xossalarga ko‘ra oddiy moddaga o‘xshaydi:

- **Massasi** – bir xil
- **Spin** – bir xil
- **Hayot davomiyligi** – barqaror sharoitda o‘xshash

Ammo ular bir-biri bilan uchrashganda **yo‘q bo‘lishi** – eng muhim farq. Shu sababli, antimateriyani saqlash uchun maxsus sharoit kerak (masalan, vakuumda va elektromagnit tutqichlarda).

Koinotda antimateriya qayerda? Katta portlash nazariyasiga ko‘ra, koinot yaralgan ilk lahzalarda materiya va antimateriya **bir xil miqdorda** hosil bo‘lgan bo‘lishi kerak. Lekin hozirgi koinot tarkibida deyarli **faqat materiya** mavjud. Bu sirli muammo **barion asimmetriyasi** deb ataladi.

Hozirgi zamon fiziklari bu sirni tushuntirish uchun bir necha gipotezalarni ilgari surishgan:

- **CP simmetriya buzilishi**
- **Leptogenez va barionogenez nazariyalari**
- **Inflyatsiya davrida kvant fluktuatsiyalar**

Ammo bu gipotezalar hali to‘liq isbotlanmagan.

Antimateriyaning amaliy imkoniyatlari.Antimateriya nazariy jihatdan quyidagi sohalarda katta imkoniyatlarga ega:

1. Tibbiyotda – ayniqsa PET (pozitron emissiya tomografiyasi) texnologiyasida. Bu texnika organizmdagi o‘sma va kasallik o‘choqlarini aniqlashda qo‘llaniladi.

2. Energetika – annigilyatsiya natijasida yuzaga keladigan energiya yadro sintezi yoki bo‘linishdan ko‘ra yuqoriroq. Nazariy jihatdan 1 gramm antimateriya ≈ 42 kilotonna trotilga teng energiya chiqaradi. Ammo hozircha bu faqat nazariya.

3. Kosmik parvozlar – kelajakda eng samarali dvigatellar aynan antimateriya asosida ishlashi mumkin.

Antimateriya borasidagi ilmiy qarashlar va tajriba natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, u fundamental zarrachalar fizikasi va koinot evolyutsiyasini tushunishda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Antimateriyaning mavjudligi nazariy jihatdan isbotlangan, laboratoriyalarda antizarralar va hatto antiatomlar sintez qilinmoqda. Biroq bu hodisa koinot miqyosida qaralganda muhim savollarni yuzaga chiqaradi: **Nega koinotda antimateriya yo‘q? Nima sababdan materiya ustunlik qilmoqda?**

Ushbu muammo “**barion asimmetriyasi**” deb ataladi. Zamonaviy fizikadagi asosiy gipotezalardan biri bu – **CP simmetriyasining buzilishi**dir. Ya’ni, modda va antimoddaga nisbatan fizik qonunlar to‘liq simmetrik emas. Bu buzilish tajribaviy jihatdan mezonlar (K-mezonlar, B-mezonlar) bilan o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlarda aniqlangan bo‘lsa-da, mavjud buzilish darajasi koinotdagi asimmetriya darajasini tushuntirish uchun yetarli emas.

Yana bir muhim gipoteza — **leptogenez** va **barionogenez** nazariyalari. Unga ko‘ra, katta portlashdan so‘ng, neytrinolar asimmetriyasi shakllanib, bu barionlarning ustun kelishiga olib kelgan. Bu gipoteza ayniqsa og‘ir steril neytrinolar mavjud bo‘lishi ehtimoli bilan bog‘liq. DUNE, LHCb kabi loyihalar ushbu ehtimolni isbotlashga urinmoqda.

Shuningdek, **kosmik detektorlar** (masalan, AMS-02, FERMI-LAT) orqali koinotda antimateriya izlanmoqda. Agar yulduzlar, galaktikalar yoki tumanliklar antimateriyadan tashkil topgan bo‘lsa, ularning yaqinidagi modda bilan to‘qnashuvi natijasida gamma-nurlanish kuchli ajralishi kerak edi. Ammo bunday nurlanish hozirgacha kuzatilmagan.

Muhokamadan chiqadigan eng asosiy xulosa shuki, antimateriya nazariy va eksperimental jihatdan isbotlangan bo‘lsa-da, uning koinotdagi amaliy mavjudligi hozircha tasdiqlanmagan. Shu sababli ilm-fanda antimateriya mavzusi hali ham **ochiq, tadqiqotga boy va sirli soha** bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Kelajakdagi fizik tadqiqotlar, ayniqsa kvant simmetriyalar, yangi zarrachalar kashfiyoti, hamda kosmik miqyosdagi kuzatuvlar orqali bu sirni ochish mumkin bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, antimateriyaning energiya manbai sifatidagi imkoniyatlarini real hayotga tadbiq etish uchun undan arzon, barqaror va xavfsiz foydalanish yo‘llari ustida ish olib borilmoqda.

Antimateriya — bu fizikaning eng sirli va istiqbolli yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Uning tabiati, koinotdagi roli va foydalanish imkoniyatlari hali to‘liq o‘rganilmagan. Zamonaviy fiziklar bu sohaga oid savollarga javob topish uchun zarracha tezlatgichlar, yuqori aniqlikdagi detektorlar va yangi nazariyalarni ishlab chiqmoqdalar.

Agar insoniyat kelajakda antimateriyani boshqara olsa, bu nafaqat fizika, balki energetika, tibbiyot va kosmik tadqiqotlarda inqilobiy o‘zgarishlarga sabab bo‘ladi. Ammo hozircha antimateriya — **fizikaning sirli sohasi** bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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KORXONALARDA BIZNES JARAYONLARINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada korxonalarda biznes jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish haqida tushuncha, raqamlashtirishda axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining tutgan o'rni va bu borada jahon olimlarining qarashlari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada raqamlashtirishning biznes sohasiga oid afzalliklari o'z aksini topgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Raqamlashtirish, texnologiyalar, samaradorlik, biznes jarayonlari.*

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DIGITALIZATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the concept of digitalization of business processes in enterprises, the role of information and communication technologies in digitalization, and the views of world scientists on this topic. The article reflects the advantages of digitalization in the business sphere.*

Keywords: *Digitalization, technologies, efficiency, business processes.*

Bugungi bozor iqtisodiyoti muhitida raqobat juda kuchayib bormoqda. Bunday vaziyatlarda har qanday korxona o‘zining biznes faoliyatidagi biznes jarayonlarini aniq va samarali tuzgan bo‘lishi kerak. Agar biznes jarayonlari aniq va samarali tuzilmasa, bozor muhitining o‘zi o‘sha korxonani chetga surib chiqarib qo‘yadi. Korxonalarni boshqarishda samaradorlikni oshirish uchun ko‘plab vositalar mavjud, ammo, bugungi kunda ehtimol, eng asosiysi bu raqamlashtirishdir.

Zamonaviy korxonalar hozirgi kunda yuqori murakkablik, aniqsizlik va atrof-muhitning dinamik o‘zgarib borayotgan sharoitlarida faoliyat ko‘rsatishiga to‘g‘ri kelmoqda. Turli xildagi axborotlar hajmining ortib borishi, boshqaruv masalalarining murakkablashuvi, katta miqdordagi ichki va tashqi omillarning hisobini yuritish kerakligi qarorlarni qabul qilish jaraènlarida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalari (AKT) va iqtisodiy-matematik modellardan keng foydalanishni talab qilmoqda.

Axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlanishi va takomillashishi va ularni buxgalteriya hisobi jarayoniga joriy etilishi buxgalteriya hisobida biznes

jarayonlarini ham o‘z ichiga olgan yakuniy biznes jarayonlarini ishlab chiqish vazifasini qo‘ydi. Buxgalteriya hisobini yanada takomillashtirish nafaqat iqtisodiy faoliyat bo‘yicha ma'lumotlarni hujjatlarda qayd etishning an'anaviy usullariga, balki prognoz hisobotini shakllantirishga, buxgalteriya hisobi funksiyalarini moliyaviy boshqaruvning turli funksiyalari bilan o‘zaro bog‘lash vositalariga asoslanishi kerak. Bunday imkoniyatga faqat moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlarini (MHXS) tan olish va unga muvofiq holda hisobotlar tuzish va ularga muvofiq biznes jarayonlarini tashkil etish orqali erishish mumkin.

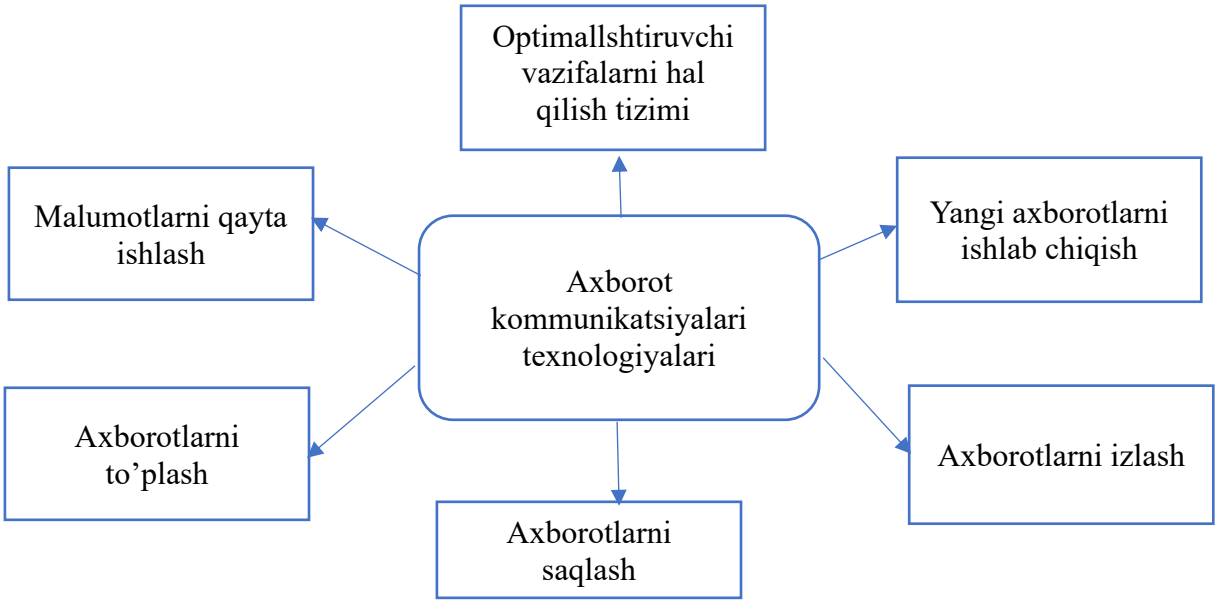
Shuningdek, xalqaro kompaniyalar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan hujjatlar hamda ilg‘or vositalar va tajribalardan foydalangan holda korxona biznes jarayonlarini tashkil etish dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi. Bu borada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” PQ-4611 sonli qarorining qabul qilinishi kompaniyalar boshqaruv tizimlarida ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar va instrumentlardan foydalanishni ko‘zda tutadi. Bugungi kunda global iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlarning asosiy harakatlantiruvchisi raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishdir. Maqolaning maqsadi kashf etilgan axborot texnologiyalarining raqamli iqtisodiyotdagi boshqaruv jarayoni va korxonalar faoliyatining o‘zgarishiga ta'sirini o‘rganishdir. Zamonaviy muammolarga javoban boshqaruv funksiyalari o‘zgarishiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Hozirgi sharoitda iqtisodiyotni boshqarish va boshqaruvni raqamlashtirish bilan bog‘liq muammolar barcha darajalarda juda dolzarbdir. Raqamli transformasiyalar nafaqat tashkilotlar, balki davlat organlari faoliyatiga ham jiddiy ta'sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Raqamlashtirish tashkilot natijadorligi va samaradorligini oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lib, ayrim tarmoqlarda u tashkilot mahsuloti va ishlab chiqarish strategiyasining asosiga aylanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar ta'siri ostida butunlay yangi biznes modellar, ishlab chiqarish zanjirlari shakllanadi, yangi mahsulotlar va innovasiyalar paydo bo‘ladi. Samarali biznes-jarayonlarning shakllanishiga ularning turli xil mezonlarga muvofiq amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri tasnifi yordam beradi, lekin ko‘pincha asosiy va yordamshi biznes jarayonlar ajralib turadi. Bundan tashqari, rivojlanish va takomillashtirish jarayonlari ajralib turadi. Korxona buxgalteriya hisobini takomillashtirish maqsadida ishlab chiqarish hisobini biznes jarayonlarini quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiq:

- rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish;
- operasion faoliyat;
- hisobotlarni tuzish va taqdim etish;
- qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

Buxgalteriya hisobi jarayonlarining rasmiylashtirilishi va batafsil tavsifi ularni boshqarishga imkon beradi

Biznesda axborot kommunikasiya texnologiyalarining quyidagicha funksiyalari mavjud



Korxonalarda ma'lumotlarni taqsimlash axborotlarga ehtiyoji bor periferiyadagi ish joyining elektron hujjatlariga va ma'lumotlar bazasiga kirish hamda boshqarish imkonini beradi. Dasturiy ta'minotni taqsimlash markazlashtirilgan dasturiy vositalardan bir vaqtning o‘zida foydalanish imkoniyati ni beradi. Hozirgi paytda biznesni AKT asosi da takomillashtirishning maqsad ko‘plab yo‘nalishlari mavjud. Jumladan:

- BPR (Business process reengineering)– biznes-jarayonlarni qayta optimal tashkil qilish;
- TQM (Total quality management) – si fatni umumiy boshqarish;
- ISO (International Organization for Standardization) - xalqaro sifatga mos kel gan sifatni boshqarish tizimi.

Biznesni raqamlashtirish – bu boshqaruv, sotish, marketing, mijozlarga xizmat ko‘rsatish va boshqalar bilan bog‘liq muayyan vazifalar yoki jarayonlarni avtomatik ravishda bajarishga imkon beruvchi maxsus dasturiy ta'minot yoki texnologiyani joriy etish jarayoni. Bu ishchilarning samaradorligini oshirish, qo‘l mehnatini yo‘qotish orqali xodimlar xarajatlarini kamaytirish, sifat va mijozlar ehtiyojini tezroq qondirish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini boshqarish va osonlik bilan boshqarishga yordam beradi. Hozirda avtomatlashtirish quyidagi biznes jarayonlarida o‘z ta'sirini ko‘rsatdi:

Xodimlarni boshqarish: xodimlarni hisobga olish, ish haqi, ichki hujjat aylanishi – bu zamonaviy avtomatlashtirish tizimlari hal qiladigan vazifalarning faqat bir qismidir. Masalan, ayni davrga kelib aksariyat korxonalarda 1C IPB (Ish haqi va personalni boshqarish) dasturidan foydalanib, ish haqini hisoblash va kadrlar siyosatini avtomatlashtirish mumkin.

Marketing: mijozlarga xatlarni avtomatik yuborish va reklama vositalarining samaradorligini tahlil qilish (masalan, Google Analitika saytlar va ilovalardan

ma'lumotlarni to‘playdi, reklama uchun foydali ma'lumotlar bilan hisobotlarni tuzadi).

Sotish: Bozor sotishni boshqarish uchun ko‘plab variantlarni taklif qiladi. Zamonaviy CRM1 tizimlari mijozlar oqimini kuzatish, barcha o‘zaro aloqalarni qayd etish, tranzaksiyalarni kuzatish va ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, biznes jarayonlarini qisqa vaqt ichida avtomatlashtirish yoki to‘liq raqamlashtirish mumkin emas. Ammo bu masalaga jiddiy yondashilsa va vaqt ajratilsa, albatta natija samaraliroq bo‘ladi. Raqamlashtirish biznesni yuritishga, resurslarni optimallashtirishga, xodimlarning yukini kamaytirishga, boshqaruv va topshiriqlarning bajarilishi ustidan nazoratni osonlashtirishga va xatolarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

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AGROSANOAT MAJMUASIDA MODDIY BOYLIKLAR NOMUTANOSIBLIGI VA UNI BARTARAF ETISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya *– Ushbu maqolada narxlar nomutanosibligi barqaror rivojlanishga to'sqinlik qiluvchi muhim omillardan biri sifatida muhokama qilinadi. Shu sababli, agro-sanoat kompleksini rivojlantirishda narxning ahamiyati, narxlar nomutanosibligiga olib keluvchi omillar o'rganilgan va paritet narxlarni shakllantirish yo'llari asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar *– Narx, narx shakllanishi, narxlar nomutanosibligi, paritet narx, tannarx, ulgurji narx, xarid narxi.*

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VALUES DISPARITY IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRY COMPLEX AND WAYS OF ITS ELIMINATION

Abstract - *This article discusses the price disparity is one of the important factors preventing sustainable development. For this reason, the importance of the price in the development of the agro-industrial complex, the factors causing the disparity of prices have been studied and the ways of forming parity prices have been substantiated.*

Keywords - *Price, Price Formation, Price Disparity, Parity Price, Cost, Wholesale Price, Purchase Price.*

I. Introduction

The optimal ratio of the level of prices between different enterprises of the agro-industrial complex is the main criterion for the effective operation of the agricultural sector.

World practice has shown that the prices of the means of production produced in industrial enterprises and the tariffs for services are growing several times faster than the prices on the market of agricultural products.

The problem of price disparity in the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan is gaining special relevance. The most important element in the development of the economy of any country is the prices. The state can use prices as an economic tool to stimulate the development of priority sectors and production, or slow down the production of products that require a large amount of material costs and labor under unfavorable conditions.

Assessments determine the level of profitability of individual departments and sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the development of their mutual production relations on a beneficial basis, the conditions of development, and the level of material incentives for workers and employees.

II. Literature review

The following scholars have considered values disparity in the agro-industry complex and ways of its elimination in their research: Dobrynin V.A. [1], Kayumov F.K. [2], [3], [4], Minakov I. A., Kulikov N. I., Sokolov O. V. [5], Murtazayev O., Ahrorov F.B. [6], Petrenko I.Ya., Chuzhinov P.I. [7], Sidorov V.A., Kuznetsova E.L., Bolik A.V. [8], Tangirov A.E., Nurmanov Sh.Kh. [9].

III. Research methodology

The methodological basis of the research was formed as a result of the study of theoretical and practical information, legislation and other legal documents, literary sources and publications. The research is based on the connections between theory and practice, but also made extensive use of methods such as analysis, comparison, and synthesis.

IV. Analysis and results

The mechanism of setting prices for the products of agro-industrial complex enterprises and tariffs for the services provided is of great importance for scientific research. First of all, the main attention is focused on establishing the equivalent inter-sectoral exchange of agricultural and livestock products, objective economic factors in determining the basic level of purchase prices, and full consideration of product quality in the prices. As a result of this, there is a need to develop a strategy for forming an effective price for agricultural industries.

At the same time, many managers of agricultural enterprises do not have enough experience in developing a balanced price policy, which is one of the reasons for the price disparity.

Currently, the main method of determining the price in the country's economy is the market method. It is known that the market price is a complex of many indicators, such as costs, solvent demand, free competition, the level of government regulation of the economy, the degree of monopolization of industries and others. In fact, in current conditions, this method is not used to determine the price of most agricultural products, because the percentage of products sold at a loss is high in the composition of sold products.

In our country, the real market price for agricultural products is formed in the conditions of low demand of the population, lack of cultured market for selling products, active influence of various intermediaries, monopoly of processing enterprises.

Thus, market prices, based on their classical essence, are not actually used in the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex of our country.

In the current situation, the implementation of market prices without serious support from the state leads to the fact that agricultural producers work at a complete loss, because the supply prices formed on the basis of the interests of agricultural enterprises significantly exceed the demand prices in the free market.

The optimal ratio of the level of prices between different enterprises of the agro-industrial complex is the main tool for the effective operation of the country's agricultural network.

The disparity in the prices of industrial and agricultural products hinders the rapid economic development of agricultural producers. Grade disparity manifests itself in two forms:

- prices of goods and services delivered to agricultural enterprises are set higher than costs;

- setting purchase prices for agricultural products below the cost recovery level. At the same time, a number of economists deny the inequality of prices, saying that the ratio of prices will be formed anew with the transition to market relations.

There are imbalances in the development of the components of the country's agro-industrial complex. For example, there is a disparity in the prices of agricultural and industrial products. World practice shows that prices on the market of agricultural products grow at a slower rate than prices of goods of industrial enterprises, production and technical, transport and construction services, which causes price disparity.

This negative phenomenon of market relations should be under state control. In such a situation, the state should regulate prices, taking into account the interests of both consumers and producers . State regulation of grades should be based on the concept of parity.

The state has to bear a disproportionate share of the costs associated with the development of the agro-industrial complex, which plays an important role in the country's economic development. To this are added the negative aspects of the market economy, in particular, disproportionate incomes of different strata of the population, high levels of inflation and unemployment, etc.

The problem of price disparity is mainly related to the agricultural enterprises themselves, most of them do not study the market situation and wait for what will happen. Many agricultural producers use the cost of production as the main method of forming prices and set prices, taking into account the expected increase in the prices of energy resources, agricultural machinery, seeds, feed.

At the same time, processing enterprises and large wholesale organizations have a strong influence on the formation and level of prices of products of the agro-industrial complex based on their benefits. The role of state structures in price formation (except for grain and cotton) is minimal. In such a situation, very few enterprises use the level of profitability necessary to form prices for their products.

In most cases, transactions for the sale and purchase of agricultural products are random in nature, which is associated with high transaction costs for finding partners, executing contracts and learning marketing information. At the same time, there are a number of reasons for the emergence of price disparity that do not depend directly on agricultural producers. The main reason is explained by low purchase prices, few buyers of agricultural products, i.e. competitors. As a result, refiners set purchase prices in a monopolistic manner.

The main reason for this situation is the current legislation. According to it, prices for the products of the agro-industrial complex are determined based on the state of the local market. Despite the fact that the methods of determining market prices have been successfully mastered and used by agricultural enterprises, contracts for the sale and purchase of products are concluded directly by independent intermediaries. This results in many agricultural enterprises being under the influence of a local monopolist.

All this leads to the fact that the current system of formation of prices for the products of rural producers in the region is officially based on the market. In practice, the formation of prices is mainly based on the interests of buyers , and the interests of rural producers are not taken into account.

Agricultural enterprises operating in the free food market of the region do not have the opportunity to compete with suppliers of imported products and with products brought from other regions with favorable production conditions, due to the fact that the prices of the offer, calculated taking into account the average production costs of the region, and the norm is that they use the rate of return.

Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to improve the channels of sale of agricultural products at the state level, which is also an effective way to reduce the price disparity. Otherwise, the system of channels for selling agricultural products will remain the weakest link of the agro-industrial complex. In addition, the inefficiency of sales channels leads to significant losses of agricultural products during the preparation, transportation, processing and storage of products, and is further increased by the seasonality of product delivery and supply of raw materials.

To increase the efficiency of the sales channels of the agro-industrial complex, the following principles, which are successfully used in world practice, can be used:

- integration of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for the purpose of establishing a closed trade cycle. This in turn reduces the number of intermediaries;
- through the active development of forms of wholesale trade of agricultural products, it is possible to significantly reduce the influence of monopoly on the level of prices in the sector;
- use of the practice of state orders;
- improvement of methods of integration of agro-industrial complexes as a mechanism of internal market regulation and their active use.

In the agro-industrial complex, it will be possible to achieve the efficiency of the directions emphasized on reducing the disparity in prices only if the domestic food market is separated from foreign markets. In our opinion, the existing production relations between the sectors of the agro-industrial complex and their interaction with the state do not allow for the stable and dynamic development of production forces.

The price mechanism in the system of economic relations in the market of the agro-industrial complex needs radical improvement. First of all, it is necessary to ensure price parity both in the ratio and dynamics of the purchase prices of

agricultural products and the wholesale prices of the means of production produced by industrial enterprises.

V. Conclusion/recommendations

In conclusion, any increase in the wholesale prices of products of agricultural enterprises should be fully compensated by the increase in purchase prices of these products. As for the retail prices of the socially important products of the agro-industrial complex, they may be lower than the purchase prices, and the difference in the middle should be covered by the state or local budgets.

It is also necessary to simplify the terms of foreign trade for state agricultural producers and their penetration into foreign markets.

In order to eliminate the price disparity in the country's agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to take the following measures on the scale of the republic and its regions:

- to create a modern material and technical base of the republic's agro-industrial complex and to form the infrastructure of the agricultural market;

- development of effective methods to prevent imported agricultural products from entering the republican market at dumping prices;

- determining the maximum level of prices for socially important types of agricultural raw materials and food products; - compensation of the difference in prices from budget funds for the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, whose products are purchased for processing.

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METHODS OF DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH IMPROVING MEDIA LITERACY

Annotation. *This article analyzes the basic concepts of media literacy, its role in the information world, and examines practical methods of using media literacy as one of the main factors in shaping critical thinking. The study also provides recommendations for developing essential skills such as receiving, analyzing, and evaluating information.*

Key words: *information and media literacy, cyberbullying, manipulative messages, CRAAP test, SIFT method, Prebunking and Debunking practice.*

Introduction

In today's era of globalization and digital transformation, the speed, volume, and influence of information flow on users are rapidly increasing. As the world population continues to grow, the number of internet users is also rising. According to statistics from april 2025, 68.7% of the world's population uses social networks, which means that compared to the same period last year, the number of active social media users has increased by an average of 7.6% per second.

As a result, social networks have deeply penetrated people's daily lives and have become the main tool for spreading ideological influence, distorting public opinion, and altering social values through the exchange of information. Widely used networks such as telegram, instagram, and whatsapp are often exploited to distribute various types of information for personal gain, manipulate users, mislead them with fake news, and divert their attention.

Hidden criminal groups also use social networks to recruit members for religious extremist and terrorist organizations by spreading materials and nasheeds to deceive citizens. Moreover, the number of victims of hacker attacks is increasing daily: approximately 600 million cyberattacks occur worldwide every day, targeting not only individuals but also government institutions. Examples include phishing messages sent under the names of microfinance organizations, payment applications, charity institutions, and local brands. Many users, believing unverified rumors, unknowingly spread fake or hacker-generated messages themselves.

Thus, **improving media literacy and developing critical thinking** has become a pressing issue today. In recent years, excessive dependence on social networks, addiction to virtual communication, and the uncritical acceptance of information among young people have significantly increased. This leads to the rapid spread of manipulative news and false information, causing youth to become socially passive and negatively affecting their personal development. Developing **critical thinking** and **media literacy skills** not only broadens a person's intellectual

horizon but also increases vigilance in processing information, improves analytical skills, and plays an essential role in ensuring information security in society.

Literature review and methods

Today, understanding why and for what purpose information is disseminated has become a daily necessity. Media literacy plays a crucial role in comprehending the information environment. According to unesco publications on media and information literacy, media-literate and critically thinking individuals are able to use relevant technologies freely, create, receive, evaluate, and distribute media content effectively. Moreover, they are aware of their rights and responsibilities when using mass media.

Such individuals analyze who sent the information, its content, and significance, which helps protect them from manipulative influence. Social media users not only consume information but also have the right to create and share their own content with wider audiences.

Media literacy is the ability to filter daily information received and transmitted through mass media, make correct decisions in any situation, and understand where, by whom, and for what purpose the information is transmitted, as well as whose interests it reflects. Media literacy consists of **three main skills**:

1. **Creating** – producing new media products based on different information sources;
2. **Using** – searching, filtering, sending, and editing existing media resources;
3. **Understanding** – critically analyzing the information received.

Critical thinking is a self-regulating, disciplined, and self-correcting form of thinking. This approach helps a person communicate effectively, not only in receiving information but also in personal development. It ensures accuracy and precision in decision-making, confidence in expressing opinions, understanding scientific theories quickly and easily, managing audiences appropriately, and achieving desired results.

The term **media** generally refers to mass communication channels such as newspapers, radio, television, and the internet, while media content includes networks, daily news, advertisements, online games, films, and other audiovisual content. Based on these concepts, media literacy and critical thinking are interrelated:

- Media literacy provides the skills to search for, analyze, and correctly interpret information,
- While critical thinking deepens this process by forming logical reasoning and independent conclusions.

For example, a person with media literacy quickly understands and correctly interprets news, while critical thinking allows them to evaluate the source, determine its purpose, verify the authenticity of the information, and assess its social impact. This helps individuals recognize manipulative or false information and protect themselves from misinformation.

Scientific research and methods for developing media literacy and critical thinking

1. Craap test

The **craap test** is an effective tool for critically evaluating sources, widely used in libraries and among university students. Craap stands for **currency, relevance, authority, accuracy, and purpose**. Given the huge amount of information on social networks, its reliability and authenticity often decrease, making users vulnerable to fake information.

Developed by librarians at **california state university**, this test allows users to freely evaluate important information by checking:

- When the message was published or updated,
- Who the target audience is,
- Spelling and stylistic accuracy,
- The intended purpose,
- And even the author or the credibility of the publishing site.

2. Sift method

Since not all websites are reliable, the **sift method**, introduced by digital literacy expert mike caulfield from washington state university, helps evaluate sources correctly. The method effectively identifies fake and manipulative information, strengthens critical thinking, builds immunity against misinformation, and raises public media literacy.

Sift stands for:

- **Stop** – do not trust the source immediately; pause and examine it carefully,
- **Investigate the source** – gather detailed information about the website or author,
- **Find better coverage** – verify whether the same information is published in multiple reputable sources,
- **Trace claims, quotes, and media to the original context** – find the original source of the information for verification.

3. Prebunking and debunking practices

The rapid increase in fake news worldwide has led to the development of effective methods such as **prebunking** and **debunking**. These practices help prevent the spread of fake, unverified, and manipulative information, increase public alertness, and improve critical evaluation of information.

Medialiterate and critically thinking individuals use fact-checking systems to verify suspicious links, messages, or sources, making it easier to recognize misleading information. These methods are especially effective in countering cyber threats.

Analysis and results

According to the law of the republic of uzbekistan "on informatization", information is considered a resource used in the process of informatization. In the current era of globalization, **information attacks** – manipulative processes aimed at influencing people's minds through media, social networks, and other communication channels—pose a serious threat.

The consequences of such attacks include:

- Undermining social stability,

- Spreading panic and distrust among the public,
- Discrediting state institutions and individuals.

Illegal groups with malicious intent use social networks primarily to influence young people. They act like a virus in the virtual world, targeting morally weak and overly trusting individuals, changing their worldview through constant online communication.

To prevent such traps, it is necessary to:

- Raise public awareness,
- Encourage active participation,
- And conduct special explanatory sessions for students in educational institutions.

Research shows that media-literate individuals possess well-developed critical thinking skills. Such users can search, filter, and correctly analyze information, draw independent conclusions, remain vigilant, and distinguish messages at first glance. They protect themselves from fake and manipulative information and encourage others to do the same. Critical thinking, being a practical expression of media literacy, deepens this ability by promoting evidence-based reasoning and analytical questioning.

When sharing information, media-literate individuals do so responsibly, considering its social consequences rather than forwarding it blindly.

Conclusion

The conducted research confirms that improving media literacy is one of the most effective ways to develop critical thinking. In today's context of increasing information flow, social networks are flooded with fake and manipulative news, making a conscious approach to information essential.

Expanding the number of media-literate individuals, especially among the youth, raising their vigilance, and encouraging them to become active evaluators of information is crucial. People should develop the habit of analyzing and comparing sources, evaluating the consequences of shared information, and becoming active social agents rather than passive consumers.

Manipulators often influence people's emotions to achieve quick results. For instance:

- **Companies** use advertising and pr tools, offering big discounts and promotions with phrases like *"don't miss the chance!"* Or *"only for you!"* To manipulate consumers.
- **Political campaigns** also use manipulation techniques during elections by making numerous promises to win votes.

Today**, mass media** plays an essential role not only as a bridge between the state and society but also as a key tool for delivering information, shaping public opinion, and clarifying social issues. In uzbekistan, ensuring public access to information, its timeliness, reliability, transparency, and openness is under constant monitoring.

Thus, media literacy is an integral part of critical thinking and an important form of improving information culture in society.

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Jizzax viloyati Favqulodda vaziyatlar boshqarmasi Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi markazi o'qituvchisi

TASHKILOT VA KORXONA RAHBARLARINING FAVQULODDA VAZIYATLARNI OLDINI OLISH VA YONG'IN XAVFSIZLIGI PROFILAKTIKASINI TA'MINLASHDAGI MA'SULIYATINI OSHIRISH HAMDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada tashkilot va korxona rahbarlarining favqulodda vaziyatlarni oldini olish hamda yong'in xavfsizligi profilaktikasini ta'minlashdagi o'rni va mas'uliyati tahlil qilingan. Maqolada rahbarlarning xavfsizlikni ta'minlash borasida huquqiy, tashkiliy va amaliy vazifalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, yong'in xavfsizligini ta'minlashda zamonaviy menejment yondashuvlari, xalqaro tajribalar va ularni O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llash imkoniyatlari muhokama qilingan. Maqolada rahbarlarning mas'uliyatini oshirish, xavfsizlikni nazorat qilish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish hamda profilaktika choralarini samarali tashkil etish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Favqulodda vaziyatlar, yong'in xavfsizligi, profilaktika, rahbarlar mas'uliyati, xavfsizlik tizimi, menejment, korxona, tashkilot, nazorat, huquqiy asoslar.*

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ENHANCING AND IMPROVING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANIZATION AND ENTERPRISE LEADERS IN PREVENTING EMERGENCIES AND ENSURING FIRE SAFETY PREVENTION

Abstract: *This article analyzes the role and responsibility of organization and enterprise leaders in preventing emergencies and ensuring fire safety prevention. It examines the legal, organizational, and practical duties of leaders in maintaining safety. The article also discusses modern management approaches to fire safety, international experiences, and their possible application in the context of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, practical recommendations are provided to enhance responsibility, improve safety control mechanisms, and organize preventive measures effectively.*

Keywords:*Emergencies, fire safety, prevention, leadership responsibility, safety system, management, enterprise, organization, control, legal framework.*

Bugungi globallashuv va tezkor rivojlanish davrida inson hayoti va mehnat faoliyatida xavfsizlik masalalari birlamchi ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish, ularning oqibatlarini kamaytirish va yong'in xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalalari davlat siyosatining

ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilangan. Zero, har bir tashkilot va korxonaning samarali faoliyati, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining uzluksizligi va xodimlar salomatligini himoya qilish avvalo xavfsizlikni ta’minlash bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

Favqulodda vaziyatlar — bu tabiiy ofatlar, texnogen hodisalar, ekologik muammolar yoki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy inqirozlar tufayli yuzaga keladigan xavfli holatlar bo‘lib, ular nafaqat ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga, balki butun jamiyat hayotiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Shu bois, tashkilot va korxona rahbarlarining bu jarayonlarda mas’uliyati va faolligi nihoyatda muhimdir. Rahbarning o‘z vazifalarini to‘g‘ri anglab yetishi, xavfsizlikni ta’minlashga doir chora-tadbirlarni to‘liq amalga oshirishi va xodimlarni muntazam ravishda ogohlikka chaqirishi ishlab chiqarish samaradorligiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Xususan, yong‘in xavfsizligi — bu xavfsizlik tizimining eng asosiy bo‘g‘inlaridan biridir. Statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, ishlab chiqarishdagi yong‘inlarning katta qismi profilaktika choralariga e’tiborsizlik oqibatida yuzaga keladi. Demak, rahbarlarning mas’uliyatini oshirish, ularning xavfsizlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish hamda zamonaviy boshqaruv mexanizmlarini joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridandir.

Mazkur maqolada tashkilot va korxona rahbarlarining favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va yong‘in xavfsizligi profilaktikasini ta’minlashdagi o‘rni chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mavjud muammolar, huquqiy asoslar va xalqaro tajribalar o‘rganilib, amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarning turlari va ularning oldini olishda rahbarlarning o‘rni

Favqulodda vaziyat (FV) — bu odamlarning hayoti va sog‘lig‘iga, moddiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlarga hamda atrof-muhitga katta zarar yetkazishi mumkin bo‘lgan xavfli holatdir. Ular odatda kutilmaganda yuz beradi va oqibatlarini bartaraf etish ko‘p vaqt, kuch va mablag‘ talab qiladi.

Rahbarlarning favqulodda vaziyatlarni oldini olishdagi mas’uliyati

Rahbar — bu nafaqat ishlab chiqarish jarayonini tashkil etuvchi shaxs, balki xodimlarning hayoti va xavfsizligini ta’minlashga ham mas’ul bo‘lgan yetakchidir. Rahbarning favqulodda vaziyatlarga oid mas’uliyati quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda ko‘rinadi:

1. Tashkiliy mas’uliyat – xavfsizlik bo‘yicha ichki hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish, favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakatlanish rejalarini tayyorlash.

2. Huquqiy mas’uliyat – xavfsizlik talablarini buzganlik uchun qonunchilikka binoan javobgarlikni o‘z zimmasiga olish.

3. Axloqiy mas’uliyat – xodimlarning hayoti va salomatligi uchun bevosita javob berish.

Rahbarlarning asosiy mas’uliyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- Favqulodda vaziyatlarni oldini olish bo‘yicha profilaktik choralarni tashkil etish;
- Yong‘in xavfsizligi qoidalariga rioya qilinishini nazorat qilish;
- Xodimlarni muntazam ravishda o‘qitish va o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari o‘tkazish;

• Maxsus texnika va yong‘in o‘chirish vositalarini doimiy tayyor holatda saqlash;

• Ichki me’yoriy hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish va yangilab borish.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarni boshqarishda rahbarlarning roli

quloFavdda vaziyat sodir bo‘lgan vaqtda rahbarlarning asosiy roli – jarayonni to‘g‘ri boshqarish va muvofiqlashtirishdir. Rahbar tezkorlik bilan xodimlarni xavfsiz hududga evakuatsiya qilish, favqulodda xizmatlar bilan hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish hamda moddiy zararlarni kamaytirish uchun aniq qaror qabul qilishi kerak.

Yong‘in xavfsizligi profilaktikasi va uning zamonaviy usullari

Yong‘in xavfsizligi profilaktikasi – bu yong‘inlarning oldini olish, ularning yuzaga kelish ehtimolini kamaytirish va odamlar hayoti hamda mulkni himoya qilishga qaratilgan tizimli chora-tadbirlar majmuasidir. Profilaktika choralari yong‘in sodir bo‘lgandan keyin emas, balki undan avval ko‘rilishi lozim. Shu sababli, zamonaviy tashkilotlarda yong‘in xavfsizligi bo‘yicha alohida dasturlar ishlab chiqiladi va doimiy ravishda yangilanadi.

Profilaktikaning asosiy maqsadlari:

• Yong‘in kelib chiqish xavfini kamaytirish;

• Yong‘in manbalarini erta aniqlash;

• Yong‘inga qarshi texnika vositalarini doimiy tayyor holatda saqlash;

• Xodimlarni o‘qitish va ularda yong‘in xavfsizligi madaniyatini shakllantirish.

Yong‘inlarning asosiy sabablari

Yong‘inlarning oldini olish uchun avvalo ularning sabablarini aniqlash va tahlil qilish zarur. Amaliyotda ko‘p uchraydigan sabablarga quyidagilar kiradi:

• Elektr jihozlaridan noto‘g‘ri foydalanish;

• Gaz va yonuvchi moddalarni saqlash qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik;

• Ishlab chiqarish jarayonida texnika xavfsizligi talablarini buzish;

• Chekish yoki ochiq olovdan ehtiyotsizlik bilan foydalanish;

• Bolalarning nazoratsiz qoldirilishi.

Yong‘in xavfsizligi profilaktikasining zamonaviy usullari

Bugungi kunda yong‘in xavfsizligini ta’minlashda an’anaviy choralar bilan birga zamonaviy usullar ham qo‘llanilmoqda. Ular samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lib, xavfni erta aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Zamonaviy profilaktika usullari:

1. Avtomatik signalizatsiya tizimlari – yong‘in belgilarini (tutun, haroratning ko‘tarilishi, gaz chiqishi) avtomatik tarzda aniqlaydi va xabar beradi.

2. Videokuzatuv tizimlari – xavfli hududlarni doimiy nazorat qilib, yong‘in xavfini erta bosqichda aniqlash imkonini beradi.

3. Yong‘in o‘chirishning avtomatik tizimlari – suv purkagich, ko‘pik chiqaruvchi va gazli o‘chirish tizimlari orqali yong‘inni dastlabki daqiqalarda o‘chirishga yordam beradi.

Yong‘in xavfsizligi madaniyatini shakllantirish

Profilaktika samaradorligi bevosita odamlarning xabardorligi va madaniyatiga bog‘liq. Shu bois tashkilotlarda muntazam ravishda:

- Yong‘in xavfsizligi bo‘yicha trening va seminarlar o‘tkazish;
- Amaliy evakuatsiya mashg‘ulotlari tashkil qilish;
- Ko‘rgazmali materiallar (banner, buklet, video darslik) tayyorlash;

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EKSPERIMENTAL ISHCHI ORGAN TUMSHUG‘IGA TA‘SIR ETUVCHI TUPROQ QATLAMI OG‘IRLIK KUCHI VA KUCH YELKASI UZUNLIGINI ASOSLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada kultivator o‘qyoysimon panjasi uchraydigan umumiy qarshiligining taxminan 80 % dan ortiq qismi o‘qyoysimon panja tumshug‘iga to‘g‘ri kelishi va shu qarshilik kuchlari ta’sirida tumshug‘ining egilishga uchrashi va abraziv muhitda harakatlanganligi tufayli uning geometrik o‘lchamlarining o‘zgarishi tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Kultivator, tumshuq, ishchi organ, tortishga qarshilik, namlik, tezlik, abraziv muhit, konstruksiyasi, materiali, qamrov kengligi, ishqalanish.*

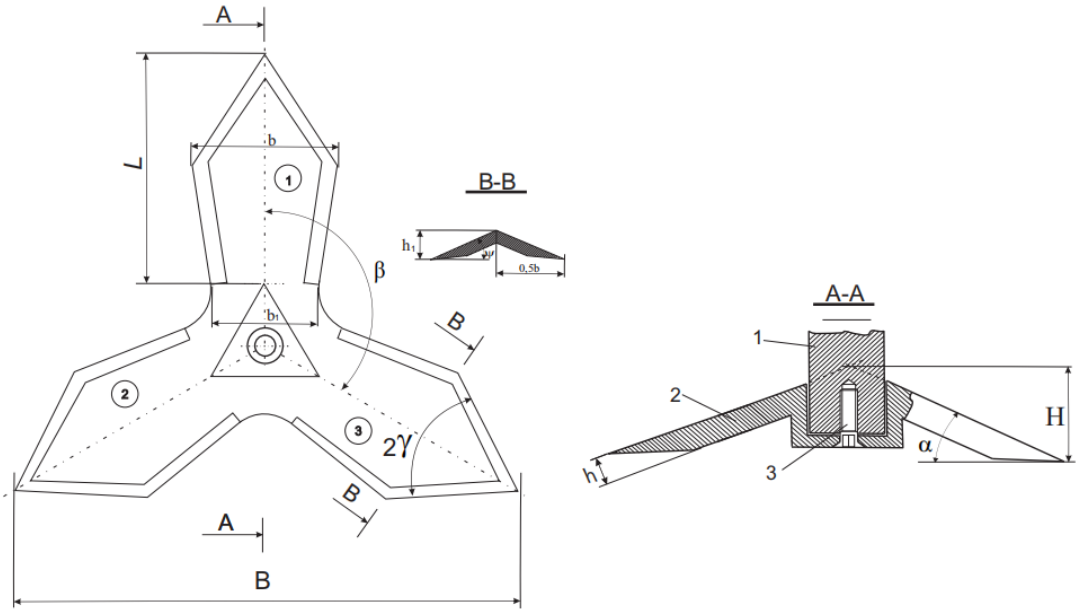
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JUSTIFICATION OF THE GRAVITATIONAL FORCE OF THE SOIL LAYER AND THE LENGTH OF THE FORCE ARM AFFECTING THE EXPERIMENTAL WORKING ORGAN NOSE

Annotation: *This article analyzes that more than 80% of the total resistance falls on the toe of the experimental working element of the cultivator, and it also bends under the action of these forces of resistance and movement in an abrasive environment, changing its geometric dimensions.*

Key words: *Cultivator, sock, working element, traction resistance, humidity, speed, abrasive environment, design, material, working width, friction.*

Paxta va boshqa ekinlarning vegetatsiya davrida yuqori sifatli ishlov berish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ta’kidlash lozimki, tuproqqa ishlov beruvchi mashinalar ishchi organlarining yeyilishga chidamliligini orttirish, ularning ishonchliligini ortishiga olib keladi. Resursni oshirish maqsadida “Kultivator uchun aylanma ishchi organ” nomli № FAP 01985 raqamli foydali modelga olingan patent bilan himoyalangan kultivator ishchi organini ishlab chiqildi (1-rasm).



1-ustun, 2-uch iskanali panja, 3- yashirin kallakli mahsus bolt M12

1-rasm. Uch iskanali panjaning sxemasi

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘iga tushadigan tuproq qatlamining og‘irlik kuchi, kuch yelkasi tumshug‘ining egilishida asosiy parametrler hisoblanadi. Yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan parametrlarni aniqlash maqsadida tajribalar “Qishloq xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalash ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti” dala maydonlarida amalga oshirildi. Tajribada olingan ma’lumotlar 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1-jadval

O‘qyoysimon panjalarning tortishga qarshilik qiymatlari

№	Ko‘rsatkichlarning nomlari va birliklari	Tezliklari	
		5 км/соат	7 км/соат
1	Yangi eksperimental ishchi organ, N	340	430
2	Yangi eksperimental ishchi organ tumshugida, N	276	293

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘iga ta‘sir etuvchi tuproq qatlamining og‘irlik kuchi va shu og‘irlik kuchi markazidan havfli kesimgacha bo‘lgan kuch yelkasini aniqlashimiz lozim.

Og‘irlik kuchi

$$G = mg$$

Bu yerda: m-tuproq qatlamining massasi (kg); $g = 9{,}8\ m/s^2$ erkin tushish tezlanishi.

Tuproq qatlamining massasi.

$$m = V \cdot \rho$$

V-tuproq qatlamining hajmi (m^3).

$\rho = 1180 - 1360\ kg/m^3$ tuproq qatlamining zinchligi.

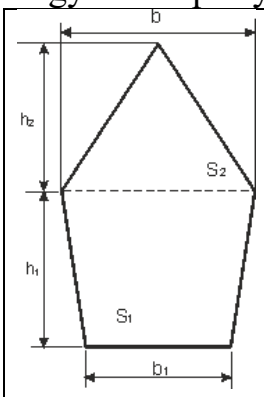
Tuproq qatlamining hajmi

$$V = s \cdot h$$

s-eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i sirtining yuzasi (m^2).

$h = 0{,}12 - 0{,}14$ m tuproq qatlami qalinligi, ishlov berish chuqurligiga teng.

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘ini ikkita qismga ajratamiz, ya’ni tengyonli trapesiyaga va tengyonli uchburchak ajratamiz (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i sirti yuzasini aniqlashga doir sxema.

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i sirti yuzasini bo‘laklarga ajratib aniqlaymiz:

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

Bu yerda: S_1 –tengyonli trapesiyaganing yuzasi; S_2 –tengyonli uchburchakning yuzasi.

Tengyonli trapesiyaganing yuzasi

$$S_1 = \frac{(b + b_1)}{2} h_1$$

Bu yerda: teng yonli trapesiyaganing

$b = 0{,}78$ m katta asosi; $b_1 = 0{,}7$ m kichik asosi;

$L = h_1 + h_2$ ekanligini $L = 0{,}15$m liginini hisobga olganda

$h_1 = L - h_2 = 0{,}15 - 0{,}056 = 0{,}094$ m balandligi.

$$S_2 = \frac{b \cdot h_2}{2}$$

Bu yerda: b –teng yonli uchburchakning asosi;$h_2 = 0{,}056$ m balandligi.

$$S = \frac{(b + b_1)}{2} h_1 + \frac{b \cdot h_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}[(b + b_1)h_1 + b \cdot h_2]$$

$$V = S \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} h[(b + b_1)h_1 + b \cdot h_2]$$

$$m = V \cdot \rho = \frac{1}{2} h\rho[(b + b_1)h_1 + b \cdot h_2]$$

$$G = mg = \frac{1}{2} h\rho g[(b + b_1)h_1 + b \cdot h_2] = 0{,}5 \cdot 0{,}13 \cdot 1270 \cdot 9{,}8[(0{,}078 + 0{,}07) \cdot 0{,}094 + 0{,}078 \cdot 0{,}056] = 14{,}79 \text{ N}.$$

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘ini qismlariga ta’sir etuvchi og‘irlik kuchlarini teng ta’sir etuvchisi ta’sir etayotgan nuqtadan havfli kesimgacha bolgan kuch yelkasini aniqlashimiz lozim.

Og‘irlik kuchlarining teng ta’sir etuvchisi ta’sir etayotgan nuqta eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i og‘irlik markazida joylashgan bo‘ladi.

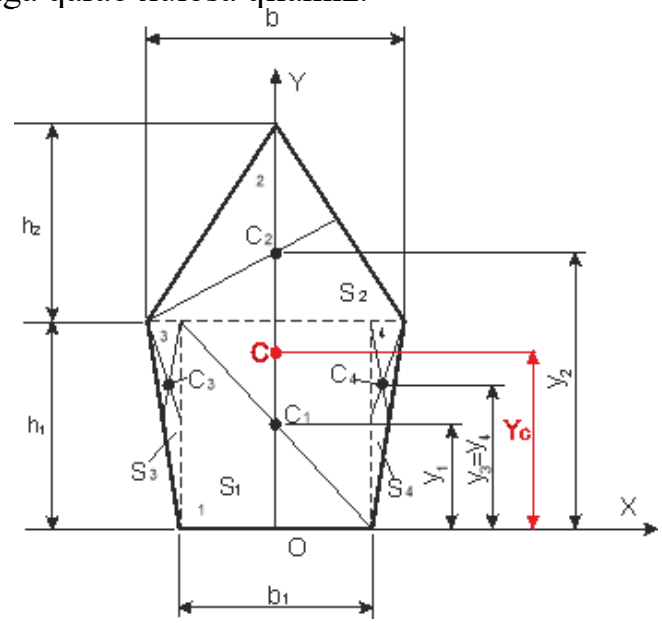
Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘ini og‘irlik markazini aniqlash usullarini ko‘rib chiqamiz va o‘zimizga maqbulini tanlab olamiz.

Birinchi usul: simmetriya usuli, simmetriya o‘qiga ega bo‘lgan jismlarning og‘irlik markazi simmetriya o‘qida joylashgan bo‘ladi;

Ikkinchi usul: bo‘laklarga ajratish usuli;

Uchinchi usul: tajriba usuli.

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i simmetriya o‘qiga ega demak uning og‘irlik markazi simmetriya o‘qida joylashgan bo‘ladi. Ikkinchi va uchinchi usullardan og‘irlik markazini aniqlaymiz va og‘irlik markazini simmetriya o‘qida yotish yoki yotmasligiga qarab xulosa qilamiz.



3-rasm. Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘ini og‘irlik markazini aniqlash sxemasi.

Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘i murakkab shaklga ega bo‘lganligi uchun uning og‘irlik markazini og‘irlik markazlari ma’lum bo‘lgan to‘rtta bo‘laklarga ajratamiz (3-rasm). 1 to‘g‘rito‘rtburchak, 2 tengyonli uchburchak, 3 va 4 to‘g‘ri burchakli uchburchaklar, bu bo‘laklar yuzalarini mos ravishda S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 deb olib, bo‘laklarning xususiy og‘irlik markazlarini C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 deb belgilaymiz. Xususiy og‘irlik markazlarini C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 larning koorditalarining y o‘qidagi proyeksiyalarini mos ravishda y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 deb belgilaymiz va ularning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz.

$$y_1 = \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{0{,}094}{2} = 0{,}047 \text{ m}$$

$$y_2 = h_1 + \frac{h_2}{3} = 0{,}094 + \frac{0{,}056}{3} = 0{,}113 \text{ m}$$

$$y_3 = y_4 = h_1 - \frac{h_1}{3} = 0{,}094 - \frac{0{,}094}{3} = 0{,}0627 \text{ m}$$

$$S_1 = b \cdot h_1 = 0{,}078 \cdot 0{,}094 = 0{,}073 \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_2 = \frac{b \cdot h_2}{2} = \frac{0{,}078 \cdot 0{,}056}{2} = 0{,}0022 \text{ m}^2$$

$$S_3 = S_4 = \frac{(b - b_1) \cdot h_1}{2} = \frac{(0{,}078 - 0{,}07) \cdot 0{,}094}{2} = 0{,}0004 \text{ m}^2$$

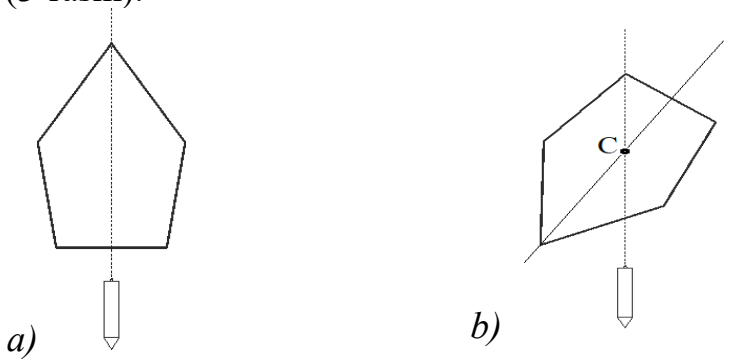
Yuqorida aniqlangan qiymatlardan foydalanib og‘irlik markazi koordinatasini y o‘idagi proyeksiyasini aniqlaymiz.

$$Y_C = \frac{y_1 S_1 + y_2 S_2 + y_3 S_3 + y_4 S_4}{S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4}$$

$Y_C = 0{,}086$ m.

Yuqorida aniqlangan qiymatni to‘g‘ri aniqlanganiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun, og‘irlik markazi roordinatasini tajriba usulida aniqlaymiz.

Buni uchun eksperimental panja tumshug‘ini ikkita joyidan shayn (otves) bilan ikki marta osamiz va otves iplari kesishgan nuqta og‘irlik markazi koordinatasi bo‘ladi. (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Eksperimental ishchi organ tumshug‘ini og‘irlik markazini tajriba usulida aniqlash sxemasi.

Xulosa.

Eksperimental ishchi organining yeyilish dinamikasini tadqiq qilish, ya’ni ishchi organga ta’sir etuvchi statik va dinamik kuchlarni salbiy ta’siri to‘g‘risida aniq ma’lumotlarni olish imkonini beradi. Bu olingan natijalar tajribalarda asoslangan.

Ushbu maqolada kultivator o‘qyoysimon panjasi uchraydigan umumiy qarshiligining taxminan 80 % dan ortiq qismi o‘qyoysimon panja tumshug‘iga to‘g‘ri kelishi va shu qarshilik kuchlari ta’sirida tumshug‘ining egilishga uchrashi va abraziv muhitda harakatlanganligi tufayli uning geometrik o‘lchamlarining o‘zgarishi tahlil qilingan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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KASBI TUMANIDAGI GEOEKOLOGIK MUAMMOLAR

Annotatsiya : *Mazkur maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatining Kasbi tumanida yuzaga kelayotgan asosiy ekologik muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, hududdagi suv tanqisligi, yerlarning sho'rlanishi, chiqindi muammosi, atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi va qishloq xo'jaligi faoliyatining atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'siri yoritilgan. Maqolada ekologik muammolarning yuzaga kelish sabablari, ularning aholi salomatligiga va iqtisodiyotga ta'siri tahlil qilinib, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Kasbi tumani, ekologik muammolar, suv tanqisligi, yer sho'rlanishi, chiqindilar, atmosfera ifloslanishi, ekologik xavfsizlik, atrof-muhit muhofazasi, barqaror rivojlanish.*

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GEOECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN KASBI DISTRICT

Annotation: *this article analyzes the main environmental problems that arise in the Kasbi District of the Kashkadarya region. In particular, the area's water scarcity, land salinity, waste problem, atmospheric air pollution and adverse environmental effects of agricultural activities are covered.*

Keywords: *Kasbi district, environmental problems, water scarcity, land salinity, emissions, atmospheric pollution, environmental safety, environmental protection, sustainable development.*

Geoekologik muammo — bu tabiiy geografik tizimlar (masalan, atmosfera, suv, tuproq, relyef) va inson faoliyati o'rtasidagi nomutanosiblik natijasida yuzaga keladigan atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan holatlardir.

Ekologik muammo — bu inson faoliyati yoki tabiiy jarayonlar natijasida atrof-muhitda salbiy o'zgarishlar yuzaga kelishi bo'lib, bu o'zgarishlar tabiiy muvozanatni buzadi, inson salomatligiga, tirik organizmlar yashash muhitiga, iqlimga va resurslarga zarar yetkazadi.

Sanoat chiqindilari: havo, suv va yerning kimyoviy modda va gazlar bilan ifloslanishi. Qishloq xo'jaligi: pestitsidlar, kimyoviy o'g'itlar yer va suvni zaharlaydi. Transport vositalari: CO_2 va boshqa zararli gazlar havoni ifloslantiradi. O'rmonlarning kesilishi: biologik xilma-xillik yo'qoladi, iqlim o'zgaradi. Chiqindilarni to'g'ri utilizatsiya qilmaslik: yer va suv resurslari ifloslanadi. Neft,

gaz va ko‘mir qazib olish: tuproq buziladi, atmosfera ifloslanadi. Qurg‘oqchilik, zilzila, to‘fon, o‘rmon yong‘inlari kabi hodisalar ham ekologik muammolarni kuchaytiradi. Ammo tabiiy ofatlar qisqa muddatli bo‘lsa, inson faoliyati uzoq muddatli va barqaror zarar yetkazadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyati Kasbi tumanida quydagi asosiy ekologik muammolar mavjud. Sug‘oriladigan yerlarning ko‘pligi, ammo suv manbalarining cheklanganligi sababli suv tanqisligi dolzarb muammo hisoblanadi. Iqlim o‘zgarishi natijasida yomg‘irlar kamayib, artezian suvlar darajasi tushmoqda. Suv tejovchi texnologiyalarning yetarlicha joriy etilmagani mavjud suv resurslaridan samarasiz foydalanishga olib kelmoqda. Sug‘orish tizimlarining eskirganligi tufayli tuproqlarning sho‘rlanishi ortmoqda. Sho‘r yerlar hosildorlikni pasaytirib, qishloq xo‘jaligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Ekin maydonlarining noto‘g‘ri foydalanilishi yer degradatsiyasini kuchaytirmoqda.

Maishiy va ishlab chiqarish chiqindilarining to‘planishi va noto‘g‘ri utilizatsiyasi atrof-muhitni ifloslantirmoqda. Maxsus chiqindi poligonlari yetarli emas, mavjudlari esa ekologik talablarga javob bermaydi. Aholi tomonidan chiqindilarni saralash madaniyati past darajada.

Transport vositalarining ko‘pligi, ayniqsa eski texnikalar, havo ifloslanishining asosiy manbalaridan biridir. Ba’zi kichik korxonalar chiqindilarni filtrlash tizimlarisiz atmosferaga chiqaradi. Qish mavsumida ko‘mir va boshqa yoqilg‘ilarning haddan ortiq ishlatilishi havoni yomonlashtiradi.

Chorva chiqindilari, kimyoviy o‘g‘itlar va pestitsidlarning nazoratsiz ishlatilishi yer va suv resurslariga zarar yetkazmoqda. Haroratning oshishi, yozning uzoq va quruq bo‘lishi — iqlim o‘zgarishi natijasi sifatida qishloq xo‘jaligi samaradorligini pasaytirmoqda.

Kasbi tumanida tuproqning sho‘rlanish muammosini kamaytirish uchun sho‘rga chidamli va tuzlarni yuvishga yordam beruvchi o‘simliklar yetishtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tuproq sho‘rlanishini kamaytirishga yordam beruvchi o‘simliklar, Sho‘rga chidamli dukkakli o‘simliklar (yerni yaxshilaydi). Jigda (lupin), don beda (lucerne/alfalfa), soya, noxat, loviya. Ushbu o‘simliklar ildizida yashovchi bakteriyalar azot to‘playdi va tuproqni yaxshilaydi. Ular tuzlarni pastki qatlamga surib, tuproq tarkibini barqarorlashtiradi.

Ko‘p yillik yem-xashak o‘simliklari. Don beda (alfalfa) va esparset — kuchli ildiz tizimi orqali tuproqni chuqur shikastlamasdan yumshatadi va sho‘rlanishni kamaytiradi. Ular tuproqni nam saqlashga yordam beradi. Sho‘rga chidamli g‘alla ekinlari arpa, bug‘doy, javdar — ma’lum darajada sho‘rlikka chidamli hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, arpa eng chidamli g‘alla hisoblanadi va sho‘r joylarda yaxshi o‘sadi.

Ushbu ekinlar intensiv sug‘orishni talab qiladi, shuning uchun ular bilan birga chuqur yuvish (leaching) amaliyotini olib borish mumkin — bu yer osti tuzlarini pastki qatlamga yuvib tushiradi.

Ekologik muammolarni oldini olish uchun tabiatga ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillariga amal qilish muhimdir. Quyida ekologik muammolarni kamaytirish va oldini olish uchun amalga oshirilishi kerak bo‘lgan asosiy chora-tadbirlar keltirilgan:

Suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish. Tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimlarini joriy etish. Sug‘orishda suvni tejovchi texnologiyalardan foydalanish. Ichimlik suvini isrof qilmaslik. Yer resurslarini asrash. Ekin maydonlarini to‘g‘ri almashlab ekish (siyosiy almashlab ekish). Kimyoviy o‘g‘itlar va pestitsidlardan me’yorida foydalanish. Eroziya va sho‘rlanishga qarshi kurashish.

Havo ifloslanishini kamaytirish. Transport vositalarining texnik holatini yaxshilash. Elektrotransport (elektromobil) va jamoat transportidan ko‘proq foydalanish. Sanoat chiqindilarini tozalash tizimlarini o‘rnatish.

Chiqindilarni boshqarish va qayta ishlash. Chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlash tizimlarini joriy etish. Qog‘oz, plastmassa, shisha kabi materiallarni qayta ishlashga topshirish. Qattiq maishiy chiqindilarni ekologik xavfsiz tarzda yo‘q qilish. Yashil hududlarni ko‘paytirish. Daraxt ekish kampaniyalarini yo‘lga qo‘yish. O‘rmonlarni muhofaza qilish va tiklash. Shahar va qishloqlarda bog‘ va yashil maydonlar tashkil etish.

Xulosa: Kasbi tumanining ekologik muammolari — suv tanqisligi, tuproq eroziyasi va sho‘rlanishi, biologik xilma-xillikning pasayishi, chiqindilar va hayvonot dunyosining noqonuniy ekspluatatsiyasi — kompleks va tizimli yondashuvni talab qiladi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi intensivligi, tabiiy sharoitlarning og‘irlashuvi va ekologik nazoratning sustligi bu muammolarni kuchaytirmoqda.

Taklif va tavsiyalar

Suv resurslarini modernizatsiya qilish: drip-sug‘orish va zamonaviy kanal tizimlarini joriy etish; suvni tejovchi texnologiyalarni kengaytirish.

Eroziya va sho‘rlanishni bartaraf etish: shamol eroziyasiga qarshi daraxt ekish, yashil arqonlar tashkil etish va sho‘rlangan yerlarni biologik reabilitatsiya qilish.

Biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash: tabiiy o‘simliklar zonasini yaratish, yaylovlarni himoyalash va o‘simliklarning genetik resurslarini asrab-avaylash.

Chiqindilar boshqaruvi: chiqindilarni tasniflash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish, maxsus konteynerlar va axlatni muntazam evakuatsiya qilish.

Noqonuniy ovchilikka qarshi chora: yovvoyi hayvonlarni himoyalash, brakonerlikka qarshi monitoring va jazo choralarini kuchaytirish.

Ekologik ongni oshirish: maktablar, mahalla va jamoat tashabbuslari orqali ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish.

Doimiy monitoring va nazorat: mahalliy hokimiyat, Ekologiya boshqarmasi va fuqarolik jamiyatlari hamkorligida ekologik holat bo‘yicha barqaror kuzatuv tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish.

Ushbu maqola nafaqat ekologik muammolarni aniqlab beradi, balki Kasbi tumanining ekologik barqarorligini ta’minlash uchun amaliy va ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

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ONES AS CIRCUMCISION AND THE NAQSHBANDIYA AND THE TEAM FIQHIY CHISHTIYA AND NAQSHBANDI-MUJADDIDIYA TARIKA

Abstract: *Tasavvuf and its definition in this article the essence of the doctrine of central asia and the indian will go into the land and coming too it's stuck. Also representatives of this tariqat content on the regional level and the importance of their brief tariqat "the people of the sunnah and the team" to-toe'attitudes reflected in the present.*

Keywords: *Tasavvuf, india, tariqat, chishtiya tariqat, the naqshbandiya-mujaddidiya tariqat, the science of fiqh and the like.*

The doctrine of spiritual and moral formation of the young generation of today the importance of tasavvuf stuck in it and in the process of introduction to the practice of tariqat of the essence of the content to reveal are of critical importance.

Because of words with the president commented, "in all the times of the education of the young generation has become an important and pressing importance also. But the twenty-first century we are living in this issue truly life-mamot is becoming an issue"[10].

In today's day and islam tasavvuf the importance of the doctrine of the formation of tariqat in the world from the standpoint of the sources are listed in this article and on this tasavvuf tariqat. The main goals of tariqat in the same place tasavvuf bring:

- Draw a man enhance love and loyalty to allah.
- The human soul, envy, arrogance, g'iybat to purify and other bad behavior.
- From the aspect of human spiritual development of his spirituality. Also, dlife unyoviy a direct link with the spiritual life through this man of action gumanistik as a result, to achieve happiness inducing in the presence of allah such as is acknowledged. From the above goals, the following features are noted can be.

Mention: this is to remember allah, it's the repetition of the name.

Muroqaba: o it'z control of thoughts and emotions, the inner world to calm.

Thought: this review concerning the creation of allah about to make it's to the means of power and wisdom.

Service: to serve this audience, is to help the needy.

[10] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Жисмоний ва баркамол ёшлар-бугунги ва эртанги кунимизнинг ҳал қилувчи кучидир// Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. -Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. -Б. 504-505.

Relationship with the church**:** this church is in a relationship with the toe of‘lish, to help each other are like.

Therefore, “Tasavvuf – not being free from every evil and every good sign and get qurbat visol to achieve. The man re-building of every thought, word, work, intention is to bind with the lord”[11]. Tasavvuf the doctrine of enjoyment not only to the people, but also mental strength, persistence was also dedicated.

Tasavvuf the doctrine of diverse specific way each of the doctrine, practice, and differs with the way. Some popular tasavvuf tariqat of the following:

Naqshbandiya: is common in central asia.

Chishtiya: is common in india.

Suhravardiya: still in iraq is common.

Value: Shomda is common.

Yassaviya: is common in central asia.

Tasavvuf of tariqat is an important part of the religion of islam, and the spiritual man will help you achieve maturation. Chishtiya and Naqshbandiya-Mujaddidiya also includes such sirasiga tariqat of tariqat.

As it is known, the majority of muslims in the world, in particular in central asia and research issues in understanding the quran and the hadis muslim ones, which we will also tariqat aqidaviy spindle of circumcision according to the team are working.

“The people of the sunnah and the team” is English, “is circumcision (hadis)applies to those who follow the church” means. They bless the ones who called the spindle sallallohu our team of circumcision vasallam the prophets, companions of kirom peshvo in science, the sweetheart chor is that of abu bakr, umar, Usman, Ali massacred the populations and the ways of keeping raziyallohu anhum hold tightly, that is the answer.

Than the source of the people of islam was popular in its initial period, the terms of the circumcision and the team. Firqa called with different names but I lost after the start of the reproduction of themselves, of the people and the team are the terms of the circumcision.

Secondly, charlotte, peter o the science of fiqh‘rga to targ‘ib they make and at the same time, all of the cult of judgment fiqhiy o‘rgan an opportunity to also give.

Third, to discuss issues and debate are fiqhiy ochiqdir, but discussion and debate with respect and bag‘in the spirit of rikenglik seeks to take. The main purpose of the tariqat also that you need to make extra in - person to allah draw and guide the commands of allah is the way of goodness to start to tout. Either this was way different‘arms and the methodology of the method‘llab including used also implies awareness of the science of fiqh.

Fiqh is an Arabic word meaning "to know," "to understand," "to be said," "well," "muslim," and "sharia law" - a field of rules involved in the development of

[11] Шайх Муҳаммад Содиқ Муҳаммад Юсуф. “Тасаввуф ҳақида тасаввур”. – Тошкент: “Шарқ” нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси бош таҳририяти, 2011. -Б. 32.

Islamic doctrine. The jurists presented the circumcision of Islam, the Quran, and the connection to the interpretation of Sharia. Allegorical Islamic jurisprudence means deriving from their source in the sense of judgment. However, the apparent meaning should not be satisfied with just faqih, the external appearance will not be those who know faqih. Thus, according to Sharia, Muslims believe that it is irrevocable, and if innocent, the jurisprudence and error are changing. Fiqh of science in the traditional way "Us'ul-al-fiqh," is meant to be the method of legal interpretation and analysis. Furu'ul-fiqh (fiqh networks), the judgment based on this principle, to develop in a way that humanity can reach the divine will, means the completion of construction efforts.

Chishtiya and Naqshbandiya-Mujaddidiya tariqat as the ones available in specific ways based on the religion of islam tasavvuf doctrine-circumcision of val-according to the team are working. The purpose of this tariqat, man to god, draw, erishtirishdir to purify the soul and spiritual maturity. The social relations out of the quran and sunnah islamic teachings to the contrary faithful to toe‘become a noble action steps targ patriots‘ib are.

In particular, we tariqat of the thinkers of the Saint in the example of chishtiya Nizomiddin I can say.

Nizomiddin to memorize the qur'an at the initial time in delhi Saint and I was thinking on religious knowledge. Therefore, the 1280-year and have decided to leave the capital as a place Giyaspurni more soothing chose. Nizomiddin place it in the hands of zohid in saint kamoliddin continued reading. 1280-al bukhari hadis year consists authentic “Mashariq al-Anvar” the game is very deep, received a certificate on study hard. This certificate Nizomiddin the great sufi saint and deserve the recognition and fame that would mean that their master had found popularity in the statesman.

Her diligent and capable of managing your learning as well as perfect service because of the incomparable spiritual master as “Sultan ul Mashoyix” and “the god Mehboob ul”[12] with a name like were called. Nizomiddin given to associations Shayx Saint umumhindiston real position, then many of his disciples were negotiated chishtiya to the center.

Sirasini words, these two tariqat o‘ko rtasi also some differences in the‘browsing can:

Chishtiya mostly in tariqat, and music based toe to mention‘become, through the mention of the church with music Naqshbandiya-Mujaddidiya muroqabaga o assignment mentioned in the basis of tariqat and say‘rinli. The toe silent while they mention‘become doing in the soul. However, this difference as the ones of the circumcision of religion contrary to the basic teachings of islam and the team is not something that comes. But the inner world of man, the soul, consider the form of thoughts and emotions aimed at.

[12] John A. Subhan “SUFISM ITS SAINTS and SHRINES”. Lahore, India. 1938. -Pp. 221.

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ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING IJTIMOIY-FALSAFIY QARASHLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari o‘rganiladi. Mutafakkirning inson va jamiyat haqidagi mulohazalari, adolatli davlat boshqaruvi tamoyillari, ma’naviyat va axloqiy qadriyatlarga oid qarashlari tahlil etiladi. Shuningdek, uning asarlarida Sharq falsafasining davomiyligi va bugungi kun uchun dolzarbligi asoslanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, “Boburnoma”, falsafiy qarashlar, adolat, ma’naviyat, jamiyat, davlat boshqaruvi, ilm-ma’rifat.*

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

Abstract: *This article examines the socio-philosophical views of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. The thinker's reflections on man and society, the principles of just governance, and his views on spirituality and moral values are analyzed. In his works, the continuity and relevance of Eastern philosophy for today are also substantiated.*

Keywords: *Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Baburnama," philosophical views, justice, spirituality, society, governance, science and enlightenment.*

Kirish

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur (1483–1530) Sharq uyg‘onish davri mutafakkirlari qatorida o‘ziga xos o‘rin egallaydi. U buyuk davlat arbobi, sarkarda, shoir va tarixchi sifatida tanilgan bo‘lsa-da, uning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari ham alohida ilmiy qimmatga ega. Bobur o‘z asarlarida inson va jamiyat, davlat va adolat, ma’naviyat va ilm-ma’rifat kabi muammolarga falsafiy yondashgan. Mazkur maqolada Boburning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari tahlil qilinib, ularning bugungi ijtimoiy taraqqiyot uchun ahamiyati ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Bobur ijodi va qarashlari yuzasidan ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. “Boburnoma” asari tarixiy voqealar bayoni bo‘lishi bilan birga, muallifning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlarini ham aks ettiradi [1]. Abdug‘afurov A. o‘z tadqiqotida

Bobur qarashlarini Sharq falsafasi an’analari bilan bog‘liq holda o‘rgangan [3]. Shuningdek, Karimov I.A. va Mirziyoyev Sh.M. asarlarida Bobur merosining bugungi ma’naviy hayotimizdagi ahamiyati ta’kidlanadi [2,4]. Sharq falsafasi tarixiga oid manbalar (Jalolov J., 2012) esa Boburning qarashlarini umumiy falsafiy oqimlar kontekstida ko‘rishga yordam beradi [5].

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

1. Inson va jamiyat haqidagi qarashlari

Bobur nazarida jamiyat taraqqiyoti insonning ma’naviy va axloqiy komilligi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. U insoniy munosabatlarning poydevorini adolat, halollik va saxovat tashkil etishini ta’kidlaydi. “Boburnoma”da nafaqat tarixiy voqealar, balki shaxsiy kuzatishlar, odamlarning fe’l-atvori va ijtimoiy hayotga oid falsafiy mulohazalar ham uchraydi. Bobur nazarida jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosi — insonning bilimga intilishi, halol mehnat qilishi, boshqalarga nisbatan hurmat va mehr-oqibat ko‘rsatishidir. U inson shaxsining barkamolligini faqatgina moddiy boylik bilan emas, balki ma’naviy tozalik, axloqiy fazilat va ilm-ma’rifatga ega bo‘lish orqali o‘lchaydi.

2. Adolat va davlat boshqaruvi tamoyillari

Bobur hukmdor shaxsining asosiy vazifasi xalq oldidagi mas’uliyatni ado etishdan iborat deb biladi. U hokimiyatni shaxsiy manfaat uchun emas, balki adolat va xalq farovonligini ta’minlash yo‘lida qo‘llash kerakligini ta’kidlaydi. Boburning qarashlaricha, hukmdorning adolatsizligi davlatning yemirilishiga, xalqning noroziligiga va boshqaruv tizimining izdan chiqishiga olib keladi. U o‘z tajribasida bunga guvoh bo‘lgan va “Boburnoma”da ayrim hukmdorlarning xatolari haqida ochiq yozgan.

Bobur ilgari surgan boshqaruv tamoyillari quyidagilar edi:

- **Qonun va adolat ustuvorligi** – davlatda adolat hamma narsadan ustun bo‘lishi, qonun oldida hamma teng bo‘lishi lozim.
- **Xalq manfaatini himoya qilish** – hukmdorning asosiy vazifasi xalqning turmush darajasi, xavfsizligi va farovonligini ta’minlashdir.
- **Ilm-ma’rifatga asoslangan boshqaruv** – bilimli, ma’rifatli hukmdor va amaldorlar davlatning kuch-qudratini oshiradi, johillik esa zaiflashuvga olib keladi.

Bu tamoyillar bugungi demokratik boshqaruv prinsiplari bilan hamohang bo‘lib, Bobur qarashlarining universalligini ko‘rsatadi.

3. Ma’naviyat va axloq masalalari

Bobur uchun ma’naviyat – insonning ichki dunyosi, axloqiy fazilatlari va irodaviy sifatlarining uyg‘unligidan iborat. U ilm va ma’rifatni jamiyat rivojining eng muhim omili deb hisoblagan. Bobur she’riy merosida do‘stlik, sadoqat, sabr-toqat, saxovat, vatanparvarlik kabi fazilatlarni ulug‘laydi. Uning nazarida, jamiyatning barqarorligi moddiy boyliklarda emas, balki insonlarning axloqiy barkamolligida namoyon bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, Bobur axloqsizlik, hiyonat, yolg‘on va riyo kabi illatlarni keskin qoralagan, bunday illatlar jamiyatni yemiruvchi omillar ekanini ta’kidlagan.

4. Falsafiy qarashlarining ahamiyati

Boburning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari Sharq falsafiy merosining uzviy davomidir. Uning fikrlari Al-Farobiy, Ibn Sino, Beruniy, Nizomulmulk kabi buyuk mutafakkirlarning g‘oyalari bilan uyg‘unlik kasb etadi. Bobur ham ular kabi davlatni adolat asosida boshqarish, ilm-ma’rifatni targ‘ib qilish, insonning ma’naviy barkamolligini ta’minlashga alohida e’tibor qaratgan.

Boburning falsafiy qarashlarining zamonaviy ahamiyati shundaki, uning g‘oyalari hozirgi global jarayonlar, adolatli jamiyat barpo etish va yoshlarni ma’naviy jihatdan barkamol qilib tarbiyalash uchun ham muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. U ilgari surgan adolatparvarlik, insonparvarlik, ilmga intilish g‘oyalari bugungi kunda ham dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bobur merosi yoshlarni vatanparvarlik, ma’rifatparvarlik, ijtimoiy faollikka da’vat etishda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur o‘zining ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari bilan nafaqat o‘z davri, balki bugungi kunda ham dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Uning adolat, insonparvarlik, ilm-ma’rifat va ma’naviy poklik haqidagi g‘oyalari milliy davlat qurilishi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti hamda shaxs ma’naviy kamoloti uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bobur adolatli jamiyatning poydevori insoniy qadriyatlarga tayanishi zarurligini ta’kidlab, hokimiyatning asosiy vazifasi xalq manfaatini himoya qilish ekanini ilgari suradi.

Uning falsafiy qarashlari bugungi kunda ham o‘z qadrini yo‘qotmagan. Chunki hozirgi davrda ham jamiyat barqarorligi, ijtimoiy taraqqiyot va milliy birlikni ta’minlashda adolat, ma’rifatparvarlik, insoniylik va halollik tamoyillari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bobur merosi yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik, sabr-toqat, sadoqat va ilmga intilish ruhida tarbiyalashda ulkan tarbiyaviy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shuningdek, uning ijtimoiy-falsafiy merosi Sharq falsafasining uzviy davomi sifatida qadimiy mutafakkirlarning g‘oyalari bilan uyg‘unlashib, hozirgi zamon falsafiy tafakkurini boyitadi. Bugungi kunda Bobur qarashlari nafaqat tarixiy meros sifatida, balki zamonaviy davlat boshqaruvi, fuqarolik jamiyati barpo etish va inson huquqlarini ta’minlash jarayonida ham nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning falsafiy qarashlari ijtimoiy fanlar uchun bebaho manba bo‘lib, uni chuqur o‘rganish hozirgi falsafiy tafakkurimizni yanada kengaytiradi, milliy qadriyatlarni boyitadi hamda kelajak avlod uchun ma’naviy-ma’rifiy dastur vazifasini bajaradi.

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ONA TILI DARSLARIDA SOTSIOLINGVISTIK MADANIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ona tili darslarida o‘quvchilarning sotsiolingvistik madaniyatini shakllantirishning nazariy va amaliy asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Sotsiolingvistik madaniyat tushunchasi, uning ta’lim jarayonidagi o‘rni, kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish yo‘llari, interfaol metodlar hamda madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllantirish tajribalari ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ona tili, sotsiolingvistika, sotsiolingvistik madaniyat, kommunikativ kompetensiya, nutqiy madaniyat, pedagogik texnologiya, ta’lim, interfaol metodlar.*

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPING SOCIOLINGUISTIC CULTURE IN MOTHER TONGUE LESSONS

Annotation: *This article explores the technologies of developing sociolinguistic culture in mother tongue lessons. The study emphasizes the importance of sociolinguistic competence in modern education, highlighting its role in shaping students’ communicative abilities, cultural awareness, and respect for linguistic diversity. The article analyzes theoretical foundations of sociolinguistics, methodological approaches, and innovative teaching technologies, such as interactive learning, project-based activities, role-plays, and digital platforms. Moreover, it discusses the integration of language and culture in the educational process, offering practical recommendations for teachers to effectively foster sociolinguistic culture in students. The conclusions suggest that a systematic approach to teaching, combined with sociocultural content, can significantly enhance the quality of mother tongue education and prepare students for successful communication in a multicultural society.*

Keywords: *Sociolinguistic culture, mother tongue lessons, communicative competence, language and culture, interactive methods, education technology, linguistic diversity, teaching strategies, multicultural society, student development.*

Bugungi globallashuv davrida ta’lim tizimi oldiga qo‘yilgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri – yosh avlodni nafaqat bilimli, balki ijtimoiy faol, kommunikativ jihatdan savodli va madaniyatli qilib tarbiyalashdir. Ona tili darslari bu borada alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki u faqat grammatik qoidalarni o‘rgatish

bilangina cheklanmay, balki o‘quvchilarning nutqiy faoliyatini rivojlantirish, ularni turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri va samarali muloqot olib borishga tayyorlash vazifasini ham bajaradi.

Sotsiolingvistik madaniyatning shakllanishi o‘quvchiga turli ijtimoiy muhitlarda, turlicha auditoriyalarda va madaniy kontekstlarda moslashib, nutqini to‘g‘ri tashkil eta olish imkonini beradi. Masalan, rasmiy uchrashuvda va norasmiy suhbatda nutqning mazmuni, ohangi va ifoda vositalari mutlaqo turlicha bo‘lishi tabiiy. O‘quvchi buni ona tili darslarida o‘zlashtirmasa, keyinchalik turli vaziyatlarda nutqiy xatolarga yo‘l qo‘yishi ehtimoli yuqori.

Shu boisdan, ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish va ularni samarali qo‘llash zamonaviy ta’limning dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir.

Ta’limda sotsiolingvistik madaniyatning ahamiyati

Ta’lim jarayonida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni shakllantirish o‘quvchilarni hayotga tayyorlashning muhim qismi hisoblanadi. O‘quvchi nutqiy vaziyatga mos til vositalaridan foydalana bilsa, u jamiyatda o‘z o‘rnini topadi, suhbatdoshi bilan samarali muloqot qiladi, shaxs sifatida rivojlanadi.

Ona tili ta’limida sotsiolingvistik yondashuv

Sotsiolingvistik yondashuv ona tili ta’limida quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

- darslarda nazariy bilimdan ko‘ra amaliy muloqotga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratish;
- turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarga mos nutqiy mashqlarni tashkil etish;
- o‘quvchilarni suhbatdoshga mos ohang va uslubda gapirishga o‘rgatish;
- nutqda hurmat, odob va madaniy qoidalarni singdirish.

Bugungi kunda ta’limda pedagogik texnologiyalarning keng doirasi qo‘llanmoqda. Ularning asosiy maqsadi – o‘quvchini bilim oluvchi passiv shaxs sifatida emas, balki faol muloqot ishtirokchisi sifatida shakllantirishdir. Ayniqsa, ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish uchun interfaol metodlar juda qulay hisoblanadi.

Interfaol metodlar

Ona tili darslarida interfaol metodlardan foydalanish o‘quvchilarning sotsiolingvistik madaniyatini rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo‘shadi. Eng samarali metodlardan ba’zilari quyidagilar:

Rol o‘ynash (role play) – o‘quvchilar turli hayotiy vaziyatlarda o‘zlarini sinab ko‘rishadi. Masalan, “do‘konchi va xaridor”, “o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi”, “rahbar va xodim” kabi rollar orqali suhbat qurish.

Bahs-munozara – o‘quvchilar biror mavzu bo‘yicha o‘z fikrini bildirish, uni asoslab berish, suhbatdoshni hurmat bilan tinglashni o‘rganadi.

Klaster – asosiy mavzu atrofida kichik bo‘limlarni guruhlab, fikrlarni tartibga solish.

Sinkveyn – mavzuga oid so‘z va jumlalarni she’riy shaklda qisqa tarzda ifodalash orqali ijodkorlikni rivojlantirish.

Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT)

Bugungi ta’lim jarayonida AKTdan foydalanish sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning samarali vositasidir. Ona tili darslarida multimedia, audio va video materiallardan foydalanish orqali turli nutqiy vaziyatlar modellashtiriladi.

Ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish texnologiyalari

Nutqiy vaziyatlar orqali o‘qitish

Sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning eng samarali usullaridan biri – nutqiy vaziyatlar yaratishdir. O‘quvchilarga turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda qanday gapirish kerakligini amaliy mashqlar orqali o‘rgatish muhimdir.

Madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllantirish

Ona tili darslarida faqat milliy nutqiy madaniyatni emas, balki boshqa xalqlarning muloqot madaniyatini ham tushuntirish muhimdir. Bu o‘quvchilarda keng dunyoqarash va bag‘rikenglikni shakllantiradi.

Masalan, turli xalqlarda salomlashish uslublari, minnatdorchilik bildirish shakllari yoki murojaat etish madaniyatini taqqoslash orqali o‘quvchilar o‘z ona tilida ham, boshqa tillarda ham sotsiolingvistik ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradi.

Amaliy texnologiyalar namunasi

Ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi texnologik ssenariylarni qo‘llash mumkin:

Dialog mashqlari – ikki o‘quvchi o‘zaro turli mavzuda suhbat quradi. O‘qituvchi suhbatdagi sotsiolingvistik jihatlarni baholaydi.

Keys-stadi – o‘quvchilarga hayotiy vaziyatga oid keys beriladi. Masalan: “Siz jamoat transportida notanish odam bilan muloqot qilyapsiz”. O‘quvchi qanday gapirishini amalda ko‘rsatadi.

Ona tili ta’limida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish usullari

Ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish ko‘p bosqichli va tizimli yondashuvni talab etadi. O‘quvchilar faqat grammatik bilimlarni emas, balki ularni hayotiy muloqot sharoitida to‘g‘ri qo‘llash ko‘nikmasini ham egallashlari zarur. Bu jarayonda o‘qituvchining metodik mahorati, darsning interaktivligi, hamda o‘quvchilarni faol ishtirok etishga jalb qiluvchi texnologiyalar muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirishning metodik asoslari

Sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni shakllantirish jarayoni bevosita metodik yondashuvlarga tayanadi. Chunki ona tili darslari faqat nazariy bilim berish bilan cheklanmasdan, amaliy nutqiy faoliyatni, ijtimoiy-madaniy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi kerak. Bu borada metodik asoslarni uch yo‘nalishda ko‘rib chiqish mumkin: lingvodidaktik, sotsiomadaniy va kommunikativ yondashuv.

Xulosa

Ona tili ta’limida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni shakllantirish — nafaqat til bilimlarini, balki ijtimoiy-madaniy kompetensiyani ham rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Chunki bugungi globallashuv davrida o‘quvchi nafaqat grammatik jihatdan to‘g‘ri gapira olish, balki turli nutqiy vaziyatlarda mos ravishda o‘zini tutish, til

orqali jamiyat madaniyatini anglash va hurmat qilish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi lozim. Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi natijalar aniqlandi:

Ona tili darslarida sotsiolingvistik madaniyatni rivojlantirish o‘quvchilarning nutqiy kompetensiyasini kengaytiradi, tilni amaliy qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.

Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar (klaster, rol o‘ynash, interfaol metodlar, raqamli ta’lim vositalari) o‘quvchilarda ijtimoiy muloqot madaniyatini shakllantirishda samarali ekanligi isbotlandi.

Sotsiolingvistik yondashuv o‘quvchilarda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga hurmat, til orqali madaniyatlararo muloqotga tayyorlikni kuchaytiradi.

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MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI OVOZ BUZULISHIGA EGA BOLALAR BILAN GURUHLI MASHG'ULOTLARNI TASHKIL QILISH

Annotatsiya: *maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kuzatiladigan ovoz buzulishlari uning ta'lim olishiga to'sqinlik qiladi va ta'lim olishini murakkablashtiradi. Bugungi kunda nutq nuqsoniga ega bo'lgan bolalarni erta aniqlash ,ularni maxsus ta'limga jalb qilish bo'yicha butun jahon miqyosida ,korreksion pedagogik ishlar olib borilmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlari: *maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar, nutq buzilishi, ovoz buzilishi, korreksion ish jarayoni, turli xil tovushlar jamlanmasi, ovoz un naychalari, guruhli mashg'ulotlar.*

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ORGANIZATION OF GROUP CLASSES WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH VOICE DISORDERS

Abstract: *Voice disorders observed in preschool children hinder and complicate their education. Today, corrective pedagogical work is being carried out worldwide to identify children with speech disorders early and involve them in special education.*

Keywords: *preschool children, speech disorders, voice disorders, correctional work process, set of different sounds, vocal folds, group exercises.*

Kirish: Rivojlanib borayotgan O'zbekistonimizda so'nggi yillarda jahon miqiyosida maktab va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlariga va maxsus ta'lim muassalariga jalb qilish bo'yicha bir qancha ishlar olib borilayotgan bo'lib jalb qilingan bolalarni hayotga tayyorlash zarur

bilim , malaka va ko'nikmalar bilan qurollantirish ishlari olib borilmoqda .Maktab va maktbgacha tarbiyaning qanchalik muhim ekanligini bugun hammamiz yaxshi bilamiz. SHuning uchun ham maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga to'g'ri ta'lim tarbiya berish eng muhim masalalardan biri bo'lib qolaveradi . Shu jumladan ,maxsus maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ham ovoz buzulishlariga ega bo'lgan bolalar uchun maxsus pedagogik ish jarayonlari tashkil etilgan bo'lib , bolalardagi ovoz buzulishlarini bartaraf etish va to'g'ri talaffuz ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish kabi ishlar tashkil qilinib bormoqda .Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kuzatiladigan ovoz buzulishlari uning ta'lim olishiga to'sqinlik qiladi va ta'lim olishini murakkablashtiradi .Bugungi kunda nutq nuqsoniga ega bo'lgan bolalarni erta aniqlash ,ularni maxsus ta'limga jalb qilish bo'yicha butun jahon miqyosida ,korreksion pedagogik ishlar olib borilmoqda .Shuningdek nutq nuqsoniga ega bo'lgan bolalarni nutq nuqsonlarini bartaraf etish bo'yicha bir qancha olimlar ilmiy izlanishlar olib bormoqda . Ushbu ilmiy ishlar yordamida bolalarda uchraydigan nutq nuqsonlarining kelib chiqish sabablari va nutq nuqsonlarini bartaraf etish bo'yicha korreksion logopedik ishlar tashkil etilmoqda . Bolaning o'sishi va rivojlanishi va o'shishi uzluksiz davom etadigan jarayondir . Hozirgi kunda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kuzatilayotga ovoz buzulishlari juda keng tarqalgan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.Avvalo ovoz nima va uning hosil bo'lishida qaysi nutq a'zolarimiz faol ishtiro etadi degan savolga javob topib olishimiz kerak.

Ovoz – bu un naychalarining elastik tebranishi natijasida hosil bo'ladigan turli xil tovushlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlar majmuasidir . Ovoz nutqiy , kuylovchi va shivirlovchi bo'ladi.Inson baqirishi , ingrashi , turli tovushlarga taqlid qilishi mumkin . Otolorinolaringologiya fanining rivojlanishi sababli , foniartriya degan yangi fan mustaqil bo'lib ajralib chiqdi .Faniartriya –ovoz apparati kasalliklarini vujudga kelishi va ularni davolash yo'llarini o'rganadi .Fonopediya – logopediya fanining bir bo'limi . U maxsus pedagogik yo'llar bilan ovozni to'g'irlash bilan shug'ullanadi.Hammamizga ma'lumki ovoz hosil bo'lishida : diafragma ,o'pka , bronxlar ,traxeya, halqum , hiqildoq , burun bo'shlig'i va uning yuz peshona suyaklari orasida joylashgan qo'shimcha kovaklari ishtirok etadi .

Hiqildoqda joylashgan ovoz boylamlari , muskullari bilan birga ,ovoz hosil bo'lishida til , lablar ,og'iz bo'shlig'I ham ishtiroq etadi.

Diafragma va qovurg'alararo mushaklar nafas olishda faol qatnashadi .Qovurg'alararo muskullarning faol ishtirok etishi ko'krak bilan nafas olishdir .Nafas chiqarish harakati ichki qovurg'alararo va qorin muskullarining qisqarishi orqali ta'minlanadi

O'pka –nafas olish sistemasining asosiy organlaridan biridir .O'pka bir juft bo'lib konussimon tuzilgan .Ular ko'krak qafasining ikki tomonida o'ng vachapo'pkaning o'rtasida traxeya ,qizilo'ngach , qon tomirlari ayrisimon bez , nerv tolalari , limfa , tomirlari va tugunchalari hamda yurak joylashgan .O'pkaning nafas olish va chiqarish funksiyani asosan alveolalar bajaradi .

Traxeya –hiqildoqning pastki qismida ,ya'ni VI-VII bo'yin umurtqalari ro'parasidan boshlanib V ko'krak umurtqasi ro'parasigacha davom etadi va shu

joyda o’ng va chap bronxlarga bo’linadi .Uning uzunligi odamning bo’yiga qarab 11-13 sm gacha yetadi.

Bronxlar –ko’krak umurtqasi ro’parasida traxeyaning 2ga bo’linishidan hosil bo’ladi.Bronxlar xuddi daraxt shoxiga o’xshab ko’p bronxlarga tarmoqlanadi va bora- bora alveola pufakchalarini hosil qiladi

Hiqildoq - IV-VI bo’yin umurtqalari ro’parasida joylashgan .Hiqildoq havo o’tkazuvchi o’tkazuvchi nafas yo’li vazifasini bajaradi.U tovush hosil qiladigan apparatdir .Hiqildoqdan havo traxeyaga o’tadi.

Burun bo’shlig’I –yuqori ,pastki va ikki yon devoridan tashkil topgan .Bundan normal sharoitda olgan va chiqargan hamma havo o’tadi.Burun bo’shlig’I –nafas olish , saqlash hid bilish va rezanatorlik funksiyasini bajaradi.Ovoz hosil bo’lishida rezanatorlik va nafas olish funksiyasi katta ahamiyatga ega .

Burun bo’shlig’ida havo normada bo’ladi .U ovoz uchun harakatsiz rezanator bo’ladi ,u ovozni kuchaytiradi va ovozga ma’lum tembr va kuchayish beradi.

Burun bo’shlig’i hiqildoq tomonidan ochiq qoladi ; burun bilan talaffuz qilinadigan undosh tovushlar m va n hamda ba’zi bir unlilar gapirilganda halqum ovoz rezanatori bo’lib xizmat qiladi .Halqum ,ovoz bo’shlig’I bilan unli va undosh tovushlarni shakillantiradigan , tembrli xususiyatlarga ega o’rganlardir .

Hiqildoqda asosiy tovush hosil bo’ladi ,so’zlash nutqi esa tepa qo’yilgan trubkada hosil bo’ladi .SHunday qilib odamning ovoz apparati o’zi bilan murakkab tizimni tashkil etadi.Uning harakati natijasida tovush hosil bo’ladi.Ovoz apparatining barcha funksiyalari bir biri bilan bog’langan holda, bosh miya po’stlog’iga bo’ysunadi.Ovoz hosil bo’lish jarayoni juda murakkab bo’lganligi sababli juda kam o’rganilgan .

XIX asr o’rtalariga kelib fiziologik va akustik o’rganish metodlari yuzaga kelgach , ovoz hosil bo’lish mexanizmini ilmiy jihatdan tushuntirishga imkon tug’uldi.Bu davrga kelib fonatsiya nazariyasida mioelastik nazariya yuzaga keldi, uning asoschisi Ferron (I.Maksimov 1987-y) hisoblanadi.Mioelastik nazariyaga ko’ra ovoz hosil bo’lishining asasiy sababi traxeya va kekirdakning ichki muskullariga havoni ko’rsatadigan bosimdir .Ovoz hosil bo’lishida ovoz burmalari o’rtasida ularning muskullari va burma osti bosimi natijasida o’zaro bog’liqligi yuzaga keladi , bunda traxeyada havo oqimi qanchalik kuchli bo’lsa , boylam shunchalik kuchli qarshilk ko’rsatadi.Nafas muskullarining murakkab tizmi traxeya va bronxlarning ichki bosimi doimiyligini ta’minlaydi va u yoki bu tovushning to’g’ri talaffuziga yordam beradi .Fonatiya vaqtida ovoz boylamlari havo bosimiga to’la bo’g’liq bo’lmaydi., aksincha , markaziy nerv tizimi boshqaruvi ostida nafas organlarining muskullari tonusini faol boshqarib turadi.Boylam osti muskullarini o’zgartirish kerak bo’lib qolganda , bosh miya po’stlog’i zarur chora ko’radi.Ya’ni kekirdak va ovoz boylamlari muskullari to’nusini o’zgartirib ,tebranish chastotasini pasaytiradi yoki orttiradi.Bu jarayon murakkab reflektor usuli orqali eshitish analizatori ishtirokida boshqariladi.

J.Van den Berg(1958y) aytishicha , ovoz boylamlarini tebranish harakatiga sabab kekirdakda yuzaga keluvchi aerodinamik muskul harakatlari va elastik kuchlarning birgalikdagi ta’siridir.R.Husson ovoz hosil bo’lish fiziologiyasini o’rgangan holda ovoz hosil bo’lishini neyroxronaksik nazariyasini yaratdi.R.Husson va uning tarafdori T .Frint(1969y)larning hisoblashicha , ovoz boylamlari havo oqimi ta’sirida tebranmaydi , balki bosh miyadan kekirdak osti nerviga keluvchi nerv impluslari ta’sirida doimiy ravishda qisqarib bo’shashib turadi. Tajriba ma’lumotlariga tayangan holda ular ovoz boylamlari muskullarining qisqarishi qaytuvchi nerv impluslari chastotasiga teng degan xulosaga keladilar .J.Perello (1962) fonatsiyaning mukoundulyar nazariyasini olg’a surdi , unga ko’ra ovoz boylamlarining tebranishi shilliq qavatni ixtiyoriy to’lqinsimon harakati bo’lib , shilliq qavat ovoz boylamlarini qoplab turadi.To’lqinsimon harakat subxorda qismida hosil bo’lib yuqoriga , oldinga , orqaga tarqaladi, ovoz boylamlarining chetidan o’tib yuqorida kekirdak qorinchasiga yaqin joyda yo’qoladi.Bizningcha bu nazariya fonatsiyani mexanik nuqtaiy nazardan tushuntiradi . va kekirdak muskullari bilan markaziy nerv tizimi o’rtasida bog’liqlikni ochib bera olmaydi Hozirgi vaqtda maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari amaliyotida ta'limni tashkil etishning noan'anaviy shakllaridan samarali foydalanilmoqda: darslar nafaqat guruhlarda, balkibolalarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tuzilgan kichik guruhlar bo'yicha. Ular doira ishi bilan birlashtiriladi: qo'l mehnati, tasviriy faoliyat. Darslar o‘yin va ertaklar bilan boyitiladi. O'yin kontseptsiyasiga berilib ketgan bola yashirin o'rganish vazifasini sezmaydi. Bu mashg'ulotlar bolaning vaqtini bo'shatishga yordam beradi, u o'z xohishiga ko'ra foydalanishi mumkin: dam olish yoki u uchun qiziqarli yoki hissiy jihatdan muhim bo'lgan narsalarni qilish.

Mashg‘ulotning maqsadi: bolalarga hayvonlar tovushiga taqlid qilishni o’rgatish va ularning nima bilan oziqlanishi haqida ma’lumot berish; ertak asosida axloq sifatlarini tarbiyalash; tarbiyalanuvchiga obrazlarning go‘zalligi, tilining ifodaviyligi, she’riy so‘zlarining ma’nodorligini tushuntirish.

Kerakli jihozlar: ertak qahramonlarining rasmlari: sichqoncha, onasi, tovuq, o‘rdak, baqa, baliq va mushuk.

O`jar sichqoncha» mashg`ulot ishlanma.

Mashg‘ulotning borishi:

Tarbiyachi: – Bolajonlar, bugun men sizga qiziqarli va ajoyib ertak aytib beraman. Ushbu ertak o’jar sichqoncha haqida.

Bir bor ekan, bir yo‘q ekan. Qadim o‘tgan zamonda ona sichqon yolg‘iz o‘g‘li bilan yashagan ekan. U har tun bolasini shunday allalab uxlatar ekan:

– Chi-chi-chi-chi, uxlasin,
O‘zimning yolg‘iz o‘g‘lim.
Ulg‘ayib, katta bo‘lsin,
Girgitton bo‘lay o‘zim.

Lekin ahmoq sichqoncha
Der onasiga baqirib:
– Kerak emas ovozing,
Chi-chi-ku bor sozing.
Topib bergin boshqasin,
Bo‘lsin mayin ovozi
Hamda muloyim sozi.
Ona sichqon tez borib,
Der tovuqqa yolvorib:
– Tovuq xola, uyga yur,
Bolamni tervatib tur.
Tovuq kelib sichqonning

Bolasin uxlatibdi– Qo‘-qo‘-qo‘-qo‘, uxlasin



Sichqonvoyning bolasi.
Erta tongda turganda,
Don-dun berib boqaman.
Lekin ahmoq sichqoncha,
Der onasiga baqirib:
– Kerak emas ovozi,
Qo‘-qo‘-ku bor sozi.
Topib bergin boshqasin
Bo‘lsin mayin ovozi
Hamda muloyim sozi.
Ona sichqon tez borib,
Der o‘rdakka yolvorib:
– O‘rdak xola, uyga yur,
Bolamni tervatib tur.
O‘rdak kelib sichqonning
Bolasin uxlatibdi:
– G‘a-g‘a-g‘a-g‘a, uxlasin,
Sichqonvoyning bolasi.

Erta tongda turganda,
Baliq berib boqaman.
Lekin ahmoq sichqoncha,
Der onasiga baqirib:
– Kerak emas ovozi,
G‘a-g‘a-ku bor sozi.
Topib bergin boshqasin
Bo‘lsin mayin ovozi
Hamda muloyim sozi.
Ona sichqon tez borib,
Der baqaga yolvorib:
– Baqa xola, uyga yur,
Bolamni tervatib tur.
Baqa kelib sichqonning
Bolasin uxlatibdi:
– Vaq-vaq-vaq-vaq, uxlasin,
Sichqonvoyning bolasi.
Erta tongda turganda,
Pashsha, chivin beraman.
Lekin ahmoq sichqoncha,
Der onasiga baqirib:
– Kerak emas ovozi,
Vaq-vaq-ku bor sozi.
Topib bergin boshqasin
Bo‘lsin mayin ovozi
Hamda muloyim sozi.
Ona sichqon tez borib,
Der baliqqa yolvorib:
– Baliq xola, uyga yur,
Bolamni tervatib tur.
Baliq kelib sichqonning
Bolasin uxlatibdi:
Ammo chiqmas sozi,
Chunki yo‘qdir ovozi.
Shunda o‘jar sichqonning
Battar jahli chiqib,
Der onasiga baqirib:
– Kerak emas ovozi,
Yo‘q ekan-ku sozi.
Topib bergin boshqasin
Bo‘lsin mayin ovozi
Hamda muloyim sozi.
Ona sichqon tez borib,
Der mushukka yolvorib:

– Mushuk xola, uyga yur,
Bolamni tervatib tur.
Mushuk sichqonni ko‘rib
Ishtahasi ochilib,
Uxlatishga tushibdi:
– Miyov-miyov, uxlasin,
Sichqonvoyning bolasi.

Shunda tentak sichqoncha
Der mushukka ohista:
– Muncha shirin ovozing,
Biram yoqimli sozing.
Ona sichqon ko‘ngli to‘q
Uxlab qopti bir zumda.
Erta turib yolg‘izin,
Topolmabdi hech yoqda.
Tarbiyachi: – Bolajonlar, ertak sizga yoqdimi?
– Sichqoncha qanday ekan?
– Ona sichqon nima uchun bolasini topa olmabdi?
– Tovuq qanday alla aytibdi va nima beraman debdi?
– G‘oz va baliq-chi?
Mashg‘ulot yakunida tarbiyachi bolalar bilan ertak qahramonlarining ovoziga taqlid qilib,“Bu nimaning ovozi?”, “Ular nima yeydi?” kabi savol-javob o‘tkazadi.

Xulosa.

Ovoz buzilishlariga ega bo’lgan bolalar bilan pedagogik ishlarni tashkil qilishda korreksiya qilish tibbiy va ruhiy-pedagogik vositalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Ovoz - bu insonning ovoz apparati hosil qiluvchi turli tovushlar yig’indisidir. Ovoz nutqiy, kuylovchi va shivirlovchi bo’ladi. Inson baqirishi, ingrashi, turli tovushlarda taqlid qilishi mumkin. Biz qanday tovushni olmaylik, barchasi fizik hodisa bolib, akustikada o’rganiladi. Tovush yaxshi o’rganilgan bo’lib, uning qonuniyatlari aniqlangan. Kuylovchi yoki nutqiy ovozning birgina tovushi ham akustik ahamiyatga egadir. Uni bilgan holda ovozning kerakli xususiyatlarini yuzaga keltirish mumkin. Tovush deganda, akustikada tebranish va to’lqinlarning zich muhitda tarqalishi tushuniladi. Ovoz tovushi to’lqin ko’rinishida havo qismlarining tebranishidir. Bu to’lqinlar ovoz boylamlarida yuzaga kelib, ularni bir-biriga yaqin joylashgani, tarangligi natijasida havo oqimi o’tib, boylam osti bosimi yuqori va nerv impulslarining ta’sirida tebranish yuzaga keladi.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SURGICAL ONCOLOGY PRACTICE

Annotation: *The aim of this review is to present the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) in medicine, with a particular focus on its transformative role in the field of surgery.*

A literature search was conducted using PubMed and Google with the keywords "artificial intelligence" and "surgery." Additional references were identified through cross-referencing key publications.

The integration of AI into surgical practice is expected to occur in areas such as medical data acquisition, storage, and analysis. The pace of adoption will likely correlate with labor costs and the growing demand for transparent and reliable statistical information.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, surgery, oncology, machine learning, neural networks*

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JARROHLIK ONKOLOGIYASI AMALIYOTIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKT

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi tibbiyotda sun'iy intellekt (SI)ning asosiy tushunchalarini, ayniqsa uning jarrohlik sohasidagi o'zgaruvchan rolini yoritishdan iboratdir.*

Adabiyotlarni qidirish PubMed va Google ma'lumotlar bazalari orqali "sun'iy intellekt" va "jarrohlik" kalit so'zlari yordamida amalga oshirildi. Qo'shimcha manbalar muhim nashrlarni o'zaro bog'lash orqali aniqlangan.

Sun'iy intellektni jarrohlik amaliyotiga integratsiya qilish, asosan, tibbiy ma'lumotlarni yig'ish, saqlash va tahlil qilish kabi yo'nalishlarda amalga oshishi kutilmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyaning joriy etilish sur'ati, ehtimol, mehnat xarajatlari hamda ishonchli va shaffof statistik ma'lumotlarga bo'lgan talab oshishi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *sun'iy intellekt, jarrohlik, onkologiya, mashinali o'rganish, neyron tarmoqlar*

Introduction

Medical practice has traditionally been viewed as an "art," with clinical decisions grounded primarily in expert opinion, experience, and authoritative judgment. Historically, the dominance of senior clinicians' opinions and skepticism toward scientific methodology—whether in biomedical research or statistical epidemiology—posed significant barriers to the adoption of evidence-based tools in clinical practice, or at best made them rare.

In the spring of 1990, Dr. Gordon Guyatt, a residency program coordinator at McMaster University, introduced a new concept called *Evidence-Based Medicine*—an innovative approach to clinical education at the bedside that emphasized critical evaluation methods. Initially, this approach was met with skepticism from his peers, particularly among surgeons who believed their decision-making algorithms were effective, albeit less "scientific." Nevertheless, Dr. Guyatt laid the foundation for a new curriculum centered on evidence-based practice. Since then, a significant portion of medical research has adhered to the principles of evidence-based medicine, with clinical decision-making increasingly informed by levels of evidence and the strength of clinical recommendations.

However, the volume of medical data has been growing exponentially, and modern surgeons are expected to navigate not only the intricacies of surgical technique but also have a working knowledge of chemotherapy, radiology, genetics, pathology, and advanced imaging technologies. A 2018 report by the Independent Commission of the Royal College of Surgeons of England identified four key technological domains set to transform surgery over the next two decades:

- Robotic and minimally invasive surgery
- Imaging technologies (including virtual, mixed, and augmented reality)
- Big data, genomics, and artificial intelligence (AI)
- Specialized interventions such as transplantation and stem cell therapy

These advancements promise a more personalized approach to treatment, offering better predictability of outcomes, quicker recovery times, and reduced complication risks. Among these domains, this review focuses on the integration of AI into surgical and surgical oncology practices, summarizing key publications and current trends in the field.

The idea that artificial (machine) intelligence could perform at a human level in cognitive tasks was proposed as early as 1950 by Alan Turing, a pioneer of modern computing. Today, there is growing optimism that AI can assist—and in some areas potentially replace—human surgeons. This is underscored by the fact that in 2016, healthcare became the leading sector for AI investment, surpassing all other industries.

The objective of this review is to highlight the foundational principles of artificial intelligence in medicine, with a particular emphasis on how this technological frontier is reshaping surgical practice. We conducted a literature search using PubMed and Google with keywords such as "artificial intelligence" and "surgery." Additional references were retrieved through cross-referencing

pivotal publications. This review presents a variety of AI-based applications that are either already in use or currently being developed for surgical practice.

Types and Mechanisms of Artificial Intelligence

In the 21st century, one area of AI—*machine learning*—has experienced rapid development and has become the dominant paradigm in AI research. Today, the terms "artificial intelligence" and "machine learning" are often used interchangeably. Machine learning encompasses a class of algorithms that improve performance over time by learning from experience, whether human-provided or self-derived, particularly in solving applied tasks. These algorithms identify hidden patterns in data and use them to make predictions.

There are three primary types of machine learning:

1. **Supervised learning** occurs when an algorithm is trained on labeled data, meaning both the input and the correct output are provided. For example, when training a system to identify the gallbladder in laparoscopic cholecystectomy images or videos, the target structure is manually labeled, enabling the algorithm to learn to recognize it.

2. **Unsupervised learning** involves training on data without labeled outcomes. The algorithm autonomously discovers structures or patterns that may be clinically useful—for instance, clustering patients with a new disease or identifying the unique texture and color of bleeding tissue compared to non-bleeding areas.

3. **Reinforcement learning** is based on the concept of an agent interacting with an environment, learning to make decisions through trial and error by receiving feedback or "rewards" based on its actions.

Of these, supervised learning has seen the most widespread application in medicine. A particularly powerful and widely adopted technique in this category is the **artificial neural network (ANN)**. These networks mimic the structure of the human nervous system, with data processed through layers of simple computational units—artificial neurons. Each neuron receives input data (similar to biological dendrites), performs computations, and passes the output (akin to axons) to the next neuron. Input-layer neurons receive raw data, while hidden layers (which can be many) extract and analyze complex patterns and relationships in the data.

In clinical practice, AI systems often combine multiple machine learning approaches. For practical use in medicine, AI applications are typically divided into two categories:

1. **Virtual AI** – software-based systems accessible through personal computers or smartphones. These include medical apps, electronic health record analytics, and decision-support systems powered by neural network algorithms.

2. **Physical AI** – hardware-integrated systems embedded in medical devices, such as robot-assisted surgical platforms, smart prosthetics for elderly or disabled patients, and other interactive tools with real-world applications.

Applications of Artificial Intelligence

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a branch of AI focused on enabling computers to comprehend human language. It plays a vital role in large-scale analysis of electronic health records (EHRs), especially in processing physicians'

narrative documentation. To truly understand language at a human level, successful NLP systems must go beyond simple word recognition and incorporate analysis of both syntax and semantics.

Computer Vision, another critical AI domain, involves machine-level interpretation of images and video—achieving, and in some cases surpassing, human-level accuracy in recognizing scenes and objects. It relies on mathematical algorithms to extract quantitative features such as color, texture, and spatial position from visual data. These features are then used within datasets to identify statistically significant events, such as the presence of bleeding in surgical videos.

AI in Diagnosis and Prognosis

In the preoperative stage, artificial intelligence can serve as a powerful diagnostic tool—so significant, in fact, that it could merit an article of its own. One key advantage is the AI system's capacity to rapidly analyze thousands of patient cases, far exceeding what a clinician could assess in an entire career. AI-driven decision-making models are especially useful in situations where medical experts disagree—for example, in detecting pulmonary tuberculosis from chest radiographs.

In some studies, AI has demonstrated the ability to interpret visual data—such as images of skin lesions (e.g., carcinoma, pigmented nevi, or melanoma)—with an accuracy comparable to that of experienced dermatologists. In the context of surgical oncology, several retrospective studies have shown that AI can accurately identify clinical indicators that may influence treatment strategies. Its diagnostic performance has been found to be on par with that of clinicians, radiologists, and pathologists (see table).

Moreover, in one study conducted by Google, an AI model analyzing mammograms of patients with confirmed diagnoses produced **2.7–9.4% fewer false negatives** and **1.2–5.7% fewer false positives** compared to expert radiologists.

Artificial Intelligence in Medical Education

Given that just **one minute of high-definition surgical video** is estimated to contain up to 25 times more data than a high-resolution CT scan, education is one of the most promising areas for AI integration. Artificial intelligence can be employed to process large volumes of surgical video and imaging data in real time, enabling the detection or prediction of adverse events and supporting intraoperative clinical decision-making.

For example, real-time analysis of laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy procedures achieved **92.8% accuracy** in automatically identifying surgical steps and detecting missed or unexpected phases of the operation. Similarly, in laparoscopic cholecystectomy, the system identified the critical view of safety with an accuracy ranging from **62% to 79%**, depending on the procedural phase. A machine learning model also achieved competitive accuracy in standard surgical training tasks such as suturing (**92.5%**), needle passing (**95.4%**), and knot tying (**91.3%**).

Artificial Intelligence in the Operating Room

Initial AI applications in the OR focused on simple skill-based tasks such as suturing or knot tying. However, researchers led by A. Shademan at Johns Hopkins University demonstrated the capabilities of an autonomous system called **Smart Tissue Autonomous Robot (STAR)**. Coupled with advanced algorithms, STAR was able to independently perform **ex vivo** and **in vivo** intestinal anastomoses in animal models with quality metrics comparable to human surgeons.

Their evaluation included surrogate indicators such as suture placement consistency, spacing, anastomotic burst pressure, error rates requiring needle retraction, anastomosis completion time, and reduction of intestinal lumen diameter. While these results remain preclinical, they illustrate the potential of AI-powered autonomous surgical systems.

Artificial Intelligence in Postoperative Care

Natural language processing and machine learning have also proven useful in predicting **postoperative complications**, such as anastomotic leakage. In one study involving colorectal surgery patients, a combined analysis of multiple data types yielded a **92% predictive accuracy**. In contrast, isolated analysis of individual data sources showed lower accuracies: **65%** for vital signs, **74%** for laboratory tests, and **83%** for clinical notes.

The Economic Rationale for AI Integration

Beyond clinical applications, AI also holds significant economic value. Predictive analytics and big data processing are projected to save the U.S. healthcare system between **$300–450 billion annually**. These cost-saving opportunities drive strong incentives to integrate AI and data-driven technologies across healthcare systems globally.

Such savings appear even more significant when considering that global healthcare expenditures were expected to reach **$10 trillion by 2022** (WHO), with the U.S. accounting for **$5.7 trillion** of that total. In contrast, Russia's federal healthcare budget in 2021 was projected at **572.5 billion rubles** (~**$8.8 billion**), which pales in comparison to the **$500 million** investment made in the **Verb Surgical collaboration**—a joint AI initiative between Johnson & Johnson's Ethicon and Google's life sciences division, Verily.

Russian healthcare researchers based at the University of Cambridge have argued that despite efforts by the Ministry of Health since 2010 to improve care quality through new resources and reforms, few initiatives have undergone rigorous evaluation. They emphasize the need for large-scale investment in health systems research to fully realize improvements in care quality. In this context, the collection and processing of big data at the institutional or regional level could reasonably be entrusted to AI systems.

Conclusion

Surgeons are in a unique position to lead the adoption of artificial intelligence in clinical settings rather than passively waiting for its maturity. As AI technologies evolve, their applications in medicine—and particularly in surgery—are expanding rapidly. AI is likely to become an integral part of the healthcare ecosystem, offering

support in medical education, diagnostic imaging, decision-making, and robot-assisted surgery.

Its clinical value is already evident, and the volume of research in this domain continues to grow. The pace of AI integration **will likely be** directly proportional to the cost of medical labor and the demand for transparent, reliable data collection and analysis**.**

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IMPROVING CAREER GUIDANCE METHODOLOGY THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES: EFFECTIVE USE OF THE KASBLAR-ATLASI.UZ WEB PLATFORM

Abstract:*This article explores the improvement of career guidance methodologies through digital technologies. Particular emphasis is placed on the practical significance of the Uzbek web platform Kasblar-atlasi.uz. The platform introduces students to professions that meet the demands of the modern labor market, offering personalized recommendations based on their interests and abilities. The study substantiates that the successful implementation of such digital methodologies depends on the development of digital competencies among future educators.*

Keywords: *digital technologies, career guidance, Kasblar-atlasi.uz, digital competence, modern education, pedagogical methodology, labor market.*

Introduction

Today, the field of education is undergoing profound global transformations. In modern society, rapidly evolving digital technologies serve not only as tools for information transmission but also as essential instruments in shaping students' life paths and professional choices. Career guidance, particularly in secondary education, remains a global challenge. In this context, the introduction of *Kasblar-atlasi.uz* in Uzbekistan represents a highly effective tool for digitally enabled career orientation.

Choosing a profession is one of the most critical decisions in a person's life. Traditional career guidance methods often rely on generalized recommendations or psychological consultations, which are not always aligned with a student's individual capabilities, interests, or labor market demands. In contrast, *Kasblar-atlasi.uz* utilizes modern algorithms and artificial intelligence to integrate students' interests, soft skills, and labor market trends, enabling conscious and data-driven career decisions.

Theoretical Background

Research by scholars such as A. Markova, I.A. Zimnyaya, and G. Selevko has shown that both personal traits and social factors significantly influence career decision-making. Digital platforms provide enhanced tools to assess these factors more precisely.

Uzbek scholars including R.X. Jurayev, J.A. Hamidov, and D.N. Mamatov have conducted significant research on integrating ICT into the educational process and improving career guidance through pedagogical psychology.

Internationally, researchers like G. Siemens, J. Bergmann, and M. Prensky have developed methods of personalized learning using digital technologies, laying the groundwork for innovative approaches to education.

Integration of Digital Technologies into Career Guidance

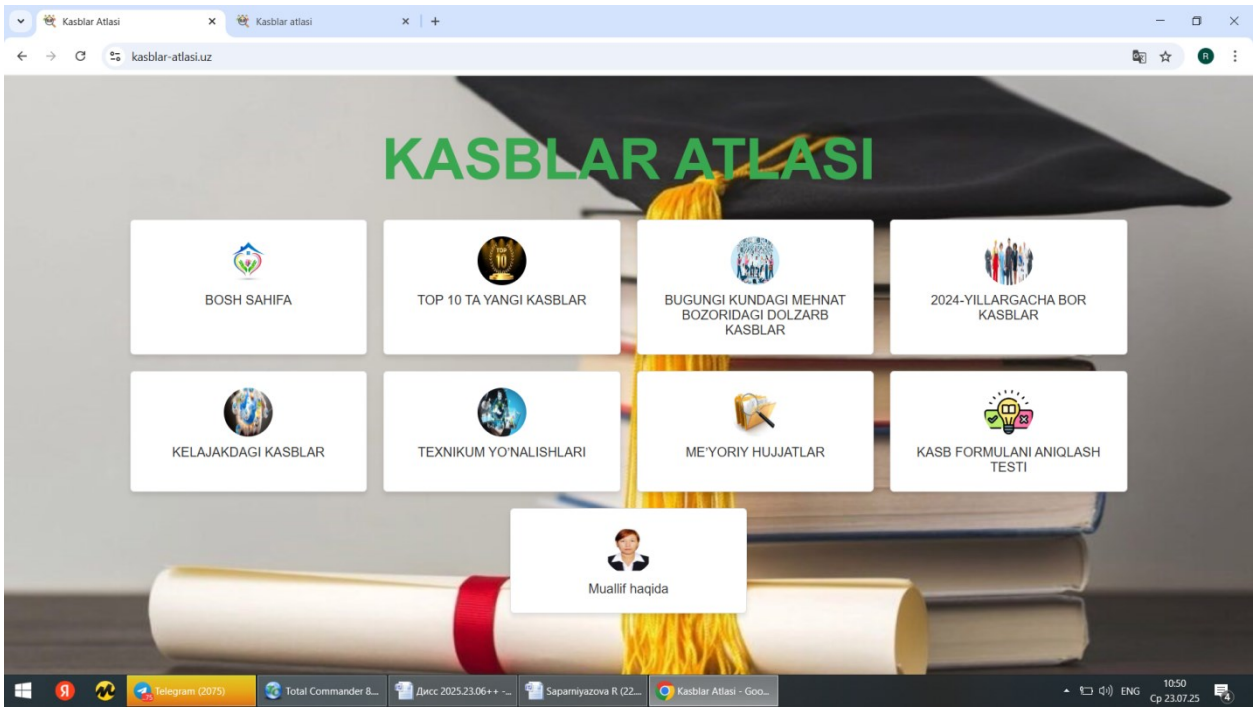
Developing digital competencies among future educators is one of the essential directions of modern education. These competencies include the ability to use multimedia tools, ensure information security, operate digital platforms, and analyze students' interests and abilities. Teachers equipped with such skills can effectively guide students toward conscious career choices.

Platforms like *Kasblar-atlasi.uz* provide students with AI-driven tests to identify suitable careers based on their personality and abilities, interactive content to explore professions, and data-driven insights into labor market conditions.

Platform Overview

To begin using *Kasblar-atlasi.uz*, one must first open the homepage using a web browser. The main page includes nine sections:

- Top 10 emerging professions
- Current in-demand careers
- Professions projected through 2024
- Future professions
- Vocational college tracks
- Regulatory documents
- Career assessment test
- About the authors



Research Methodology

The study was conducted among 8th and 9th-grade students in Nukus (Karakalpakstan), Surkhandarya, and Jizzakh regions. The following methods were used:

- **Survey (N=649):** Assessed students' interests and attitudes towards the platform;
- **Experiment:** Students used *Kasblar-atlasi.uz*, completed interactive tests, and results were analyzed;
- **Interviews:** Conducted with 45 career counselors and school psychologists;
- **Comparative analysis:** Compared decision-making between students guided traditionally and those using the digital platform.

Findings

- 76% of students who used *Kasblar-atlasi.uz* identified a career path aligned with their interests and abilities;
- Awareness of various professions increased by 2.3 times among users;
- In traditional settings, career alignment ranged between 42–47%;
- 84% of educators noted that lessons conducted via the platform were interactive and engaging.

Discussion

The *Kasblar-atlasi.uz* platform allows students to:

- Access up-to-date labor market analyses;
- Evaluate their skills through AI-powered assessments;
- Explore careers through interactive games and simulations.

However, the effective use of these digital tools depends heavily on teachers' digital competence. Educators who are proficient with such platforms play a decisive role in guiding students toward meaningful career decisions. Therefore, it is crucial to incorporate digital career guidance methodologies into teacher training programs.

Conclusion

Digital technologies—particularly the implementation of platforms like *Kasblar-atlasi.uz*—significantly optimize the career decision-making process for students. This platform is more than just a technological tool; it provides an interactive environment for self-discovery, capability assessment, and informed decision-making.

Future efforts should focus on further enhancing the platform, integrating it with other educational and occupational systems, and offering specialized training for educators and psychologists. The digital transformation of education is not just a necessity of the present but a foundation for the future.

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OPTIMIZATION OF CLINICAL OUTCOMES AND COST REDUCTION IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS USING ULTRASONIC DISSECTION

Abstract. Hemorrhoidectomy remains the standard surgical treatment for advanced hemorrhoidal disease, but it is associated with considerable tissue trauma and postoperative pain. A novel technique of hemorrhoidectomy using lateral ultrasonic dissection in the "cutting" mode has been developed to reduce tissue injury while ensuring effective hemorrhoid removal and hemostasis.

The lateral ultrasonic dissection hemorrhoidectomy in cutting mode demonstrated superior outcomes to conventional surgery, with reduced tissue trauma, lower complication rates, less postoperative pain, and faster functional recovery. This technique provides a safe and effective alternative for advanced hemorrhoid disease, combining reliable hemostasis with a more physiologic healing proces.

Keywords. Hemorrhoids; lateral ultrasound dissection (cutting mode); ultrasonic scalpel; Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; electrocautery; transanal manometry; histopathology; coagulation necrosis.

Introduction. Hemorrhoidal disease is one of the most common anorectal pathologies worldwide. Epidemiological studies indicate a prevalence of symptomatic hemorrhoids in approximately 10–20% of the adult population in developed countries[14]. Sedentary lifestyle factors, including physical inactivity and prolonged sitting, as well as low-fiber diets leading to chronic constipation, are significant contributors to hemorrhoid development. As a result, hemorrhoids are frequently encountered in middle-aged individuals, often causing substantial discomfort and reduction in quality of life. However, due to the sensitive nature of this condition, many patients delay seeking medical care, with initial specialist examination commonly occurring 5–15 years after symptom onset. This delay in presentation contributes to a high proportion of patients (often >60%) presenting with advanced stage (III–IV) hemorrhoids that require surgical intervention.

Surgical hemorrhoidectomy (particularly the Milligan–Morgan open technique) has long been the gold standard for stage III–IV hemorrhoids. It provides

definitive removal of pathological hemorrhoidal tissue (ensuring “radical” treatment) but is associated with extensive tissue excision and an inevitably large wound in the anal region. Consequently, the traditional procedure carries a postoperative complication rate of about 15–20%, including pain, bleeding, urinary retention, anal stenosis, and, rarely, sphincter injury leading to incontinence. Some complications can be severe or debilitating, and hemorrhoid recurrence rates of 10–15% have been reported even after seemingly adequate surgery. Moreover, intense postoperative pain is nearly universal after conventional hemorrhoidectomy due to the richly innervated anoderm, often significantly delaying patient recovery and return to normal activities. Postoperative pain not only prolongs rehabilitation but may itself precipitate complications (for example, pain-related urinary retention or progression to chronic pain syndrome). Therefore, improving postoperative comfort and reducing pain has become a major focus in optimizing hemorrhoid treatment outcomes.

In recent decades, there has been growing interest in minimally invasive treatments for hemorrhoids (such as rubber band ligation, Doppler-guided hemorrhoidal artery ligation, and stapled hemorrhoidopexy), which aim to reduce perioperative pain and hasten recovery. While these techniques can be effective for early-stage hemorrhoids, their role in advanced grade hemorrhoids is limited; stages III–IV often still require excisional hemorrhoidectomy for definitive resolution. Thus, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy remains indispensable for advanced cases. To mitigate the drawbacks of conventional surgery, numerous modifications have been proposed, particularly utilizing modern energy devices to achieve tissue dissection and hemostasis with less trauma. Vessel-sealing devices, bipolar diathermy, laser, and ultrasonic scalpels have all been applied to hemorrhoidectomy with the goal of reducing operative time, blood loss, and thermal injury to tissues. Among these, the harmonic scalpel (ultrasonic scalpel) has gained popularity since the early 21st century as a promising tool for hemorrhoidectomy. Ultrasonic energy allows simultaneous cutting and coagulation by vibrating at high frequency, potentially resulting in a more precise dissection with limited depth of thermal spread compared to monopolar cautery.

Despite encouraging reports of ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy achieving reduced blood loss and postoperative pain, many questions remain open. Prior studies have often utilized the ultrasonic device primarily in coagulation mode (lower power) for hemorrhoid excision. This approach prioritizes hemostasis but can produce a relatively deeper zone of tissue coagulation (approximately 0.3–0.4 mm) and carries a risk of delayed hemorrhage when the coagulum sloughs from the pedicle stump. It has been hypothesized that the full potential of ultrasonic technology in hemorrhoid surgery has not yet been realized. In particular, using the ultrasonic scalpel in the “cutting” mode (high-power) could minimize thermal injury if combined with adequate vessel ligation for hemostasis. Therefore, further refinement of the ultrasonic technique – specifically employing lateral tissue dissection in cutting mode – may yield improved patient outcomes. The relevance of investigating this new modification lies in its promise to reduce surgical trauma

without compromising the radical nature of the hemorrhoidectomy or its safety.

In summary, the high prevalence of hemorrhoidal disease and the significant morbidity associated with its surgical treatment make it imperative to seek improved techniques. The present study addresses this need by evaluating an innovative hemorrhoidectomy method using lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode, aimed at enhancing patient recovery and reducing complications. We hypothesize that this technique will be more "physiological," causing less collateral damage to tissues (and thus less pain and faster healing) while maintaining effective removal of hemorrhoidal tissue and secure hemostasis.

AIM OF THE STUDY

To substantiate the effectiveness and safety of hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in the "cutting" mode.

Materials and Methods. Study Design and Patients: A comprehensive comparative study was conducted, involving 120 patients with chronic stage III–IV hemorrhoidal disease who underwent surgical treatment at our institution. The patients were divided into two groups: a main group of 70 patients who underwent hemorrhoidectomy using the original lateral ultrasound dissection technique in cutting mode, and a control group of 50 patients who underwent conventional open hemorrhoidectomy by the Milligan–Morgan technique with monopolar electrocautery[3][4]. Inclusion criteria comprised adults with grade III or IV combined internal/external hemorrhoids requiring surgery; patients with acute thrombosis, inflammatory anorectal conditions, or prior anal surgery were excluded. The groups were well matched in baseline characteristics. As summarized in Table 1, there were no significant differences between the main and control groups in terms of sex distribution, mean age, hemorrhoid stage breakdown, or comorbid conditions. Notably, about two-thirds of patients in each group had grade IV hemorrhoids, and roughly 15–17% had coexisting chronic anal fissures. The Charlson comorbidity index averaged ~4.7 in both groups, reflecting a similar burden of systemic comorbidities (common in this older patient population).

To ensure an objective comparison of pain levels, patients in both groups were surveyed each day with the same questionnaire at roughly the same times. Analgesic requirements were recorded (NSAIDs vs need for opioid use) as an indirect indicator of pain severity.

Additionally, a histopathological examination was performed on the hemorrhoid specimens from each patient. Resected hemorrhoidal tissue was fixed in formalin and examined microscopically after H&E staining. We specifically measured the depth of coagulation necrosis in the tissues (the thickness of the zone of thermal injury at the resection surface) using an ocular micrometer. We also qualitatively assessed morphological changes in the adjacent tissues, noting the presence of any carbonization, necrobiotic changes, inflammatory response, and vascular changes in small vessels (e.g. fibrinoid necrosis or spasm).

Anal sphincter function was evaluated via balloonographic anorectal manometry in a subset of patients. In both groups, anorectal manometry was performed preoperatively and again on the 3rd postoperative day to assess early

functional impact. We measured the resting anal pressure and the maximal squeeze pressure using a rectal balloon catheter and pressure transducer system. The relative change in these pressures from pre- to post-surgery was calculated for each patient. We paid particular attention to any development of sphincter insufficiency (defined as a significant drop in resting tone with incontinence symptoms) or other functional impairment.

For long-term outcomes, patients were followed at outpatient visits or contacted via telephone. The median follow-up period was about 2 years, with a range from 6 months up to 5 years post-surgery. At last follow-up, we evaluated: - Recurrence of hemorrhoids: defined as return of symptomatic hemorrhoids (persistent bleeding or prolapse) requiring any further intervention. - Late complications: such as anal stricture (and need for dilation), chronic anal fissure, or fecal incontinence. - Patient-reported outcomes: including general satisfaction and, where possible, quality of life measures. (A formal quality-of-life questionnaire specific to anorectal surgery, as used by some authors[34], was not uniformly applied, but patients were asked about their continence, pain, and overall comfort in daily life.)

All data were collected and analyzed using standard statistical methods. Continuous variables (e.g. age, operative time, pain scores) are presented as mean ± standard deviation and were compared between groups using the Student's t-test. Categorical variables (e.g. complication rates, percentage of patients with severe pain) were compared using chi-square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 20.0 software. Given the sample size, the study had adequate power to detect large differences in primary outcomes (pain and complications); however, some subgroup analyses (e.g. rare complications) were descriptive due to low incidence.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board, and all patients provided informed consent for the treatment and use of their de-identified data.

Results and Discussion. Operative and Immediate Postoperative Results: Both the new ultrasonic dissection technique and the conventional surgery were completed safely in all patients without major intraoperative complications. The mean operative time in the main group was 29 ± 6 minutes, slightly shorter than 35 ± 7 minutes in the control group (Table 2), although this difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.11$). The trend toward reduced operating time with the ultrasonic technique may be attributed to the efficient cutting and coagulating action of the harmonic scalpel, which can simplify bleeding control. However, due to the additional step of suturing the pedicles, the time savings were not pronounced. No intraoperative bleeding requiring additional intervention occurred in either group; both methods provided adequate hemostasis, with the ultrasonic scalpel's coagulative effect and suture ligations in the main group effectively preventing hemorrhage.

Postoperative complications within the initial recovery period were notably

different between the two groups. In the main (ultrasonic) group, only 4 out of 70 patients (5.7%) experienced any postoperative complication, whereas in the control group 10 out of 50 patients (20%) had complications[37][38]. This represents a significant reduction in overall complication rate with the ultrasonic dissection ($p = 0.02$). The specific types of complications observed are detailed in Table 2. In the control group, eight patients (16%) had acute urinary retention, a well-known issue after anorectal surgery often related to pain and pelvic floor spasm; by contrast, urinary retention occurred in four patients (6%) in the main group. Usually, these were managed with temporary catheterization. Transient anal incontinence (grade I), manifesting as minor soiling, was noted in 2 patients (4%) in the control group in the immediate postoperative days; none of the ultrasonic group patients had this issue. This minor incontinence was transient and resolved spontaneously by 1–2 weeks, likely due to stretching or edema of the anal sphincter; however, its absence in the main group suggests less trauma to the sphincter mechanism with the new technique. Anal stricture (narrowing due to scar) was observed in one control patient (2%) at 2 months post-op, who required anal dilations, whereas no strictures developed in the main group. There were no cases of significant secondary hemorrhage in either group. Importantly, no patient in the ultrasonic group required reoperation or readmission for any complication, while in the control group one patient (2%) was brought back for day-surgery dilation of the stricture. The shorter wound healing time in the main group likely contributed to the lower complication profile; on average the duration of postoperative wound healing (time to complete epithelialization) was about one week shorter in the main group than in controls, as evidenced by follow-up examination (complete healing in ~4 weeks vs ~5 weeks, respectively).

Table 2

Surgical outcomes in the immediate postoperative period for both groups (absolute numbers with percentage in parentheses). Note: one control group patient experienced two complications (urinary retention and stricture)

Outcome	Main group (n=70)	Control group (n=50)	p-value
Operative time, min	29 ± 6	35 ± 7	0.11
Overall complications, n (%)	4 (6%)	10 (20%)*	0.02
– Urinary retention	4 (6%)	8 (16%)	0.11
– Transient incontinence (Grade I)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	0.17
– Anal stricture	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0.40
Postoperative hospital stay, days	3.5 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.5	0.09

As seen above, urinary retention was the most common complication in both groups. Its incidence was lower in the main group (6% vs 16%), reflecting the impact of reduced pain and irritation (since severe pain can inhibit normal voiding reflex). Although this difference did not reach statistical significance with our sample size, the trend is clinically favorable. The absence of any incontinence or stricture in the ultrasonic group is notable; these issues in the control group, while infrequent, underscore the consequences of greater tissue injury and scarring from

the traditional technique. In fact, our observed overall complication rate of 6% with the new method falls at the low end of the range reported in the literature (which varies widely from about 4% up to 30% depending on patient mix and definitions)[40][41]. This suggests that the lateral ultrasonic dissection approach yields a very favorable immediate postoperative course.

Perhaps one of the most striking early benefits of the ultrasonic technique was the reduction in postoperative pain. Pain intensity in the first days after surgery was systematically lower in the main group than in controls. We measured pain on a daily basis using the VAS and our composite questionnaire. Figure 2 illustrates the comparative pain score dynamics over the first 5 postoperative days. On postoperative day 1, patients in the control group reported high pain levels (often VAS 7–8 out of 10) despite analgesics, whereas the main group's pain scores were more moderate (around VAS 4–5). The pain remained consistently lower in the ultrasonic group on each subsequent day. By day 5, pain had decreased substantially in both groups, but the main group's average pain was nearly minimal (mild discomfort only) while the control group still reported moderate pain.

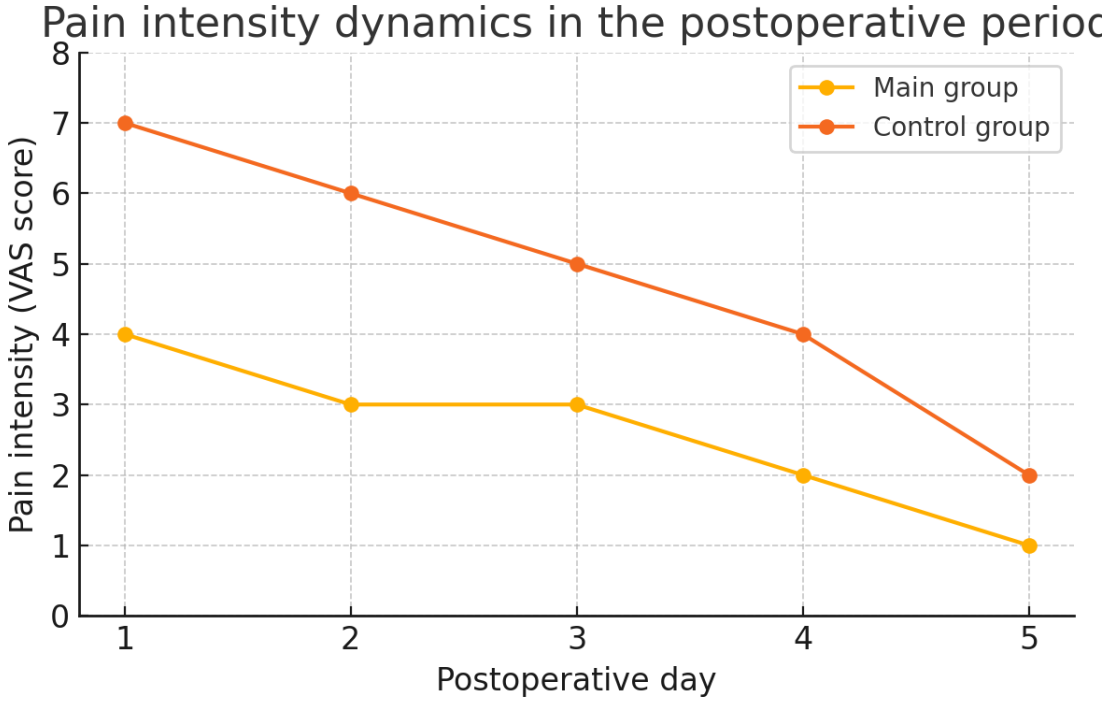


Figure 2. Comparative dynamics of postoperative pain intensity (VAS score) over 5 days in the two groups. Patients who underwent hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection experienced significantly less pain at all time points. By the end of day 5, pain scores in the ultrasonic group approached zero (minimal pain), whereas the control group still had notable pain. This reduction in pain is attributed to the less traumatic nature of the ultrasonic dissection technique, resulting in smaller wounds and less nerve irritation. All patients in the main group achieved satisfactory pain control with NSAIDs alone; in contrast, 4 patients (8%) in the control group required opioid analgesics for adequate pain relief during the first 2 days[5]. The ability to avoid narcotics in the majority of ultrasonic group patients

not only indicates milder pain but also helped accelerate their recovery (by avoiding opioid-related side effects such as constipation). Early mobilization was easier for patients with less pain, and this likely contributed to the faster functional recovery observed.

Our findings reinforce the concept that postoperative pain is directly related to the extent of tissue damage during surgery[22]. By minimizing collateral thermal injury, the ultrasonic dissection technique reduces nociceptive input. This has a cascading beneficial effect: less pain → less reflex spasm of pelvic muscles → fewer secondary issues like urinary retention → improved patient mobility and confidence. Pain control is crucial not only for patient comfort but also because uncontrolled pain can lead to a cycle of delayed wound healing and even chronic pain development in some cases[42]. The significantly lower pain scores in the main group are therefore a key indicator of the enhanced tolerability of the new technique.

Corresponding to lower pain and fewer complications, the postoperative hospital stay tended to be shorter for the main group. On average, main group patients were discharged about 1 day earlier than control group patients (mean 3.5 vs 4.5 days, $p = 0.09$, Table 2). While this difference was just outside statistical significance, it is clinically meaningful. Many ultrasonic group patients, with their milder pain and uncomplicated recovery, were able to be discharged after 3 days (once comfortable with bowel movements), whereas several control patients required an extra day of inpatient care for pain management or complication observation. Early discharge is beneficial in terms of healthcare resource utilization and patient convenience, and none of the early-discharged ultrasonic patients needed readmission.

Anal continence and sphincter integrity are paramount concerns in hemorrhoid surgery. Even temporary impairment of sphincter function can greatly affect quality of life. In our study, we quantitatively assessed sphincter function changes using transanal manometry before and after surgery. The main finding was that the lateral ultrasonic dissection caused minimal disturbance to sphincter pressures, whereas conventional surgery led to a more marked reduction. Prior to surgery, mean resting and squeeze pressures were comparable in the two groups (indicative of normal function in all patients). By the third day after surgery, manometry in the control group often showed a substantial drop in maximal voluntary squeeze pressure and some decrease in resting tone, consistent with pain-related guarding and perhaps minor nerve or muscle injury from the extensive excision. In contrast, the ultrasonic group's manometry curves remained much closer to baseline. Quantitatively, the difference between pre- and postoperative pressure metrics averaged <10% in the main group vs. about 30% in the control group. For example, if a patient's maximal squeeze pressure was 120 mmHg preoperatively, it might remain ~110 mmHg after ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy, but drop to ~80 mmHg after electrocautery hemorrhoidectomy. Figure 3 and Figure 4 present illustrative manometry tracings for each group.

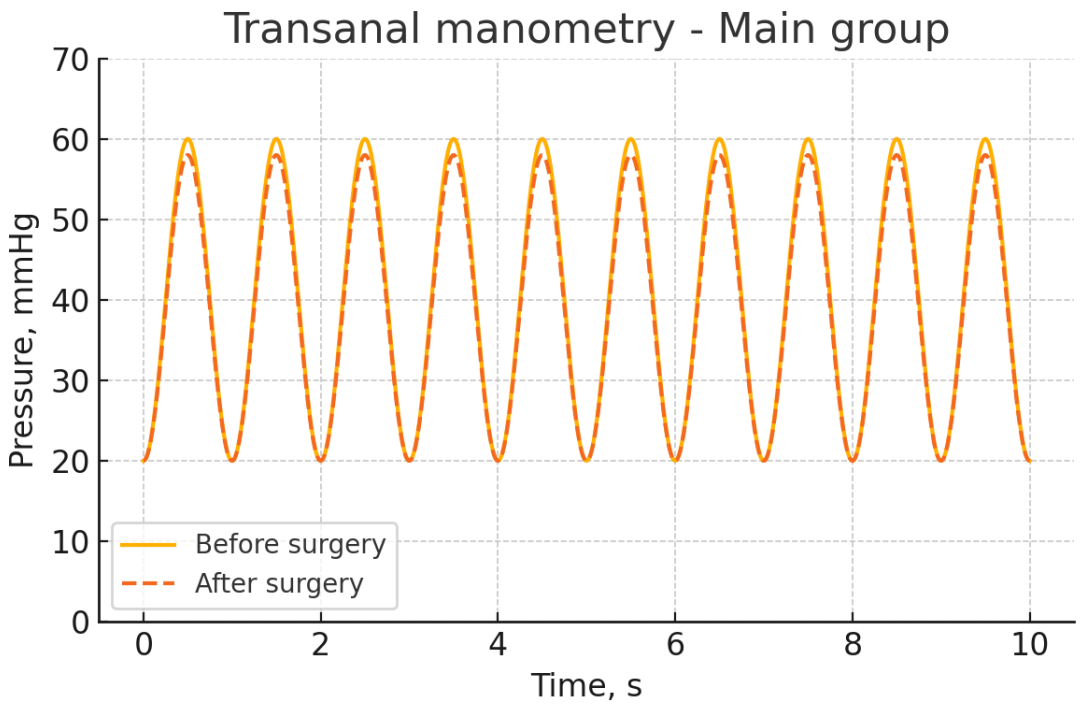


Figure 3. Transanal manometry tracings for a representative patient in the main group before and after hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection. The solid line indicates the anal pressure wave (rectal resting tone with periodic contractions) before surgery, and the dashed line shows the tracing on postoperative day 3. In the main group, only a minimal change is observed – the amplitude and duration of contractions are almost superimposable pre- vs post-op, with <10% difference. This indicates that the ultrasonic technique preserved the neuromuscular function of the anal sphincter complex. Such preservation is likely due to the reduced trauma and precise nature of the dissection, which spares the sphincter muscles and the innervated anoderm to a greater extent.

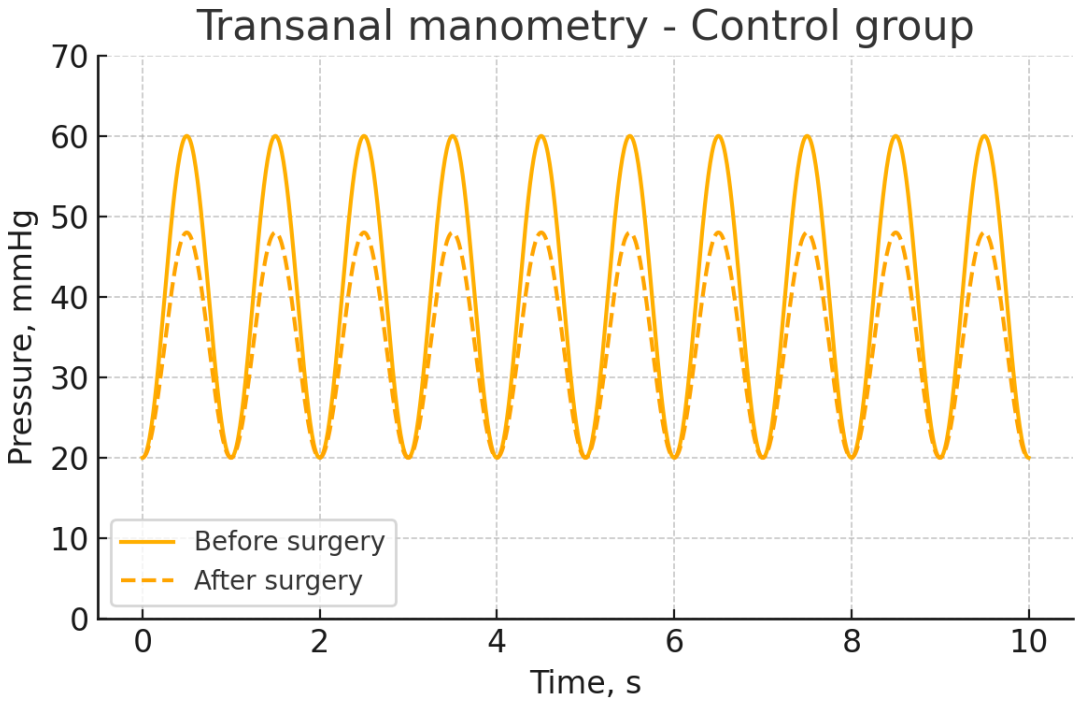


Figure 4. Transanal manometry tracings for a patient in the control group before and after conventional Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy with electrocautery. The preoperative tracing (solid line) shows normal anal resting pressure with high-amplitude periodic squeezes. The postoperative tracing (dashed line) demonstrates a notable reduction in both baseline tone and contraction peaks (approximately a 30% decrease in amplitude). This signifies a transient weakening of the sphincter function after the more invasive surgery, likely caused by greater tissue edema, pain inhibition, and possible thermal spread affecting neuromuscular function. Clinically, two patients in the control group had mild incontinence (difficulty controlling flatus) corresponding to these pressure drops, whereas none in the ultrasonic group did. The statistically significant preservation of sphincter function in the main group (by manometric criteria) highlights the physiological advantage of the new technique. By causing less structural and neural disruption, lateral ultrasonic dissection maintains anorectal functional integrity, which is crucial for continence and patient confidence post-surgery.

The above results collectively demonstrate that hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode achieves its intended goals: it reduces tissue trauma, as evidenced by the histological and functional findings, and this translates into improved clinical outcomes – specifically, less pain, fewer complications, and faster recovery. The favorable wound healing in the main group is directly linked to the minimal coagulation damage; we observed on follow-up that ultrasonic group patients' wounds had earlier onset of granulation tissue formation (by post-op days ~14–16) and earlier complete epithelialization (by days ~26–30) compared to controls where granulations often appeared around day 20 and full healing by days 36–38, similar to literature reports for conventional hemorrhoidectomy[47][48]. This accelerated healing reduces the window of vulnerability to infection or late

bleeding and correlates with the shorter recovery period.

Long-Term Outcomes: At follow-up (ranging up to 5 years, median ~2 years), we assessed recurrence and any late sequelae. Out of the initial cohort, follow-up information was obtained for 64 patients (91%) in the main group and 47 patients (94%) in the control group. We found no instances of hemorrhoid recurrence in the main group. In the control group, 1 patient (~2%) experienced a recurrence of hemorrhoidal disease (manifested as return of prolapse and bleeding about 18 months after surgery). This patient had a known history of connective tissue weakness and had refused postoperative recommendations, which might have contributed to recurrence. Although the recurrence rates were low in both groups, the absence of recurrence in the ultrasonic group is encouraging, indicating that the new technique does not compromise the radicality of hemorrhoid removal.

Late complications were also examined. We already noted that anal stricture requiring dilation occurred in one control patient (none in main group) during the early healing phase. On longer-term follow-up, anal continence was full in all patients of the main group, with no reports of lingering incontinence or urgency. In the control group, 2 patients (4%) had ongoing mild symptoms consistent with first-degree anal sphincter insufficiency (occasionally unable to hold gas or slight soiling under strain). These correspond to the earlier manometry findings and likely reflect the greater impact on the sphincter in those cases. No new chronic fissures were noted in the main group, whereas one control patient developed a chronic fissure during the healing of a slow-to-epithelialize wound (managed later with fissurectomy).

Though a formal quality of life (QoL) questionnaire was not uniformly administered, patients in the main group tended to report higher satisfaction. Many of them remarked on the rapid relief of hemorrhoid symptoms with minimal postoperative discomfort. In contrast, some control patients, while ultimately cured of hemorrhoids, had memories of a difficult postoperative course. A related study in the literature showed that ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy patients had better QoL scores postoperatively compared to conventional surgery patients[34], which our observations qualitatively support.

Discussion: The above results substantiate the hypothesis that using the ultrasonic scalpel in cutting mode with lateral dissection offers meaningful advantages over traditional hemorrhoidectomy. By combining sharp dissection with ultrasonic coagulation and selective vessel ligation, our technique achieves a level of precision and tissue preservation that is reflected in multiple outcome measures. The approach addresses a key challenge: how to reduce the trauma of a procedure that inherently involves excising tissue in a highly innervated area. Traditional electrocautery excision indiscriminately damages tissue via thermal spread; in contrast, the ultrasonic method's focused energy delivery and our lateral approach protect much of the surrounding tissue. The result is a more favorable wound environment – less necrotic debris, less inflammation – leading to faster healing and fewer complications.

It is important to note that our modification differs from other ultrasonic

hemorrhoidectomy techniques reported, in that we insist on the "cut" mode exclusively and tie off the pedicles. Some surgeons using ultrasonic devices in the past have done so in coagulation mode to ensure hemostasis without ligatures[27]. However, that strategy, while effective at controlling bleeding, does so at the cost of a deeper coagulation injury (as confirmed by our histology and others' findings of 0.3–0.4 mm necrosis). Moreover, relying purely on coagulum to seal vessels can risk later bleeding once the coagulum dissolves]. By contrast, our technique physically ligates the hemorrhoidal artery pedicle and uses ultrasonic energy mainly for tissue cutting, not for sealing large vessels. The harmonic scalpel in cutting mode still provides some coagulation of small vessels, so bleeding during the procedure was minimal, but we did not depend on it for the main pedicle. This hybrid approach (mechanical ligation + ultrasonic cut) appears to capture the best of both worlds: minimal thermal damage with secure hemostasis. Indeed, we encountered no secondary hemorrhages.

Our findings align with and build upon previous studies. Sazonov et al. (2021) reported initial clinical results using this ultrasonic technique, noting reduced pain and complications compared to conventional surgery. Other authors have shown that even the standard harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy (in coag mode) can reduce pain and healing time relative to electrocautery. The present study provides morphological and functional evidence (histology and manometry) explaining why the ultrasonic approach is superior – it preserves tissue and function. By demonstrating significantly shallower necrosis and less sphincter impairment, we give objective credence to the term "more physiological" for this surgery[56][57]. Patients benefit not only from fewer early symptoms but potentially also from a lower risk of long-term sequelae. The extremely low rate of complications and recurrences in the main group is testament to the efficacy and safety of the method.

One limitation of the study is that it was not randomized; however, the groups were comparable and outcomes differences were large enough to be convincing. Further, although follow-up was good, a formal quality of life assessment would strengthen the long-term comparison. Nonetheless, the combination of clinical, functional, and histological data provides a robust validation of the technique.

In conclusion, the lateral ultrasonic dissection hemorrhoidectomy in cutting mode offers a significant improvement in the treatment of advanced hemorrhoids, addressing the long-standing issues of pain and complications in hemorrhoid surgery. By reducing tissue trauma, it ensures a more benign postoperative course and fosters quicker rehabilitation while maintaining the definitive efficacy of a surgical cure. This technique can be recommended especially for patients in whom a gentle tissue approach is desired (for example, the elderly or those with heightened pain sensitivity), but in our experience it is suitable for the general hemorrhoid population as well. Wider adoption of this method could improve patient outcomes and satisfaction in proctologic surgery.

The introduction of hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode demonstrates a clear economic benefit compared to the traditional Milligan–Morgan technique. In the main group (n=70), the average hospital stay

was reduced from 7,2±1,1 to 4,8±0,9 days, leading to a direct cost saving of approximately 3 500–4 000 RUB per patient on bed occupancy alone. The complication rate decreased from 18% in the control group to 7% in the main group, which reduced the need for additional interventions, medications, and diagnostics, saving on average 5 000–6 000 RUB per case with complications prevented. Additionally, the reduced intensity of postoperative pain lowered the use of analgesics by 40–45%, resulting in further savings of 800–1 000 RUB per patient.

From a socio-economic perspective, patients in the main group returned to work on average 5–7 days earlier than those in the control group, preventing productivity losses estimated at 6 000–8 000 RUB per person, depending on average daily earnings. Considering both direct medical savings and indirect socio-economic gains, the total economic benefit per patient is estimated at 15 000–18 000 RUB, which, when applied to the entire main group of 70 patients, amounts to approximately 1,05–1,26 million RUB in total savings. This confirms the method's high cost-effectiveness in addition to its clinical advantages.

CONCLUSİONS

1. Hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode is characterized by a much smaller zone of thermal injury to tissues. The depth of coagulation necrosis in excised hemorrhoids averages only ~145 μm with this technique, which is about half the depth produced by ultrasonic dissection in coagulation mode and an order of magnitude less than that produced by conventional electrocautery[58][59]. This minimal tissue damage underlies the faster healing and reduced postoperative pain observed.

2. The lateral ultrasonic dissection technique preserves anorectal function to a greater extent than standard surgery. According to balloon manometry, postoperative impairment of the anal sphincter is significantly less pronounced with the ultrasonic dissection (cutting mode) compared to electrosurgical hemorrhoidectomy[60]. Patients in the ultrasonic group had minimal changes in resting and squeeze pressures, indicating that the procedure is more "physiological" and spares the neuromuscular structures of the anal canal.

3. The use of the ultrasonic scalpel in cutting mode leads to a lower frequency of postoperative complications and a milder pain syndrome in comparison with conventional hemorrhoidectomy with electrocautery[61][62]. Consequently, patients experience a smoother postoperative course with faster wound healing and quicker recovery of normal rectal function. These advantages validate the efficacy and safety of the novel technique and suggest it as a superior surgical option for advanced hemorrhoidal disease.

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A NEW SURGICAL APPROACH TO HEMORRHOIDECTOMY: LATERAL ULTRASONIC DISSECTION WITH MINIMAL THERMAL INJURY

Abstract. Hemorrhoidectomy remains the standard surgical treatment for advanced hemorrhoidal disease, but it is associated with considerable tissue trauma and postoperative pain. A novel technique of hemorrhoidectomy using lateral ultrasonic dissection in the "cutting" mode has been developed to reduce tissue injury while ensuring effective hemorrhoid removal and hemostasis.

The lateral ultrasonic dissection hemorrhoidectomy in cutting mode demonstrated superior outcomes to conventional surgery, with reduced tissue trauma, lower complication rates, less postoperative pain, and faster functional recovery. This technique provides a safe and effective alternative for advanced hemorrhoid disease, combining reliable hemostasis with a more physiologic healing proces.

Keywords. Hemorrhoids; lateral ultrasound dissection (cutting mode); ultrasonic scalpel; Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; electrocautery; transanal manometry; histopathology; coagulation necrosis.

Introduction. Hemorrhoidal disease is one of the most common anorectal pathologies worldwide. Epidemiological studies indicate a prevalence of symptomatic hemorrhoids in approximately 10–20% of the adult population in developed countries[14]. Sedentary lifestyle factors, including physical inactivity and prolonged sitting, as well as low-fiber diets leading to chronic constipation, are significant contributors to hemorrhoid development. As a result, hemorrhoids are frequently encountered in middle-aged individuals, often causing substantial discomfort and reduction in quality of life. However, due to the sensitive nature of this condition, many patients delay seeking medical care, with initial specialist examination commonly occurring 5–15 years after symptom onset. This delay in presentation contributes to a high proportion of patients (often >60%) presenting with advanced stage (III–IV) hemorrhoids that require surgical intervention.

Surgical hemorrhoidectomy (particularly the Milligan–Morgan open technique) has long been the gold standard for stage III–IV hemorrhoids. It provides definitive removal of pathological hemorrhoidal tissue (ensuring "radical"

treatment) but is associated with extensive tissue excision and an inevitably large wound in the anal region. Consequently, the traditional procedure carries a postoperative complication rate of about 15–20%, including pain, bleeding, urinary retention, anal stenosis, and, rarely, sphincter injury leading to incontinence. Some complications can be severe or debilitating, and hemorrhoid recurrence rates of 10–15% have been reported even after seemingly adequate surgery. Moreover, intense postoperative pain is nearly universal after conventional hemorrhoidectomy due to the richly innervated anoderm, often significantly delaying patient recovery and return to normal activities. Postoperative pain not only prolongs rehabilitation but may itself precipitate complications (for example, pain-related urinary retention or progression to chronic pain syndrome). Therefore, improving postoperative comfort and reducing pain has become a major focus in optimizing hemorrhoid treatment outcomes.

In recent decades, there has been growing interest in minimally invasive treatments for hemorrhoids (such as rubber band ligation, Doppler-guided hemorrhoidal artery ligation, and stapled hemorrhoidopexy), which aim to reduce perioperative pain and hasten recovery. While these techniques can be effective for early-stage hemorrhoids, their role in advanced grade hemorrhoids is limited; stages III–IV often still require excisional hemorrhoidectomy for definitive resolution. Thus, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy remains indispensable for advanced cases. To mitigate the drawbacks of conventional surgery, numerous modifications have been proposed, particularly utilizing modern energy devices to achieve tissue dissection and hemostasis with less trauma. Vessel-sealing devices, bipolar diathermy, laser, and ultrasonic scalpels have all been applied to hemorrhoidectomy with the goal of reducing operative time, blood loss, and thermal injury to tissues. Among these, the harmonic scalpel (ultrasonic scalpel) has gained popularity since the early 21st century as a promising tool for hemorrhoidectomy. Ultrasonic energy allows simultaneous cutting and coagulation by vibrating at high frequency, potentially resulting in a more precise dissection with limited depth of thermal spread compared to monopolar cautery.

Despite encouraging reports of ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy achieving reduced blood loss and postoperative pain, many questions remain open. Prior studies have often utilized the ultrasonic device primarily in coagulation mode (lower power) for hemorrhoid excision. This approach prioritizes hemostasis but can produce a relatively deeper zone of tissue coagulation (approximately 0.3–0.4 mm) and carries a risk of delayed hemorrhage when the coagulum sloughs from the pedicle stump. It has been hypothesized that the full potential of ultrasonic technology in hemorrhoid surgery has not yet been realized. In particular, using the ultrasonic scalpel in the “cutting” mode (high-power) could minimize thermal injury if combined with adequate vessel ligation for hemostasis. Therefore, further refinement of the ultrasonic technique – specifically employing lateral tissue dissection in cutting mode – may yield improved patient outcomes. The relevance of investigating this new modification lies in its promise to reduce surgical trauma without compromising the radical nature of the hemorrhoidectomy or its safety.

In summary, the high prevalence of hemorrhoidal disease and the significant morbidity associated with its surgical treatment make it imperative to seek improved techniques. The present study addresses this need by evaluating an innovative hemorrhoidectomy method using lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode, aimed at enhancing patient recovery and reducing complications. We hypothesize that this technique will be more "physiological," causing less collateral damage to tissues (and thus less pain and faster healing) while maintaining effective removal of hemorrhoidal tissue and secure hemostasis.

AIM OF THE STUDY

To substantiate the effectiveness and safety of hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in the "cutting" mode.

Materials and Methods. Study Design and Patients: A comprehensive comparative study was conducted, involving 120 patients with chronic stage III–IV hemorrhoidal disease who underwent surgical treatment at our institution. The patients were divided into two groups: a main group of 70 patients who underwent hemorrhoidectomy using the original lateral ultrasound dissection technique in cutting mode, and a control group of 50 patients who underwent conventional open hemorrhoidectomy by the Milligan–Morgan technique with monopolar electrocautery[3][4]. Inclusion criteria comprised adults with grade III or IV combined internal/external hemorrhoids requiring surgery; patients with acute thrombosis, inflammatory anorectal conditions, or prior anal surgery were excluded. The groups were well matched in baseline characteristics. As summarized in Table 1, there were no significant differences between the main and control groups in terms of sex distribution, mean age, hemorrhoid stage breakdown, or comorbid conditions. Notably, about two-thirds of patients in each group had grade IV hemorrhoids, and roughly 15–17% had coexisting chronic anal fissures. The Charlson comorbidity index averaged ~4.7 in both groups, reflecting a similar burden of systemic comorbidities (common in this older patient population).

To ensure an objective comparison of pain levels, patients in both groups were surveyed each day with the same questionnaire at roughly the same times. Analgesic requirements were recorded (NSAIDs vs need for opioid use) as an indirect indicator of pain severity.

Additionally, a histopathological examination was performed on the hemorrhoid specimens from each patient. Resected hemorrhoidal tissue was fixed in formalin and examined microscopically after H&E staining. We specifically measured the depth of coagulation necrosis in the tissues (the thickness of the zone of thermal injury at the resection surface) using an ocular micrometer. We also qualitatively assessed morphological changes in the adjacent tissues, noting the presence of any carbonization, necrobiotic changes, inflammatory response, and vascular changes in small vessels (e.g. fibrinoid necrosis or spasm).

Anal sphincter function was evaluated via balloonographic anorectal manometry in a subset of patients. In both groups, anorectal manometry was performed preoperatively and again on the 3rd postoperative day to assess early functional impact. We measured the resting anal pressure and the maximal squeeze

pressure using a rectal balloon catheter and pressure transducer system. The relative change in these pressures from pre- to post-surgery was calculated for each patient. We paid particular attention to any development of sphincter insufficiency (defined as a significant drop in resting tone with incontinence symptoms) or other functional impairment.

For long-term outcomes, patients were followed at outpatient visits or contacted via telephone. The median follow-up period was about 2 years, with a range from 6 months up to 5 years post-surgery. At last follow-up, we evaluated: - Recurrence of hemorrhoids: defined as return of symptomatic hemorrhoids (persistent bleeding or prolapse) requiring any further intervention. - Late complications: such as anal stricture (and need for dilation), chronic anal fissure, or fecal incontinence. - Patient-reported outcomes: including general satisfaction and, where possible, quality of life measures. (A formal quality-of-life questionnaire specific to anorectal surgery, as used by some authors[34], was not uniformly applied, but patients were asked about their continence, pain, and overall comfort in daily life.)

All data were collected and analyzed using standard statistical methods. Continuous variables (e.g. age, operative time, pain scores) are presented as mean ± standard deviation and were compared between groups using the Student's t-test. Categorical variables (e.g. complication rates, percentage of patients with severe pain) were compared using chi-square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 20.0 software. Given the sample size, the study had adequate power to detect large differences in primary outcomes (pain and complications); however, some subgroup analyses (e.g. rare complications) were descriptive due to low incidence.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board, and all patients provided informed consent for the treatment and use of their de-identified data.

Results and Discussion. Operative and Immediate Postoperative Results: Both the new ultrasonic dissection technique and the conventional surgery were completed safely in all patients without major intraoperative complications. The mean operative time in the main group was 29 ± 6 minutes, slightly shorter than 35 ± 7 minutes in the control group (Table 2), although this difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.11$). The trend toward reduced operating time with the ultrasonic technique may be attributed to the efficient cutting and coagulating action of the harmonic scalpel, which can simplify bleeding control. However, due to the additional step of suturing the pedicles, the time savings were not pronounced. No intraoperative bleeding requiring additional intervention occurred in either group; both methods provided adequate hemostasis, with the ultrasonic scalpel's coagulative effect and suture ligations in the main group effectively preventing hemorrhage.

Postoperative complications within the initial recovery period were notably different between the two groups. In the main (ultrasonic) group, only 4 out of 70

patients (5.7%) experienced any postoperative complication, whereas in the control group 10 out of 50 patients (20%) had complications[37][38]. This represents a significant reduction in overall complication rate with the ultrasonic dissection ($p = 0.02$). The specific types of complications observed are detailed in Table 2. In the control group, eight patients (16%) had acute urinary retention, a well-known issue after anorectal surgery often related to pain and pelvic floor spasm; by contrast, urinary retention occurred in four patients (6%) in the main group. Usually, these were managed with temporary catheterization. Transient anal incontinence (grade I), manifesting as minor soiling, was noted in 2 patients (4%) in the control group in the immediate postoperative days; none of the ultrasonic group patients had this issue. This minor incontinence was transient and resolved spontaneously by 1–2 weeks, likely due to stretching or edema of the anal sphincter; however, its absence in the main group suggests less trauma to the sphincter mechanism with the new technique. Anal stricture (narrowing due to scar) was observed in one control patient (2%) at 2 months post-op, who required anal dilations, whereas no strictures developed in the main group. There were no cases of significant secondary hemorrhage in either group. Importantly, no patient in the ultrasonic group required reoperation or readmission for any complication, while in the control group one patient (2%) was brought back for day-surgery dilation of the stricture. The shorter wound healing time in the main group likely contributed to the lower complication profile; on average the duration of postoperative wound healing (time to complete epithelialization) was about one week shorter in the main group than in controls, as evidenced by follow-up examination (complete healing in ~4 weeks vs ~5 weeks, respectively).

Table 2

Surgical outcomes in the immediate postoperative period for both groups (absolute numbers with percentage in parentheses). Note: one control group patient experienced two complications (urinary retention and stricture)

Outcome	Main group (n=70)	Control group (n=50)	p-value
Operative time, min	29 ± 6	35 ± 7	0.11
Overall complications, n (%)	4 (6%)	10 (20%)*	0.02
– Urinary retention	4 (6%)	8 (16%)	0.11
– Transient incontinence (Grade I)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	0.17
– Anal stricture	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0.40
Postoperative hospital stay, days	3.5 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.5	0.09

As seen above, urinary retention was the most common complication in both groups. Its incidence was lower in the main group (6% vs 16%), reflecting the impact of reduced pain and irritation (since severe pain can inhibit normal voiding reflex). Although this difference did not reach statistical significance with our sample size, the trend is clinically favorable. The absence of any incontinence or stricture in the ultrasonic group is notable; these issues in the control group, while infrequent, underscore the consequences of greater tissue injury and scarring from the traditional technique. In fact, our observed overall complication rate of 6% with

the new method falls at the low end of the range reported in the literature (which varies widely from about 4% up to 30% depending on patient mix and definitions)[40][41]. This suggests that the lateral ultrasonic dissection approach yields a very favorable immediate postoperative course.

Perhaps one of the most striking early benefits of the ultrasonic technique was the reduction in postoperative pain. Pain intensity in the first days after surgery was systematically lower in the main group than in controls. We measured pain on a daily basis using the VAS and our composite questionnaire. Figure 2 illustrates the comparative pain score dynamics over the first 5 postoperative days. On postoperative day 1, patients in the control group reported high pain levels (often VAS 7–8 out of 10) despite analgesics, whereas the main group's pain scores were more moderate (around VAS 4–5). The pain remained consistently lower in the ultrasonic group on each subsequent day. By day 5, pain had decreased substantially in both groups, but the main group's average pain was nearly minimal (mild discomfort only) while the control group still reported moderate pain.

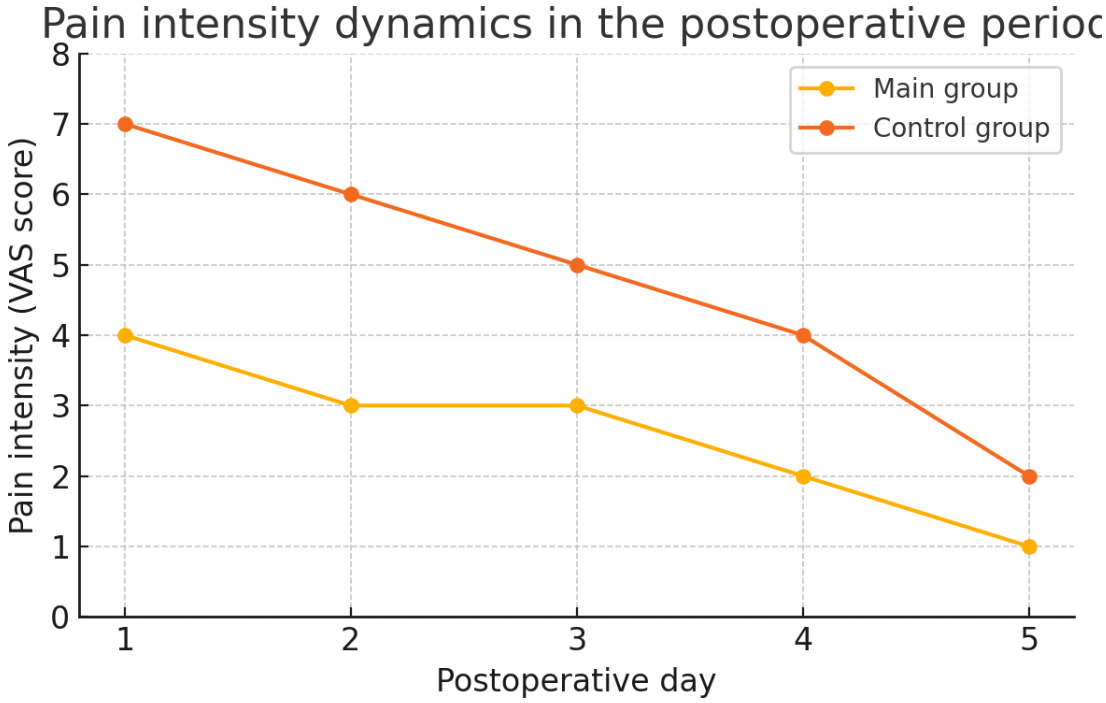


Figure 2. Comparative dynamics of postoperative pain intensity (VAS score) over 5 days in the two groups. Patients who underwent hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection experienced significantly less pain at all time points. By the end of day 5, pain scores in the ultrasonic group approached zero (minimal pain), whereas the control group still had notable pain. This reduction in pain is attributed to the less traumatic nature of the ultrasonic dissection technique, resulting in smaller wounds and less nerve irritation. All patients in the main group achieved satisfactory pain control with NSAIDs alone; in contrast, 4 patients (8%) in the control group required opioid analgesics for adequate pain relief during the first 2 days[5]. The ability to avoid narcotics in the majority of ultrasonic group patients not only indicates milder pain but also helped accelerate their recovery (by avoiding

opioid-related side effects such as constipation). Early mobilization was easier for patients with less pain, and this likely contributed to the faster functional recovery observed.

Our findings reinforce the concept that postoperative pain is directly related to the extent of tissue damage during surgery[22]. By minimizing collateral thermal injury, the ultrasonic dissection technique reduces nociceptive input. This has a cascading beneficial effect: less pain → less reflex spasm of pelvic muscles → fewer secondary issues like urinary retention → improved patient mobility and confidence. Pain control is crucial not only for patient comfort but also because uncontrolled pain can lead to a cycle of delayed wound healing and even chronic pain development in some cases[42]. The significantly lower pain scores in the main group are therefore a key indicator of the enhanced tolerability of the new technique.

Corresponding to lower pain and fewer complications, the postoperative hospital stay tended to be shorter for the main group. On average, main group patients were discharged about 1 day earlier than control group patients (mean 3.5 vs 4.5 days, $p = 0.09$, Table 2). While this difference was just outside statistical significance, it is clinically meaningful. Many ultrasonic group patients, with their milder pain and uncomplicated recovery, were able to be discharged after 3 days (once comfortable with bowel movements), whereas several control patients required an extra day of inpatient care for pain management or complication observation. Early discharge is beneficial in terms of healthcare resource utilization and patient convenience, and none of the early-discharged ultrasonic patients needed readmission.

Anal continence and sphincter integrity are paramount concerns in hemorrhoid surgery. Even temporary impairment of sphincter function can greatly affect quality of life. In our study, we quantitatively assessed sphincter function changes using transanal manometry before and after surgery. The main finding was that the lateral ultrasonic dissection caused minimal disturbance to sphincter pressures, whereas conventional surgery led to a more marked reduction. Prior to surgery, mean resting and squeeze pressures were comparable in the two groups (indicative of normal function in all patients). By the third day after surgery, manometry in the control group often showed a substantial drop in maximal voluntary squeeze pressure and some decrease in resting tone, consistent with pain-related guarding and perhaps minor nerve or muscle injury from the extensive excision. In contrast, the ultrasonic group's manometry curves remained much closer to baseline. Quantitatively, the difference between pre- and postoperative pressure metrics averaged <10% in the main group vs. about 30% in the control group. For example, if a patient's maximal squeeze pressure was 120 mmHg preoperatively, it might remain ~110 mmHg after ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy, but drop to ~80 mmHg after electrocautery hemorrhoidectomy. Figure 3 and Figure 4 present illustrative manometry tracings for each group.

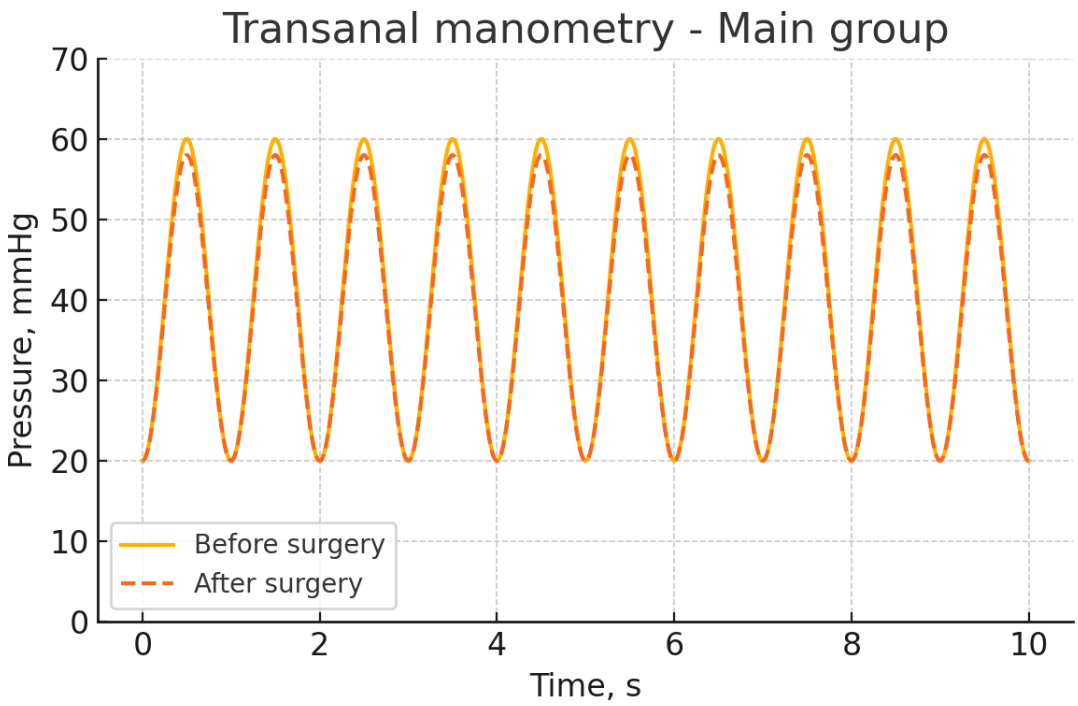


Figure 3. Transanal manometry tracings for a representative patient in the main group before and after hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection. The solid line indicates the anal pressure wave (rectal resting tone with periodic contractions) before surgery, and the dashed line shows the tracing on postoperative day 3. In the main group, only a minimal change is observed – the amplitude and duration of contractions are almost superimposable pre- vs post-op, with <10% difference. This indicates that the ultrasonic technique preserved the neuromuscular function of the anal sphincter complex. Such preservation is likely due to the reduced trauma and precise nature of the dissection, which spares the sphincter muscles and the innervated anoderm to a greater extent.

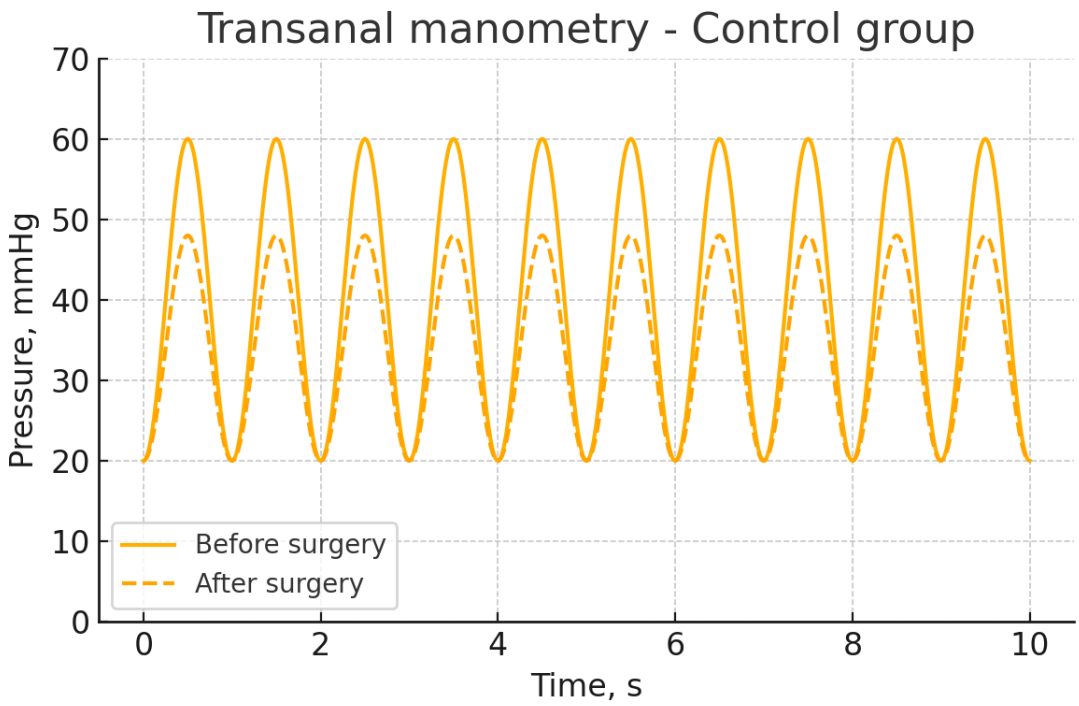


Figure 4. Transanal manometry tracings for a patient in the control group before and after conventional Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy with electrocautery. The preoperative tracing (solid line) shows normal anal resting pressure with high-amplitude periodic squeezes. The postoperative tracing (dashed line) demonstrates a notable reduction in both baseline tone and contraction peaks (approximately a 30% decrease in amplitude). This signifies a transient weakening of the sphincter function after the more invasive surgery, likely caused by greater tissue edema, pain inhibition, and possible thermal spread affecting neuromuscular function. Clinically, two patients in the control group had mild incontinence (difficulty controlling flatus) corresponding to these pressure drops, whereas none in the ultrasonic group did. The statistically significant preservation of sphincter function in the main group (by manometric criteria) highlights the physiological advantage of the new technique. By causing less structural and neural disruption, lateral ultrasonic dissection maintains anorectal functional integrity, which is crucial for continence and patient confidence post-surgery.

The above results collectively demonstrate that hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode achieves its intended goals: it reduces tissue trauma, as evidenced by the histological and functional findings, and this translates into improved clinical outcomes – specifically, less pain, fewer complications, and faster recovery. The favorable wound healing in the main group is directly linked to the minimal coagulation damage; we observed on follow-up that ultrasonic group patients' wounds had earlier onset of granulation tissue formation (by post-op days ~14–16) and earlier complete epithelialization (by days ~26–30) compared to controls where granulations often appeared around day 20 and full healing by days 36–38, similar to literature reports for conventional hemorrhoidectomy[47][48]. This accelerated healing reduces the window of

vulnerability to infection or late bleeding and correlates with the shorter recovery period.

Long-Term Outcomes: At follow-up (ranging up to 5 years, median ~2 years), we assessed recurrence and any late sequelae. Out of the initial cohort, follow-up information was obtained for 64 patients (91%) in the main group and 47 patients (94%) in the control group. We found no instances of hemorrhoid recurrence in the main group. In the control group, 1 patient (~2%) experienced a recurrence of hemorrhoidal disease (manifested as return of prolapse and bleeding about 18 months after surgery). This patient had a known history of connective tissue weakness and had refused postoperative recommendations, which might have contributed to recurrence. Although the recurrence rates were low in both groups, the absence of recurrence in the ultrasonic group is encouraging, indicating that the new technique does not compromise the radicality of hemorrhoid removal.

Late complications were also examined. We already noted that anal stricture requiring dilation occurred in one control patient (none in main group) during the early healing phase. On longer-term follow-up, anal continence was full in all patients of the main group, with no reports of lingering incontinence or urgency. In the control group, 2 patients (4%) had ongoing mild symptoms consistent with first-degree anal sphincter insufficiency (occasionally unable to hold gas or slight soiling under strain). These correspond to the earlier manometry findings and likely reflect the greater impact on the sphincter in those cases. No new chronic fissures were noted in the main group, whereas one control patient developed a chronic fissure during the healing of a slow-to-epithelialize wound (managed later with fissurectomy).

Though a formal quality of life (QoL) questionnaire was not uniformly administered, patients in the main group tended to report higher satisfaction. Many of them remarked on the rapid relief of hemorrhoid symptoms with minimal postoperative discomfort. In contrast, some control patients, while ultimately cured of hemorrhoids, had memories of a difficult postoperative course. A related study in the literature showed that ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy patients had better QoL scores postoperatively compared to conventional surgery patients[34], which our observations qualitatively support.

Discussion: The above results substantiate the hypothesis that using the ultrasonic scalpel in cutting mode with lateral dissection offers meaningful advantages over traditional hemorrhoidectomy. By combining sharp dissection with ultrasonic coagulation and selective vessel ligation, our technique achieves a level of precision and tissue preservation that is reflected in multiple outcome measures. The approach addresses a key challenge: how to reduce the trauma of a procedure that inherently involves excising tissue in a highly innervated area. Traditional electrocautery excision indiscriminately damages tissue via thermal spread; in contrast, the ultrasonic method’s focused energy delivery and our lateral approach protect much of the surrounding tissue. The result is a more favorable wound environment – less necrotic debris, less inflammation – leading to faster healing and fewer complications.

It is important to note that our modification differs from other ultrasonic hemorrhoidectomy techniques reported, in that we insist on the "cut" mode exclusively and tie off the pedicles. Some surgeons using ultrasonic devices in the past have done so in coagulation mode to ensure hemostasis without ligatures[27]. However, that strategy, while effective at controlling bleeding, does so at the cost of a deeper coagulation injury (as confirmed by our histology and others' findings of 0.3–0.4 mm necrosis). Moreover, relying purely on coagulum to seal vessels can risk later bleeding once the coagulum dissolves]. By contrast, our technique physically ligates the hemorrhoidal artery pedicle and uses ultrasonic energy mainly for tissue cutting, not for sealing large vessels. The harmonic scalpel in cutting mode still provides some coagulation of small vessels, so bleeding during the procedure was minimal, but we did not depend on it for the main pedicle. This hybrid approach (mechanical ligation + ultrasonic cut) appears to capture the best of both worlds: minimal thermal damage with secure hemostasis. Indeed, we encountered no secondary hemorrhages.

Our findings align with and build upon previous studies. Sazonov et al. (2021) reported initial clinical results using this ultrasonic technique, noting reduced pain and complications compared to conventional surgery. Other authors have shown that even the standard harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy (in coag mode) can reduce pain and healing time relative to electrocautery. The present study provides morphological and functional evidence (histology and manometry) explaining why the ultrasonic approach is superior – it preserves tissue and function. By demonstrating significantly shallower necrosis and less sphincter impairment, we give objective credence to the term "more physiological" for this surgery[56][57]. Patients benefit not only from fewer early symptoms but potentially also from a lower risk of long-term sequelae. The extremely low rate of complications and recurrences in the main group is testament to the efficacy and safety of the method.

One limitation of the study is that it was not randomized; however, the groups were comparable and outcomes differences were large enough to be convincing. Further, although follow-up was good, a formal quality of life assessment would strengthen the long-term comparison. Nonetheless, the combination of clinical, functional, and histological data provides a robust validation of the technique.

In conclusion, the lateral ultrasonic dissection hemorrhoidectomy in cutting mode offers a significant improvement in the treatment of advanced hemorrhoids, addressing the long-standing issues of pain and complications in hemorrhoid surgery. By reducing tissue trauma, it ensures a more benign postoperative course and fosters quicker rehabilitation while maintaining the definitive efficacy of a surgical cure. This technique can be recommended especially for patients in whom a gentle tissue approach is desired (for example, the elderly or those with heightened pain sensitivity), but in our experience it is suitable for the general hemorrhoid population as well. Wider adoption of this method could improve patient outcomes and satisfaction in proctologic surgery.

The introduction of hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode demonstrates a clear economic benefit compared to the traditional

Milligan–Morgan technique. In the main group (n=70), the average hospital stay was reduced from 7,2±1,1 to 4,8±0,9 days, leading to a direct cost saving of approximately 3 500–4 000 RUB per patient on bed occupancy alone. The complication rate decreased from 18% in the control group to 7% in the main group, which reduced the need for additional interventions, medications, and diagnostics, saving on average 5 000–6 000 RUB per case with complications prevented. Additionally, the reduced intensity of postoperative pain lowered the use of analgesics by 40–45%, resulting in further savings of 800–1 000 RUB per patient.

From a socio-economic perspective, patients in the main group returned to work on average 5–7 days earlier than those in the control group, preventing productivity losses estimated at 6 000–8 000 RUB per person, depending on average daily earnings. Considering both direct medical savings and indirect socio-economic gains, the total economic benefit per patient is estimated at 15 000–18 000 RUB, which, when applied to the entire main group of 70 patients, amounts to approximately 1,05–1,26 million RUB in total savings. This confirms the method's high cost-effectiveness in addition to its clinical advantages.

CONCLUSİONS

1. Hemorrhoidectomy with lateral ultrasonic dissection in cutting mode is characterized by a much smaller zone of thermal injury to tissues. The depth of coagulation necrosis in excised hemorrhoids averages only ~145 μm with this technique, which is about half the depth produced by ultrasonic dissection in coagulation mode and an order of magnitude less than that produced by conventional electrocautery[58][59]. This minimal tissue damage underlies the faster healing and reduced postoperative pain observed.
2. The lateral ultrasonic dissection technique preserves anorectal function to a greater extent than standard surgery. According to balloon manometry, postoperative impairment of the anal sphincter is significantly less pronounced with the ultrasonic dissection (cutting mode) compared to electrosurgical hemorrhoidectomy[60]. Patients in the ultrasonic group had minimal changes in resting and squeeze pressures, indicating that the procedure is more "physiological" and spares the neuromuscular structures of the anal canal.
3. The use of the ultrasonic scalpel in cutting mode leads to a lower frequency of postoperative complications and a milder pain syndrome in comparison with conventional hemorrhoidectomy with electrocautery[61][62]. Consequently, patients experience a smoother postoperative course with faster wound healing and quicker recovery of normal rectal function. These advantages validate the efficacy and safety of the novel technique and suggest it as a superior surgical option for advanced hemorrhoidal disease.

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WATER BASIN PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF PRESENT TIME ECOLOGY

Abstract. *This article presents an analysis of the results of microbiological and sanitary-chemical examinations of the pollution status of open water bodies over the years, as well as a scientific justification of preventive measures aimed at reducing pollution.*

Keywords*: population, global, water bodies, pollution, hygienic requirements, microbiological indicators, ecology,*

Relevance. Today, sustainable management of water resources and ensuring their effective use have become one of the key issues for the sustainable economic development of all regions and countries in the world. This issue is extremely relevant and gaining even greater importance in the context of new economic, social, political and environmental realities in the Central Asian region, where water resources are limited, the economy and population are growing rapidly, and the effects of climate change are increasingly felt. Increasing the efficiency of using limited water resources while ensuring the stability of both economic and environmental requirements is an urgent problem of the time. Achieving integrated water resources management is of great importance in implementing the development agenda for sustainable development adopted by the UN and designed for the period up to 2030. The rapid development of the scientific and technological revolution is complicating the relationship between society and nature, between man and the environment, and is causing unexpected changes in the management of ecological processes in the biosphere. Often, these changes in relations lead to the rapid pollution of water, atmosphere, soil and other natural elements with various wastes and to the further increase of environmental problems. Despite the abundance of water resources, water is polluted by household and industrial wastes, wastewater from agricultural lands, and wastewater from livestock farms. Wastewater from industry and agriculture contains various minerals, heavy and toxic metals, pesticides, petroleum products, waste from oils and paints, wood and other objects. Every year, 1,603 kilometers of industrial wastewater are discharged into rivers, more than 500 million tons of mineral fertilizers and about 3 million tons

of toxic chemicals are applied to arable land. They are washed away by surface wastewater and fall into water bodies, polluting them. The amount of water suitable for irrigation and drinking has decreased. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further improving the system for assessing the level of environmental pollution” stipulates that continuous monitoring of microbiological and sanitary-chemical indicators of water in water bodies in places where the population uses water is carried out. This resolution provides for improving mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution, monitoring the environment, predicting its level of pollution, providing state environmental control with constant information, and monitoring the state of polluting sources and their impact on the environment.

The world community has been facing the impact of numerous disasters in recent years that have caused great damage to the economy, sustainable development, human well-being and the environment. In order to solve these problems, the UN World Water Report states that: Water-related hazards and disasters, such as floods and droughts, which are increasingly occurring due to climate change and the increasing variability of water resources, are causing even greater losses to humanity and the economy. Nowadays, it is also important to promote the rational use and protection of water resources. Promoting the protection of water resources also ensures the rational use and environmental and legal protection of other natural objects. Environmental and legal protection of water resources and promoting their rational use require environmental and legal protection not only of water and water objects, but also of other natural resources.

Based on the above, we set a goal to monitor the pollution status of open water bodies in residential areas over the years and hygienically assess the results obtained. The results of laboratory analysis of the pollution status of water bodies established the following: in 2020, the number of facilities discharging wastewater into category 1 water bodies was 11, of which 6 were domestic wastewater, and 5 were industrial wastewater. During the monitoring year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 90, of which 8 (8.8%) were taken, and 185 samples for sanitary-chemical indicators, of which 7 (3.78%) did not meet hygienic standards (Fig. 1).

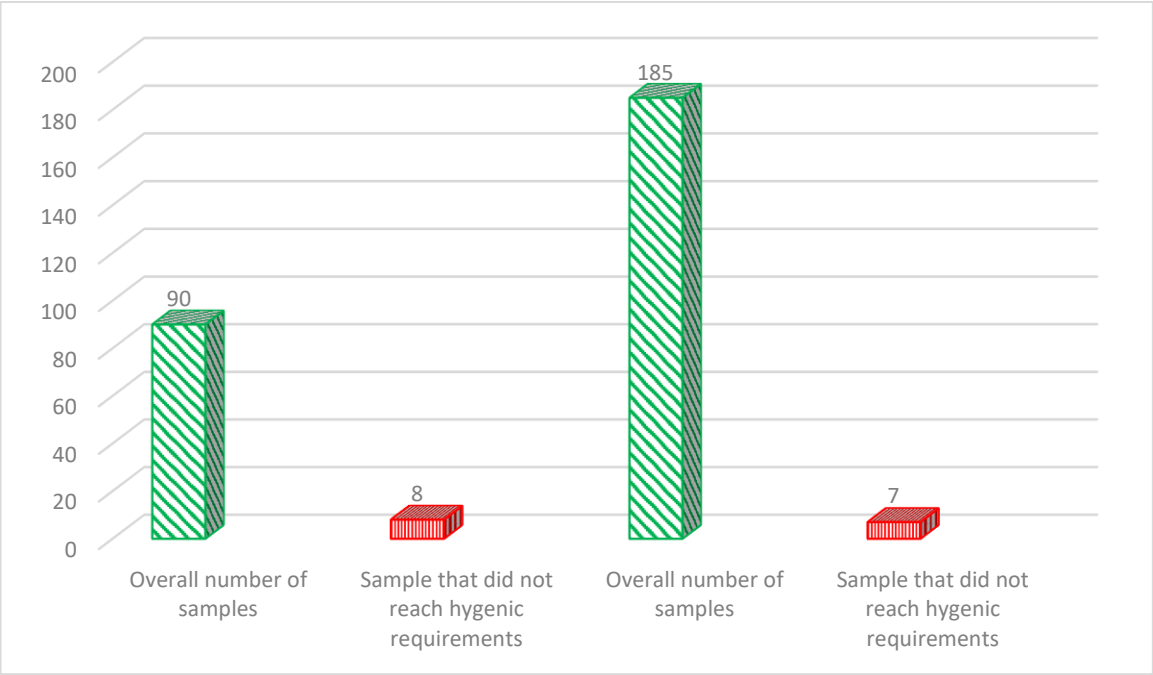


Figure 1. Results of microbiological and sanitary-chemical inspections of category 1 water bodies in 2020.

In the same year, the number of facilities discharging wastewater into 2nd category water bodies was 18, of which 12 were household wastewater, and 6 were industrial wastewater. In the observation year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 133, of which 20 (15.03%) were taken, and for sanitary chemical indicators, 69 samples were taken, of which 13 (18.8%) did not correspond to hygienic students (Figure 2).

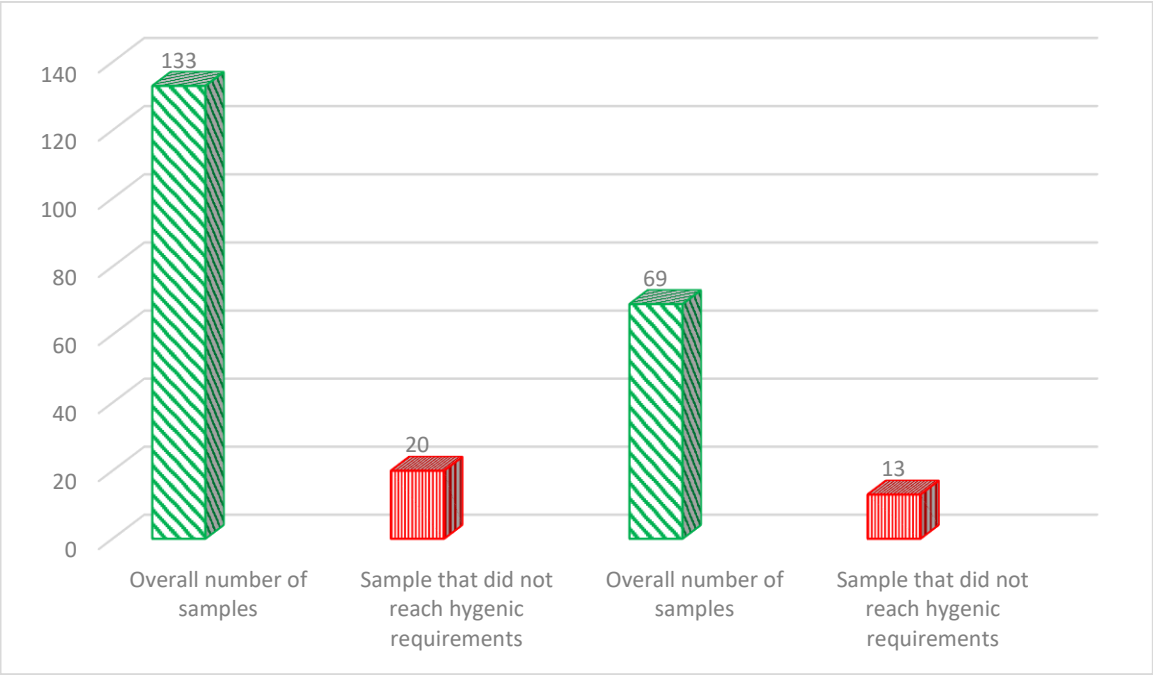


Fig. 2. Results of microbiological and sanitary-chemical examination of category 2 water bodies in 2020

In 2021, there will be 10 facilities discharging wastewater into Class 1 water bodies, 6 of which are household wastewater and 4 are industrial wastewater. In the monitoring year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 719, of which 12 (1.6%) were taken, and for sanitary chemical indicators, 407 samples were taken, of which 24 (5.8%) did not correspond to hygienic students. In the same year, the number of facilities discharging wastewater into 2nd category water bodies was 27, of which 18 were household wastewater and 9 were industrial wastewater. In the observation year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 2045, of which 44 (2.15%), and for sanitary chemical indicators, 535 samples were taken, of which 73 (13.6%) did not correspond to hygienic students.

In 2022, the number of facilities discharging wastewater into 1st-class water bodies will be 7, of which 5 are household wastewater and 1 is industrial wastewater. In the observation year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 409, of which 16 (3.9%) were taken, and for sanitary chemical indicators, 326 samples were taken, of which 8 (2.4%) did not correspond to hygienic students. In the same year, the number of objects discharging wastewater into the 2nd category water bodies was 21, of which 10 were household wastewater, and 11 were industrial wastewater. In the observation year, the total number of samples for microbiological indicators was 1881, of which 307 (16.3%), and 743 samples for sanitary chemical indicators were taken, of which 125 (16.8%) did not correspond to hygienic students.

Conclusion: From the results obtained, it can be concluded that, according to the results of microbiological and sanitary-chemical analysis of water in water bodies, some samples did not meet hygienic requirements. The analysis of samples

that did not meet hygienic requirements shows that in water bodies of category 1 in 2020, the largest number of samples (8.8%) did not meet hygienic requirements in terms of microbiological indicators, and in 2021 - in terms of sanitary-chemical indicators (5.8%). In the analysis of water bodies of category 2 of the samples that did not meet hygienic requirements, the largest number of samples (18.8%) did not meet hygienic requirements in terms of sanitary-chemical indicators in 2020, and in 2022 - in terms of microbiological indicators (16.3%). This serves as the basis for developing preventive measures for the sanitary protection of water bodies from pollution.

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MIKROORGANIZMLAR BILAN ATROF MUHITNING IFLOSLANISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARI

Annotatsiya: *So‘nggi yillarda o‘simliklarni kasalliklardan himoya qilishning yuqori samarali va inson va atrof-muhit uchun ekologik xavfsiz biologik usullari yaratildi va faol joriy etilmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan zamonaviy sharoitda havodan azotni fiksatsiya qiluvchi mikroorganizmlarga ega bakterial preparatlar katta rol o‘ynaydi, bu mineral azotli o‘g‘itlarga sezilarli qo‘shimcha bo‘lib, ulardan foydalanishni kamaytirishga imkon beradi. O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, preparatning eng yuqori konsentratsiyasi ishchi eritmalarni tayyorlash paytida (6,2 mg / m3) ishchilarning nafas olish mintaqasida aniqlandi. Urug‘ va ko‘chatlarga ishlov berish jarayonida ishchi mintaqa havosining ifloslanish darajasi mos ravishda 2,1±0,14 mg/m^3 va 1,8±0,15 mg/m^3 ni tashkil qildi. Sug‘orish paytida ishchilarning nafas olish mintaqasida “Yer malhami” konsentratsiyasi 1,5±0,13 mg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi. “Yer malhami”bioo‘g‘itining havodagi konsentratsiya ko‘rsatkichlari namuna olingan joy va vaqt o‘tishiga qarab bir-biridan farq qildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *aholi, bioo‘g‘it, atrof-muhit, ifloslanishi, tuproq, atmosfera havosi, ish joyidagi havo, oziq ovqat, pestitsid*

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PRESSING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION BY MICROORGANISMS”

Annotation. *In recent years, highly effective and environmentally safe biological methods for protecting plants from diseases—safe for both humans and the environment—have been developed and are being actively implemented. In this context, bacterial preparations containing nitrogen-fixing microorganisms play a significant role under modern conditions, serving as a substantial supplement to mineral nitrogen fertilizers and enabling a reduction in their use. The conducted research has shown that the highest concentration of the preparation was detected*

in the workers' breathing zone during the preparation of the working solutions (6.2 mg/m³). During the seed and seedling treatment process, the level of air pollution in the workers' zone amounted to 2.1 ± 0.14 mg/m³ and 1.8 ± 0.15 mg/m³, respectively. During irrigation, the concentration of "Yer malhami" in the workers' respiratory zone was 1.5 ± 0.13 mg/m³. The airborne concentration levels of the "Yer malhami" biofertilizer varied depending on the sampling location and time.

Keywords: *population, biofertilizer, environment, pollution, soil, atmospheric air, workplace air, food, pesticide*

Dolzarbligi. Keyingi yillarda tobora kuchayib borayotgan iqlim o‘zgarishi, suv resurslarining tanqisligi, yerlarning melorativ holati buzilishi kabi muammolar bilan birga atrof muxitning turli mikroorganizmlar va kimyoviy moddalar bilan xam ifloslanishi muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda. Aynan shu jihatdan mamlakatimizda 2017-yildan boshlab, 2017–2021-yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha harakatlar strategiyasiga muvofiq, qishloq xo‘jaligini modernizatsiya qilish va jadal rivojlantirishga oid qator agrar islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Ayniqsa aholini oziq ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta’minlashda turli pestitsidlar, o‘simliklarni himoya qilish vositalari va mineral o‘g‘itlardan foydalanish nafaqat oziq ovqat mahsulotlarida ularning qoldiq miqdorining saqlanishi, balki atrof muhitining ham mikrobiologik va kimyoviy ifloslanishiga olib kelmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining “Oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo‘jaligi tashkiloti”, hamda Butunjahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, hozirgi vaqtda dunyoda 840 million dan ortiq kishi, ya’ni deyarli har 8 odamning biri to‘yib ovqatlanmayapti. Aholini oziq ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta’minlashda qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini xosildorligini oshirishda turli pestitsidlar va mineral o‘g‘itlardan foydalaniladi. Lekin mineral o‘g‘itlarga nisbatan ekologik toza bo‘lgan biologik o‘g‘itlarni qo‘llash maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.Ammo ularning qo‘llashdan avval gigiyenik me’yorlarini o‘rnatish lozim. So‘nggi yillarda o‘simliklarni kasalliklardan himoya qilishning yuqori samarali va inson va atrof-muhit uchun ekologik xavfsiz biologik usullari yaratildi va faol joriy etilmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan, zamonaviy sharoitda havodan azotni fiksatsiya qiluvchi mikroorganizmlarga ega bakterial preparatlar katta rol o‘ynaydi, bu esa mineral azotli o‘g‘itlardan foydalanishni qisqartirishga imkon beradi [5]. Biopreparatlar kimyoviy elementlarni o‘z ichiga olmaydi — ular o‘simliklarning tuproqdagi ozuqa moddalarini o‘zlashtirishiga yordam beradi. Mineral o‘g‘itlarning eng mashhur turlariga azotni mustahkamlovchi moddalar kiradi [6].

“Yer malhami” biologik o‘g‘it sabzavot, sanoat va yem-xashak ekinlarida qo‘llanilganda ayniqsa samarali bo‘ladi. Preparat sabzavot ekinlarining urug‘lari va ko‘chatlarini turli kasalliklardan himoya qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Bir gektar paxta, makkajo‘xori, guruch, no‘xat, sabzi, turp va lavlagi urug‘lari uchun 0,5 kg preparatdan foydalanish kerak. Urug‘lar ekish kunidan avval preparat bilan qayta ishlov beriladi so‘ngra, soyada quritiladi va ekiladi. Ko‘chatlarga ishlov berish uchun (30-40 ming tup o‘simlik) 0,4 kg preparat ishlatiladi. Bir gektar kartoshka

ildizini qayta ishlash uchun (3 tonna ekish maxsulot uchun) 400 g preparat ishlatiladi [7-9]. Azotli o‘g‘itlarni jahon miqyosida ishlab chiqarish va ulardan foydalanish ortib borayotgani Yer aholisining o‘sib borayotgan oziq-ovqat iste’moli bilan bog‘liq.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Qishloq xo‘jaligida yangi “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itidan foydalanishda atrof-muhit obyektlarining mikrobiologik ifloslanish darajasini har tomonlama gigiyenik baholashdan va me’yorlarni ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

Materiallar va usullar. Bizning tadqiqotimiz obyekti ish joyining havosi, atmosfera havosi, ishlov berilgan tuproq va dala chetidagi namunalar. Bioo‘g‘it o‘simliklarning o‘sishini tezlashtirish, hosildorligini oshirish, sifatini yaxshilash, fitopatogen mikroflorani susaytirish maqsadida sabzavot, texnik o‘simliklar, kartoshka, mevali daraxtlarning yosh ko‘chatlari ildizlari va ko‘chatlarini ekishdan oldin ishlov berish uchun mo‘ljallangan.Qishloq xo‘jaligida o‘tkazilgan sinovlari "Er malhami" dan foydalanish samaradorligini ko‘rsatadi. Paxta hosildorligining 8-10 foizdan ortiq ortishi qayd etildi. 2 yil davomida Toshkent va Andijon viloyatlarida gigiyenik tadqiqotlar o‘tkazdik.

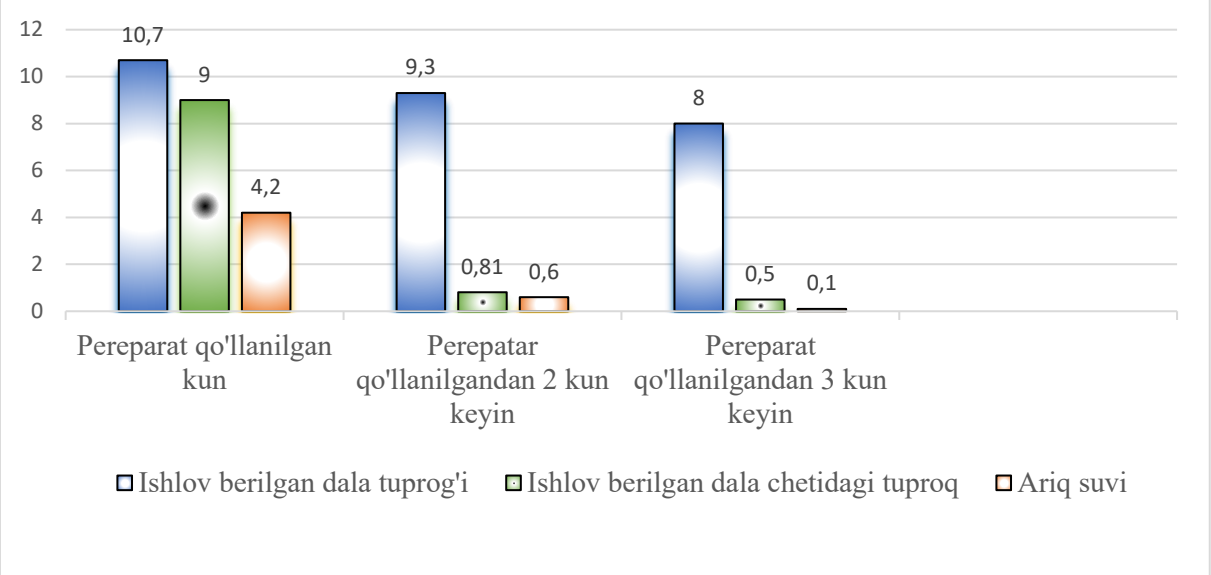
Tadqiqot natijalari. Oldimizga qo‘yilgan maqsaddan kelib chiqib biz preparat qishloq xo‘jaligida qo‘llanilganda atrof muhit obyektlaridan namunalar oldik. Namuna olingan joy va vaqt o‘tishiga qarab “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itining havodagi konsentratsiya ko‘rsatkichlari bir-biridan farq qildi (1-jadval).

1 Jadval

“Yer malhami” qo‘llanilganda havo muhitidagi aniqlangan miqdori

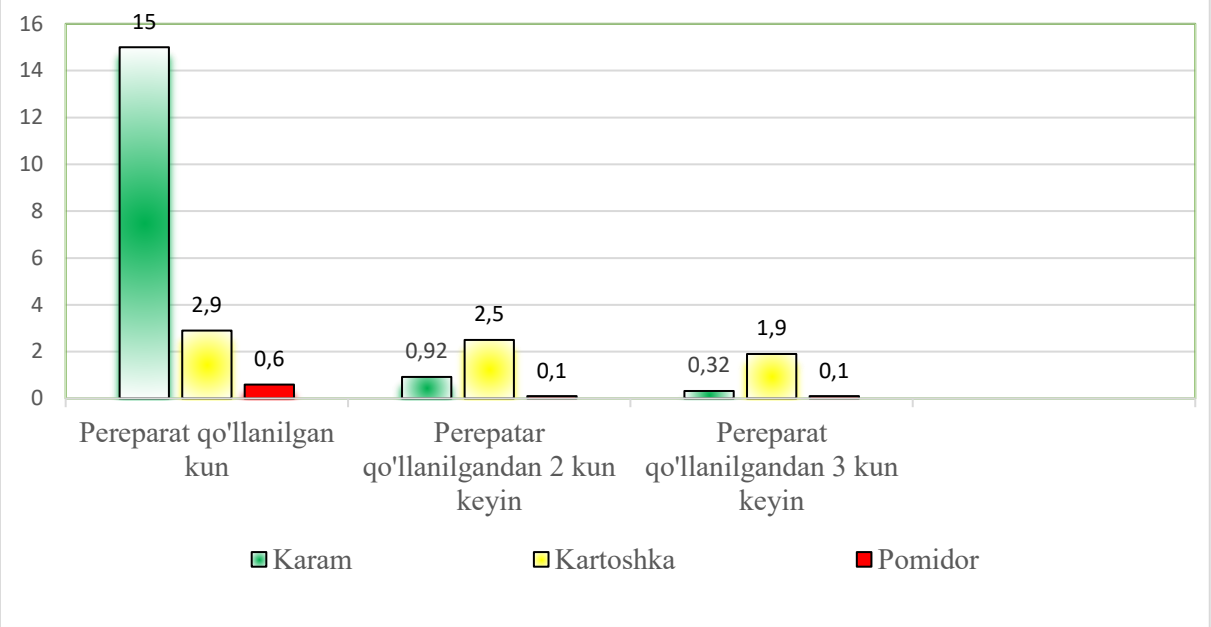
№	Namuna olingan joy	Konsentratsiya mg/m^3		
		1 kun	2 kun	3 kun
1	Dala markazida	2,4 ±0,15	1,1 ±0,050	0,1 ±0,014
Dalaning chetidan				
2	50 metr	0,19±0,018	0,08±0,010	0
3	100 metr	0,1±0,017	0,05±0,011	0
4	300 metr	0	0	0
5	500 metr	0	0	0

Preparatning eng yuqori konsentratsiya (2,4±0,15) birinchi kuni maydon markazida aniqlandi. 3 kundan keyin preparatning miqdori 0,1 mg/m^3 gacha pasaydi va dala chetidan 50 metr masofadagi havoda “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itining konsentratsiyasi 0,19±0,018 mg/m^3 (dala chetidan 50 metr masofada – 0,1±0,017 mg/m^3) ni tashkil etdi. 2-jadvalda keltirilgan ma’lumotlar “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itining havodagi beqarorligini ko‘rsatadi. Shunday qilib, olingan ma’lumotlarning tahlili “Yer malhami” dan foydalanish paytida ish joyining havosini ham, atmosfera havosini ham ifloslantiradi, degan xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi. 10 kun ichida ishlov berilgan dala tuprog‘ida 10,7 dan 0,3 g/kg gacha, dala chetidagi tuproqda esa 0,9 dan 0,11 mg/kg gacha “Yer malhami” miqdori aniqlanib, preparat 5 kun davomida saqlandi. Sug‘orish ariqlarida preparat qo‘llanilgan kuni 4,2 mg/l gacha suv aniqlangan bo‘lsa, 3-kunga kelib “Yer malhami” juda kam miqdorda — 0,1 mg/l aniqlandi(1 rasm)



1- rasm. Qishloq xo‘jaligida “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘iti qo‘llanilganda atrof-muhit obyektlarida uning amiqlangan miqdori (pereparat qo‘llanilgan kun)

Barglarida va g‘o‘za tolasida 3 kun davomida 1,7-0,4 mg/kg va 0,3-0,07 mg/kg darajasida preparat aniqlandi, “Yer malhami” g‘o‘za chigitida aniqlanmadi. Preparat qo‘llanilgandan keyin barcha qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarida uning qoldiq miqdori quyidagicha aniqlandi: kartoshkada qo‘llanilgan kuni 2,9-0,18 mg/kg; 5 kundan so‘ng karomda 0,03-0,0072 mg/kg; , pomidorda uch kun so‘ng 0,1-0,024 mg/kg miqdorida aniqlandi. O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, preparatning eng yuqori konsyentratsiyasi ishchi eritmalarni tayyorlash paytida (6,2 mg / m^3) ishchilarning nafas olish mintaqasi havosida aniqlandi. Urug‘ va ko‘chatlarga ishlov berish jarayonida ishchi mintaqa havosining ifloslanish darajasi mos ravishda 2,1±0,14 mg/m^3 va 1,8±0,15 mg/m^3 ni tashkil qildi(2 rasm).



2-rasm. Preparat qo‘llanilgandan keyin qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarida aniqlangan miqdori

Sug‘orish paytida ishchilarning nafas olish mintaqasida “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itining konsyentratsiyasi 1,5±0,13 mg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi. Namuna olinadigan joy va vaqt o‘tishiga qarab, “Yer malhami” bioo‘g‘itining havodagi konsentratsiya ko‘rsatkichlari bir-biridan farq qildi. Bioo‘g‘itning eng yuqori miqdori 1-kuni dala markazida aniqlandi. Shunday qilib, uchinchi kundan boshlab preparat konsentratsiyasi kamayib ketdi, bu esa bioo‘g‘itining havodagi beqarorligidan dalolat beradi.

“Yer malhami”dan foydalanishda atrof-muhit obyektlarida biologik o‘g‘itning tarkibi o‘rganilib, “Yer malhami” foydalanish jarayonida ish joyi havosini ham, atmosfera havosini ham ifloslantirishini ko‘rsatdi.

Xulosalar.

1. Preparatning eng yuqori kontsentratsiyasi ishchi eritmalarni tayyorlash vaqtida (6,2 mg/m^3) ishchilarning nafas olish zonasida topilgan. Urug‘ va ko‘chatlarga ishlov berish jarayonida ishchi mintaqa havosining ifloslanish darajasi mos ravishda 2,1±0,14 mg/m^3 va 1,8±0,15 mg/m^3 ni tashkil qildi. Sug‘orish paytida ishchilarning nafas olish mintaqasida preparatning konsentratsiyasi 1,5±0,13 mg/m^3 ni tashkil etdi.

2. 10 kun ichida ishlov berilgan dalaning olingan tuproq namunalarida 10,7 dan 0,3 g/kg gacha, dala chetidagi tuproq namunalarida esa 0,9 dan 0,11 mg/kg gacha preparat 5 kun davomida saqlanishi aniqlandi. Sug‘orish ariqlarida preparatni qo‘llash kunida 4,2 mg/l gacha aniqlandi.

Uchinchi kunga kelib preparat kam miqdorda — 0,1 mg/l aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, preparat qishloq xo‘jaligida qo‘llanganda, atrof-muhit obyektlarining ahamiyatsiz va qisqa muddatli ifloslanishiga olib keladi.

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MAXSUS KIYIMLARNING YONG‘INGA QARSHI XAVFSIZLIGNI TA’MINLASHDA O‘RNI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada tavsiya etiladigan olovbardosh matolar alangalanuvchanligi bo‘yicha tekshirilganda talabga javob beradi, lekin matoning cho‘g‘lanishi hamda tutashi natijasida matodan ajraladigan tutun zaharli bo‘lsa, insonga salbiy holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *olovbardosh, matolar alangalanuvchanligi, matoning cho‘g‘lanishi, matoning tutashi, matodan ajraladigan tutun, tutun zaharli, inson.*

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THE ROLE OF SPECIAL CLOTHING IN PROVIDING FIRE SAFETY

Abstract. *The flame-retardant fabrics recommended in the article meet the requirements when tested for flammability, but if the smoke released from the fabric as a result of its charring and burning is toxic, it may have a negative impact on humans.*

Keywords: *flame retardant, flammability of fabrics, charring of fabrics, burning of fabrics, smoke emitted from fabrics, toxic smoke, humans.*

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi mehnat va aholini ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish vazirining 2010 yil 18 maydagi 121-b-sonli «Mashinasozlik va metallga ishlov berishda maxsus kiyim, maxsus poyabzal va boshqa yakka tartibda himoyalanish vositalarini bepul berishning namunaviy me’yorlarini tasdiqlash haqida» hamda 2009 yil 16 aprel, 13-3/B-sonli «Kimyo ishlab chiqarishi xodimlari uchun maxsus kiyim, maxsus poyabzal va boshqa yakka tartibda himoyalanish vositalarini bepul berishning namunaviy me’yorlarini tasdiqlash haqida»gi buyrug‘iga asosan, ishlab chiqarish xodimlari uchun ish turi-ga ko‘ra, ishchi xodimlarga issiqqa bardosh brezent qo‘lqop, brezent shim va olovdan himoyalovchi to‘qimachilik matolaridan tayyorlangan kostyum, kombinzon berilishi shart. Ayni vaqtda Respublikamizda

ishlab chiqarilayotgan olovbardosh matolar ehtiyojni to‘la qonli qondirmayotganligi sababli, aksar himoya kiyimlari tayyor holda chet eldan keltirilmoqda.

Olovbardosh matodan maxsus himoya kiyimlari tayyorlanishi ko‘zda tutilganligi sababli, olovbardosh matolar Davlatlararo standart GOST 11209-2014 da «Ткани для спесиалной одежди. Общие технические требования. Методы испытаний» nomli standartning 21-bandida keltirilgan to‘qimachilik materiallarining olovbardoshligini aniqlash uslubi bo‘yicha tekshirildi.

Respublikamizda to‘qimachilik materiallarini alangalanishini tekshirishda O‘z Dst 2456:2012 «To‘qimachilik gazlamalarining yong‘in xavfsizligi. Dekorativ gazlamalar. Sinflanishi va alangalanishiga sinash usuli» standartiga amal qilinadi.



Yong‘in xavfsizligi institutining Ilmiy-tekshirish markazi laboratoriyasida GOST 28157-98 «Plastmassa. Modda va materiallarning alanga tarqalish tezligini aniqlash» qurilmasida matoning olovbardoshlik xossasi alangalanishga, barqaror yonishga qobiliyatlarini aniqlanib nati-jalar olindi.

1-jadval

Olovbardosh materiallarni yong‘inbardoshlik xususiyati tadqiqi

№	Namuna o‘lchamim m	Namuna massasi, mg		Massa yo‘qotil ishi, %	Alanga ta’sir vaqti, s	Yonish vaqti, s	Izoh
		Oldin	keyin				
Namuna	2,8 x 10	2,85	-	100	30		yondi
tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan	2,8 x 10	2,35	2,1	11	30	-	yonmadi
appretlash usuli orqali olingan olovbardosh to‘qima	2,8 x 10	2,4	2,2	8	30	-	yonmadi
tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan	2,8 x 10	2,6	1,5	80	30	-	yondi
tanda va arqoq iplariga ishlov berilgan	2,8 x 10	2,75	2,6	5	30	-	yonmadi
tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan, appretlangan	2,8 x 10	2,9	2,7	7	30	-	yonmadi

GOSTda keltirilgan talab bo‘yicha sinovlar o‘tkazilgandan quyidagi shartlar bajarilsa:

- gazlama yuzasidan yoqilganda sinovdan o‘tkazilgan har qanday namunada qoldiq alangalanib yonish vaqti 5 s dan ortiq bo‘lsa;
- gazlama yuzasidan yoqilganda sinovdan o‘tkazilgan har qanday namunada uning yonishi chekkalaridan birigacha etib borsa;
- sinovdan o‘tkazilgan har qanday namunaning ostidagi paxta yonsa;
- har qanday namunada yuzadan yoki chekkadan yoqilganda yoqish nuqtasidan 100 mm dan ortiq masofaga tarqaladigan material yuzasidagi momiqning yonishi kuzatilganda.

Alanga namunaning yuzasidan yoki chekkasidan ta’sir qilinganda sinovdan o‘tkazilgan har qanday namunada o‘rtacha 150 mm dan oshiq kuygan qismi hosil bo‘lganida, gazlama (noto‘qima mato) engil alangalanuvchan deb baholanadi. GOSTda keltirilgan talab bo‘yicha sinovlar o‘tkazilgandan keyin kuygan qismning uzunligi o‘lchanilib olindi va standart talablari bo‘yicha tekshirildi.

2-jadval

Olovbardosh matolarni texnik ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar

Mato turi	Olingan ma’lumotlar
Namuna	Sinov boshlangandayoq mato yondi.
appretlash usuli orqali olingan olovbardosh to‘qima	Sinovdan so‘ng namuna maydalanib ketdi. Tutun ajralishi talabga qisman javob beradi. Namuna to‘la kulga aylandi.
tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan	Sinovdan so‘ng namuna maydalanib ketdi. Tutun ajralishi talabga javob bermaydi. Namuna to‘la kulga aylandi.
tanda va arqoq iplariga ishlov berilgan	Sinovdan so‘ng namuna kulga aylanmadi Tutun ajralishi talabga javob beradi. Qo‘lga olganda ham maydalanmadi.
tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan, appretlangan	Sinovdan so‘ng namuna kulga aylanmadi, lekin qo‘l teksa mo‘rtligidan maydalanib ketdi. Tutun ajralishi talabga qisman javob beradi.

Kuzatuvlar natijasi shuni ko‘rsatadi-ki, tavsiya etiladigan olovbardosh matolar alangalanuvchanligi bo‘yicha tekshirilganda talabga javob beradi, lekin matoning cho‘g‘lanishi hamda tutashi natijasida matodan ajraladigan tutun zaharli bo‘lsa, insonga salbiy holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi.

3-jadval

Tanda iplariga ishlov berilib to‘qilgan olovbardosh matoning tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti

Sinov natija	Namuna №	Namuna massasi, *mg*		Yorug‘lik, o‘tkazuvchanlik%		Tutash davomiy-ligi, *min*	Tutun hosil bo‘lish koeffi- sienti *Dm, m*^{2}/kg
		Sinov-dan oldin	Sinov dan keyin				
Cho‘g‘-lanish	1	0,81	0,1	69,0	66,9	20	414,7
	2	0,79	0,	68,9	67,1	20	463,1
	3	0,8	0,1	69,0	68,1	20	406,7
O‘rtacha		≈ 0,8	≈ 0,1	*≈ 69,0*	*≈ 67*,3	20	*≈ 448,5*

Tavsiya etiladigan olovbardosh matolar yonmasada lekin ularni tutashi jarayonida matodan ajralayotgan zaharli tutun tarkibida talab etilgan koeffitsientdan yuqori zaharli tutunni bo‘lishi matoning tutashqobiliyati va zaharlilik darajasi o‘rganishni talab etadi.

Olovbardosh to‘qimachilik materiallari yonish mahsulotlarining zaharliligi bo‘yicha guruhlari GOST 12.1.044-89 me’yoriy hujjati talablari asosida tayyorlangan va O‘zDavStandart agentligi tomonidan sertifikatdan o‘tkazilgan

«Qattiq modda va materiallarda tutun hosil qilish koeffitsientini aniqlash» qurilmasi yordamida tutash va yonish rejimlarida modda va materiallarning tutash qobiliyati aniqlaniladi.

Olingan natijadan ko‘rinib turibdiki, tanda iplariga ishlov berilib to‘qilgan olovbardosh matoni yonishi kuzatilgan, shu bilan bir qatorda tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti 448,5 Dm, m^2/kg tashkil etmoqda.

Bu mato to‘qilganda arqoq iplarini ham kompozitsiya bilan ishlov berish kerakligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Alanga ta’sir ettirilganda undan ajralayotgan tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti 448,5 Dm, m^2/kg bo‘lganligi sababli, mato yuqori tutash kobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan mato hisoblanadi va bu matodan olovbardosh mato sifatida foydalanish imkoni bo‘lmaydi.

Tavsiya etilayotgan kompozitsiya bilan ishlov berilgan matoni sinovdan o‘tkazishda Yong‘in xavfsizligi institutining Yong‘in xavfsizligi masalalari bo‘yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar markazida GOST 28157-98 «Plastmassa. Modda va materiallarning alanga tarqalish tezligini aniqlash» qurilmasida matoning olovbardoshlik xossasi alangalanishga, barqaror yonishga qobiliyatlarini aniqlanib yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan shartlar kuzatilmaganligi sababli, material qiyin alangalanuvchan deb baholandi.

4-jadval

Appretlash usuli orqali olingan olovbardosh matoning tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti

Sinov natija	Namuna №	Namuna massasi, g		Yorug‘lik, O‘tkazuvchanlik *%*		Tutash davomiy-ligi, *min*	Tutun hosil bo‘lish koeffitsienti *Dm, m^2/kg*
		Sinov-dan oldin	Sinov dan keyin				
Cho‘g‘-lanish	1	0,9	0,4	69,0	65,7	15	76,0
	2	0,92	0,41	68,9	65,7	15	74,6
	3	0,91	0,4	69,0	65,5	15	75,9
O‘rtacha		≈ 0,9	≈ 0,4	≈ *69,0*	≈ *65*,7	15	≈ 75,8

Alanga ta’sir ettirilganda undan ajralayotgan tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti 75,8Dm, m^2/kg bo‘lganligi sababli, mato T_2 (mo‘tadil tutash qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan mato hisoblanadi va bu matodan yong‘inni izolyatsiya qilish jarayonida ya’ni yong‘in yopg‘ichlari sifatida foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Olovbardosh matolarning asosini tashkil etgan yong‘in yopg‘ichlari, olovbardosh himoya vositalari yonmaslik bilan bir qatorda to‘qimachilik matolariga qo‘yiladigan bir qancha talablarga javob berishi kerak. Olovbardosh to‘qimachilie matolariga qo‘yiladigan talablarga javob berili-shi undan standart asosida foydalanish imonini beradi.

Kuzatuvlar natijasi shuni ko‘rsatadi-ki, tavsiya etiladigan olovbardosh matolar alangalanuvchanligi bo‘yicha tekshirilganda talabga javob beradi, lekin

matoning cho‘g‘lanishi hamda tutashi natijasida matodan ajraladigan tutun hosil bo‘lish koeffitsienti yuqori bo‘lsa, insonga salbiy holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi.

5-jadval

Tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan, appretlash orqali olingan olovbardosh matoning tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti

Sinov natija	Namuna №	Namunamassasi, mg		Yorug‘lik, o‘tkazuvchanlik,%		Tutash davomiy-ligi, *min*	Tutun hosil bo‘lish koef-ti *Dm, m^2/kg*
		Sinov-dan oldin	Sinov dan keyin				
Cho‘g‘-lanish	1	0,8	0,3	59,0	55,7	15	49,0
	2	0,82	0,31	58,9	55,7	15	48,6
	3	0,81	0,3	59,0	55,5	15	48,7
O‘rtacha		≈ 0,8	≈ 0,3	≈ *59,0*	≈ *55*,7	15	≈ 48,8

Tadqiqotning keyingi bosqichida kompozitsiya bilan tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan, appretlash orqali olingan olovbardosh matoning tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti aniqlandi. Olingan natijalar 6-jadvalda keltirilgan. Qiymatga asosan mato T1 (oz tutash kobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan) guruhiga mos keladi (qiymat 50 dan kichik bo‘lganda oz tutash kobiliyatiga ega hisoblanadi) va yong‘in xavfsizligi talablarga javob beradi.

6-jadval

Tanda iplariga ishlov berilgan, appretlash orqali olingan olovbardosh matoning matoning fizik-mexanik xususiyatlari

№	Ishqalanishga chidamliligi, davrlar soni	Havo o‘tkazuvchanlik koeffitsenti, sm/m^2,s	Cho‘zilishdagi uzayishi, N	uzish kuchi, N
Namuna	32,8	195	147	152
Ishlov olgan mato	31,7	192	149	150

7-jadval

Tanda va arqoq iplariga ishlov berilib to‘qilgan olovbardosh matoning tutun hosil qilish koeffitsienti

Sinov natija	Namuna №	Namuna massasi, *mg*		Yorug‘lik, o‘tkazuvchanlik%		Tutash davomiy-ligi, *min*	Tutun hosil bo‘lish koeff. *Dm, m^2/kg*
		Sinov-dan oldin	Sinov dan keyin				
Cho‘g‘-lanish	1	0,7	0,4	59,0	55,7	10	46,0
	2	0,71	0,41	58,9	55,7	10	44,6
	3	0,72	0,4	59,0	55,5	10	45,9
O‘rtacha		≈ 0,7	≈ 0,4	≈ *59,0*	≈ *55*,7	10	≈ 45,8

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi FVV Yong‘in xavfsizligi instituti qoshida tashkil etilgan Yong‘in xavfsizligi muammolari bo‘yicha ilmiytekshirish markazining maxsus laboratoriyasida GOST 12.1.044-89 me’yoriy hujjati talablari asosida tayyorlangan va O‘zDavStandart agentligi tomonidan sertifikatdan o‘tkazilgan «Qattiq modda va materiallarda tutun hosil qilish koeffitsientini aniqlash» qurilmasidan foydalanilib olingan qiymatga ko‘ra, tanda va arqoq iplariga ishlov berilib to‘qilgan olovbardosh mato T1 (oz tutash kobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan) guruhiga mos keladi (qiymat 50 dan kichik bo‘lganda oz tutash kobiliyatiga ega hisoblanadi) va yong‘in xavfsizligi talablarga javob beradi.

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SANOAT KORXONALARINING XAVFSIZLIGINI TA’MINLASHDA ELEKTR PODSTANSIYALARINING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada korxonaning kutilayotgan yuklamasini aniqlash va elektr ta’minotining rasional sxemasini qabul qilish shuningdek korxona elektr ta’minoti tizimini optimallashtirish hamda elektr ta’minoti tizimida mukammal avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni joriy etish taklif etilgan.*

Avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimiga o‘tishda yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni jalb qilish usullari yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *elektr,elektr ta’minoti, yuklamasini aniqlash, rasional sxema, optimallashtirish, avtomatlashtirish.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS IN ENSURING THE SAFETY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract. *The article proposes to determine the expected load of the enterprise and adopt a rational power supply scheme, as well as optimize the power supply system of the enterprise and implement modern automated systems in the power supply system. Methods for attracting highly qualified specialists during the transition to an automated control system are discussed.*

Keywords: *electricity, power supply, load determination, rational scheme, optimization, automation.*

Darhaqiqat, Prezidentimiz Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoevning ushbu so‘zlarining isbotini har qadamda sezish mumkin. Chunki hozirgi kunda deyarli hamma sohani, neft-gaz, mashinasozlik, kimyo, radiotexnika, aloqa, elektroavtomatika, to‘qimachilik, yengil sanoat kabi bir qancha sohalarni hattoki kundalik turmushimizda ishlatilayotgan deyarli barcha qurilmalarni olmaylik

bularning barchasini elektr energiyasiz tasavvur qilish murakkabdir. Mustaqillikka erishgan kunimizdan boshlaboq prezidentimiz va hukumatimiz sanoat korxonalarining rivojlanishiga undagi muammolarni hal qilishga katta ahamiyat berib kelmoqda.

Barchaga ayonki, yurtimizda sanoat korxonalari, shu jumladan gigant korxonalar barpo etilmoqda. Ishlab chiqarish rivojlanayotgan bir paytda ularda kechadigan barcha jarayonlarni elektr energiyasiz tasavvur qilib bo‘lmagani kabi, ularning xavfsizligini ta’minlashni ham elektr energiyasiz – shu elektr energiyasini yetkazib beruvchi elektr podstansiyalarining o‘rni beqiyosdir.

Elektr podstansiyalarining asosiy vazifalaridan biri elektr energiyasini bir joydan ikkinchi joyga uzatish va taqsimlashdan iborat. Chunki, elektr energiyasining iste’molchilari ya’ni sanoat korxonalari va tashkilotlari aksariyat hollarda yoqilg‘i va gidroresurslar tabiiy joylashgan joylarda qurilgan elektr stansiyalaridan bir necha o‘nlab va yuzlab kilometr masofalarda joylashadi. Elektr energiyasini uzatish liniyalarida esa quvvatning issiqlikka sarf bo‘ladigan isrofi va kuchlanishning pasayishi doimo mavjuddir. Liniyaning uzunligi ortgan sari bu ko‘rsatkichlar ham ortib boradi. Elektr tokining to‘la quvvati (S=IU)ni o‘zgartirmagan holda uni turli kuchlanish va tok bilan uzatish mumkin. Tok kuchini kamaytirish uzatish simlarining ko‘ndalang kesimini kichraytirishga va ishlatilayotgan rangli metallar miqdorini tejashga imkon beradi.

Bundan tashqari elektr podstansiyalaridagi uskunalarda yong‘in chiqish sabablarini o‘rganish ularning yong‘in xavfsizligini ta’minlashda alohida o‘rin tutadi. Elektr qurilmalarining ekspluatatsiya qilishdan kelib chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan yong‘in xavfi elektr tarmog‘ida mashina va apparatlarda yonishi mumkin bo‘lgan himoya qatlami (paxta va ipak, rezina, lak mato, qog‘oz, karton, polistirol, polietilen, polixlorvinil, transformator moyi) va yong‘in manbai (qisqa tutashuv va ortiqcha yuklanishlar natijasida uchqun hamda elektr yoy) borligi sababdir.

Podstansiyada sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan har qanday avariya yoki nosozliklar, elektr simlarida qisqa tutashuv oqibatida uchqun chiqishi, podstansiyada mavjud elektr qurilmalarining ortiqcha yuklanishi oqibatida ustki qismlarining qizishi, elektr qurilmalarining ulash (kontakt) joylarida qarshilikning ortishi oqibatida qizishi, uchqun chiqishi, ulash joylarining mustahkam bajarilmaganligi, izolyatsiya qilinmaganligi, kontakt joyi materiallarining to‘g‘ri tanlanmaganligi hamda shunga o‘xshash holatlar natijasida sanoat korxonalari va tashkilotlarining elektr energiyasiz qolishi, ularda elektr ta’minlovining buzilishi, uskunalarni ishdan chiqishi, mahsulotning sifatsiz chiqishi, texnologik jarayonning tiklab bo‘lmaydigan nosozligiga olib kelishi, ayrim hollarda yong‘in va favqulotda holatlarda zarur xabar berish uskunalarining ishdan chiqishi shuningdek, maskanlarning qo‘riqlanishida turli noqulayliklarni olib kelishi mumkin.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib elektr podstansiyalarining avariyasiz ishlashi – ishlab chiqarishni to‘xtab qolishini, insonlar hayotining xavfsizligini, yong‘inlarni hamda qimmatbaho jihozlarni saqlab qolishni ta’minlaydi.

Podstansiyalarning elektr qurilmalarida yong‘in xavfini oldini olish uchun quyidagi yong‘inga qarshi takliflar tavsiya etildi:

– podstansiya transformatorlarining joylashuvi ochiq maydonda bo‘lganligi uchun – yong‘in xavfi bo‘lgan P-III (PUE bo‘yicha) hudud sinfiga mansub. Shuning uchun podstansiyada mavjud barcha qurilmalar me’yoriy hujjatlar talabi asosida belgilangan muddatlarda tekshirilib, nazoratni kuchaytirish lozim.

Podstansiyaning elektr ta’minotini loyihalash, qurish va ekspluatasiya jarayonlarida quyidagi masalalarni echish talab etiladi.

1. *Korxonaning kutilayotgan yuklamasini aniqlash.* Hisobiy yuklamani to‘g‘ri aniqlash elektr ta’minoti tizimini optimallashtiradi, elektr uskunalarini to‘g‘ri tanlash imkonini yaratadi va mavjud barcha elektr uskuralarning ortiqcha yuklanishini oldini oladi.

2. *Elektr ta’minotining rasional sxemasini qabul qilish.* Bunda har xil sxemalar uchun texnik-iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar solishtiriladi va eng ishonchli hamda kam sarf-xarajatliligi tanlab olinadi.

3. *Korxona elektr ta’minoti tizimini optimallashtirish.* Korxona elektr ta’minoti tizimini optimallashtirish jarayonida yuklamalarni simmetriyalashtirish, reaktiv quvvatni kompensasiyalash, kuchlanishni rostlash, elektr ta’minoti elementlarini ishonchli himoyalash bo‘yicha qator masalalarni echish talab etiladi.

4. *Elektr ta’minoti tizimida mukammal avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni joriy etish.* Bunda ta’minot tizimining ahvoli hamda barcha signallar, issiqlik releli magnit ishga tushirgichlar, himoya elementlarining ishlari haqidagi axborotlar, avtomatika tizimining xabarlari EHM ga kelib tushadi va bular asosida elektr va texnologik qurilmalarning ishlari aniq boshqariladi.

5. *Avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimiga o‘tishda yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni jalb qilish.* Avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimiga o‘tishda yuqori malakali, avtomatika va hisoblash texnikasidan kerakli bilimga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni ishga jalb qilish va ularni bu boradagi bilimlarini yanada oshirish elektr ta’minoti tizimida bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ko‘ngilsiz holatlarning oldini olingan bo‘ladi.

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TO‘QIMACHILIK MAHSULOTLARINI EKOLOGIK KO‘RSATKICHLARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada olib borilgan ushbu ishlar natijasida kimyoviy moddalarning zaharlilik va xavflilik darajasini aniqlash usullari, havodagi zaharli moddalarning yo‘l qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan konsentratsiyasini aniqlash usullari, ularning ekspres metodlari, noaniq bo‘lgan moddalarning yo‘l qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan konsentratsiyasini aniqlash usullari, zaharlanishlarni modellash usullari, o‘limga olib keluvchi konsentratsiyalarni aniqlash usullari, organizmning har bir tizimining zaharli moddalarga nisbatan reaksiyasini o‘rganish usullari, maxsus tekshiruv usullari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kimyoviy moddalar, zaharlilik, havodagi zaharli moddalars, konsentratsiya, zaharlanishlarni modellash, zaharli moddalar.*

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ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Abstract. *As a result of the conducted research, the article examines methods for determining the toxicity and hazard levels of chemicals, methods for determining the permissible concentration of toxic substances in the air, their express methods, methods for determining the permissible concentration of unspecified substances, methods for modeling poisoning, methods for determining lethal concentrations, methods for studying the reaction of each body system to toxic substances, and methods of special research.*

Keywords: *chemicals, toxicity, airborne toxic substances, concentration, poisoning modeling, toxic substances.*

Havo muhiti monitoringi yagona tizimini yaratish «O‘zbekiston Respublikasida atrof tabiiy muhitning davlat monitoringi ha-qidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida» gi [1], 2008 yil 13 yanvardagi 16-sonli va 2006 yil 16

martdagi 48-sonli tegishli ravishda «O‘zbekiston Respublikasida atrof tabiiy muhit monitoringi dasturlarini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida» gi [2] qarorlariga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. Tabiiy muhitni ifloslantiruvchi manbalar monitoringi dasturiga (IMM) muvofiq nazorat qiluvchi organlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtiruvchi Respublika Kengashi bilan kelishilgan holda korxonalar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan atrof tabiiy muhitga ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni chiqaruvchi asosiy (eng xavfli) manbalarning ekologik holati asbobiy usullar yordamida tekshiriladi.

Butunjahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkilotining so‘nggi hisobotida (2022 yil 15 mart) 2021 yil davomida vafot etganlarning to‘rtdan bir qismi, ya’ni, 12,6 million kishi atrof muhit sharoitidagi noqulayliklar sababli vafot etishgan.

Bunda 100 dan ortiq kasalliklarning kelib chiqi-shiga ekologik omillar, jumladan, havo, suv va tuproqning ifloslanishi, zaharli kimyoviy moddalarning salbiy ta’siri sabab bo‘lgan deb ko‘rsatilgan. Bundan tashqari ushbu hisobotda 8,2 million odamning o‘limiga havoning ifloslanishi sabab bo‘lgan deb ko‘rsatilgan [3].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida yetmish mingdan ortiq statsionar ifloslantiruvchi manbalarga ega bo‘lgan ikki mingga yaqin yirik va o‘rta sanoat korxonalari faoliyat yuritib, atmosferaga 150 dan ortiq turdagi zararli moddalar chiqaradi. Tashlanmalar hajmi bo‘yicha taxminan 50 ta ifloslantiruvchi modda asosiy hisoblanadi.

Bu birinchi navbatda asosiy sanoat ifloslantiruvchilari–azot oksidi, oltingugurt dioksidi, uglerod oksidi, chang, shuningdek o‘ziga xos ifloslantiruvchilar-ammiak, organik erituv-chilar, uglevodorodlar, oltingugurtli vodorod, fenol, og‘ir metallar va boshqalardir. Atmosferani ifloslantiruvchi holatlarga tashlanmalar bilan bir qatorda yong‘in va uning asoratlari ham asosiy o‘rin egallaydi. Yong‘in tufayli sodir bo‘ladigan tutunlar yong‘in sodir bo‘lgan xududlarni zararlash bilan bir vaqtda xududda xavfni yuzaga keltiradi.

Yong‘in vaqtida hosil bo‘lgan bunday moddalar gazsimon holatda atrof-muhitga tarqaladi va atmosferada kimyoviy o‘zgarishlarga uchrab, ya’ni kislotali yomg‘irlar va boshqa moddalar hosil qilib, biosferaga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Kislotali yomg‘irlar metall konstruksiyalarni korroziyaga uchratadi, tuproqning unumdorligini pasaytiradi [4].

Ushbu holatlarni oldini olish maqsadida, yong‘in xavfsizligi talablarini to‘la bajarilishi talab etiladi, chunki yong‘indan himoyalanish maqsadida qo‘llaniladigan ba’zi olovbardosh materiallarda ochiq olov ta’sirida alangalanish sodir bo‘lmasa ham normadan ortiq qora tutun chiqishi holati kuzatiladi. Bu material tarkibiga bog‘liq bo‘lib agar tarkibida S, N, O, S, R, N, Cl, F bo‘lsa 1-jadvalda keltirilgan kuchli ta’sir qiluvchi moddalar qora tutun ko‘rinishida hosil bo‘lishi mumkin.

Yong‘in natijasida hosil bo‘lgan tutunlarning barchasi ko‘rishni pasaytiradi, yong‘in vaqtida odamlarning harakatini qiyinlashtiradi va ularning sog‘lig‘iga havf solishi mumkin. Shuningdek, yong‘inlarda hosil bo‘ladigan tutunlar yuqori haroratga ega ekanligi, yonish va issiqlikdan oksidlanishdagi parchalanish mahsulotlari tarkibiga kiruvchi ba’zi moddalarning (HCN, CO, HCl va h. k.) zaharliligi, tutunning shaffof emasligi ko‘ra katta xavf tug‘diradi. Har xil kimyoviy tarkibga ega bo‘lgan materiallarning yonishi oqibatida atrof muhitga kimyoviy tarkibiga ko‘ra juda xilma-xil bo‘lgan moddalar, jumladan, azot, uglerod,

oltingugurt oksidlari, spirtlar, aldegidlar, polisiklik aromatik uglevodorodlar va boshqalar ajralib chiqishi mumkin [5].

1-jadval

Yong‘inlarda hosil bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan moddalarning tasnifi

Kuchli ta’sir qiluvchi zaharli moddalar	**Zichli-gi, g/sm^3**	**Qaynash harorati, 0 S**	**Zaharning xususiyati**			
			Zaharlanish konsentratsiyasi, mg/l	**Ta’sir vaqti**	**O‘ldirish konsentratsiyasi, mg/l**	**Ta’sir vaqti, min**
Xlor	1,56	-34,6	0,01	60 min	0,1-0,2	60 min
Fosgen	1,42	8,2	0,05	10 min	0,4-0,5	10 min
Oltingugurt (IV) oksid	1,46	-10	0,4-0,5	50 min	1,4-1,7	50 min
Is gazi	-	-190	0,22	150 min	3,4-5,7	30 min
Uglerod (IV) sulfid	1,26	46	2,5-1,6	90 min	10	90 min
Fosfor (III) xlorid	1,53	74,8	0,08-0,015	30 min	0,5-1,0	30 min
Vodorod ftorid	0,98	19,4	0,4	10 min	1,5	5 min
Sianid kislota	0,7	25,6	0,02-0,04	30 min	0,1-0,2	15 min

Eng yomoni bunday materiallar yonishi oqibatida hosil bo‘lgan og‘ir metallarning tuzlari va oksidlari hisobiga ekologik vaziyat yanada yomonlashadi. Tutun hosil qilish koeffitsientining me’yoridan ortiq bo‘lishi natijasida yonish hududlarining chegaralarini aniqlashning imkoni bo‘lmaydi, faqat ularning shartli joylashishi haqida aytish mumkin xolos.

Tutun shuningdek, harorat bilan ham tavsiflanadi [166]. Atrof muhitning harorati 60-70^{o}S va havo namligi yuqori bo‘lganda inson organizmi uchun og‘ir sharoitlar (ayniqsa, jismoniy ish faoliyatida) yuzaga keladi. zaharli moddalarning inson organizmiga ta’siri borasida ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan [7].

Tuproq qoplamiga yuqoridagi moddalar tushganidan so‘ng dastlab tuproq mikroorganizmlari zarar ko‘radi jumladan, mikro-organizmlar miqdori va ularning fiziologik guruxi kamayadi (2-jadval).

Turli kimyoviy tarkibga ega bo‘lgan materiallarning yonishi natijasida ifloslangan tuproqlarda mikroorganizmlarning ekologik o‘zgarishi (0-30 sm).

2-jadval

Tuproq namunalari	Mikrorganizmlar miqdori, xuj/g				
	Bakteriyalar				Aktino mitsetlar
	Getere-trof	Uglevodorod parchalovchilar	Denitri fikatorlar	Nitri fikatorlar	
Fon	$8,5x10^7$	$4x10^2$	$5,0x10^8$	$4,2x10^6$	$4x10^6$
SK-0,5	$3,1x10^4$	$2x10^3$	$2,1x10^6$	$3,7x10^2$	-
SK-1	10^6	$2x10^2$	$2,5x10^6$	$4,5x10^4$	-
SK-1,5	$2x10^6$	$3x10^2$	$2,7x10^6$	$4,7x10^4$	10^3
SK-2,5	$5x10^6$	$2x10^2$	$2,9x10^6$	$4,9x10^4$	$2,4x10^3$
SK-3,5	$7x10^7$	10^2	$3,6x10^6$	$5,2x10^4$	$2,5x10^3$

Laboratoriya natijalarini ko‘rsatishicha, Jizzax viloyati SH.Rashidov tumanida joylashgan «Paxtakorteks» to‘qimachilik korxonasi atrofidan olingan tuproq namunalarida mikroorganizmlarning miqdori o‘zgarishga uchragan, jumladan, fon sifatida olingan sug‘oriladigan tipik bo‘z tuproqlarda geterotrof mikroorganizmlar $8,5x10^7$ xuj/g miqdorida bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, korxonaga yaqin SK-0,5 va SK-1 namunalarda ularning miqdori mos ravishda $3,1x10^4$ va 10^6 xuj/g miqdorigacha kamaygan, uglevodorod parchalovchi bakteriyalar esa fon tuproqlarida $4x10^2$ xuj/g miqdorida bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, SK-0,5 namunasida $2x10^3$ xuj/g miqdorigacha ortgan, bu tuproqda uglevodorod parchalovchi bakteriyalar uchun oziqa muhitni paydo bo‘lishi bilan izohlanadi. Denitrifikator, nitrifikator bakteriyalar va aktinomitsetlar esa fon mintaqasida tarqalgan tuproqlarda miqdori yuqori bo‘lib, korxona atrofidagi olingan namunalarda ularning miqdori kamaygan. Uglevodorod parchalovchi bakteriyalardan tashqari barcha mikrororganizmlarning o‘zgarishi fonga nisbatan olganda, korxona atrofida kamaygan, uzoqlashgan sari ularning miqdori ortib borgan, bu korxona faoliyati mobaynida atrof muhitga, jumladan, tuproq qoplamiga tushgan azot, sulfid, ftorid oksidlari, uglevodorodlar va chang tarkibidagi boshqa moddalarning zarari hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birgalikda ushbu korxona atrofidan olingan tuproq namunalarida tuproqlarning ekologik tozalagini indikatori hisoblangan fermentlar faolligi ham aniqlandi [8] (3-jadval). Tuproq ekologik xolatini baxolashda fermentlar faolligi va tuproqning nafas olish faolligi indikator sifatida olinadi, laboratoriya natijalariga ko‘ra, tuproqning ekologik xolati yomonlashish tomon tendensiya mavjud.

Turli kimyoviy tarkibga ega bo‘lgan materiallarning yonishi natijasida ifloslangan tuproqlar ekologik xolati (fermentlar faolligi)ni o‘zgarishi (0-30 sm).

3-jadval

Tuproq kesmalari	Katalaza, ml O_2/g tuproq	Invertaza, mg glyukoza/g tuproq	Ureaza, mgNH_3/g tuproq	Nafas olish faolligi
Fon	0,87	0,53	1,48	214,00
SK-0,5	0,36	0,21	1,10	178,55
SK-1	0,41	0,27	1,13	180,50
SK-1,5	0,52	0,33	1,20	198,01
SK-2,5	0,62	0,45	1,31	204,54
SK-3,5	0,80	0,52	1,47	213,87

Natijalar taxliliga ko‘ra, katalaza fermenti fon mintaqasi tuproqlarida 0,87 ml O_2/g tuproq ko‘rsatkichiga teng bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, korxonaga yaqin bo‘lgan SK-0,5 va SK-1 tuproq namunalarida uning faolligi keskin kamaygan, ya’ni mos ravishda 0,36 va 0,42 ml O_2/g tuproq ko‘rsatkichiga teng bo‘lgan, keyingi namunalarda ham kamayish aniqlandi. Invertaza fermenti faolligi ham fon mintaqasi tuproqlarida 0,53 mg glyukoza/g tuproq ko‘rsatkichiga teng bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, SK-0,5 namunasida - 0,21, SK-1 namunasida -0,27, SK-1,5 namunasida - 0,33, SK-2,5 namunasida - 0,45, SK-3,5 namunasida - 0,52 mg glyukoza/g tuproq ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha o‘zgarishga uchragan. Ureaza fermentida ham huddi shunday holati, ya’ni fon tuproqlariga nisbatan kamayish kuzatildi, tuproqning nafas olishida ham korxonaga yaqin nuqtalardan olingan tuproq namunalarida nafas olish jadalligi past ko‘rsatkichlarga ega bo‘lgan[9].

Yuqoridagi natijalar asosida aytish mumkinki, turli kimyoviy tarkibga ega bo‘lgan materiallarning yonishi natijasida atrof-muhitga, jumladan, tuproq qoplamiga turli moddalar chiqariladi va ularning miqdori yillar davomida to‘planib, ruxsat etilgan chegaraviy ulush ko‘rsatkichidan ortadi. Hususan, tuproqning ekologik xolatini belgilovchi mikroorganizmlar miqdori kamayadi, fermentlar faolligi sustlashadi, tuproqning nafas olish jadalligi pasayadi. Shu bois, bunday korxonalar faoliyatini ekologik jihatdan tizimli takomillashtirib borish, atrofga bo‘layotgan ekologik zararlarni hisoblash, monitoring qilish asosida korxona faoliyatiga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berib borishni yo‘lga qo‘yish muhim hisoblanadi.

Olib borilgan ushbu ishlar natijasida kimyoviy moddalarning zaharlilik va xavflilik darajasini aniqlash usullari, havodagi zaharli moddalarning yo‘l qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan konsentratsiyasini aniqlash usullari, ularning ekspres metodlari, noaniq bo‘lgan moddalarning yo‘l qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan konsentratsiyasini aniqlash usullari, zaharlanishlarni modellash usullari, o‘limga olib keluvchi konsentratsiyalarni aniqlash usullari, organizmning har bir tizimining zaharli moddalarga nisbatan reaksiyasini o‘rganish usullari, maxsus tekshiruv usullari yaratilgan.

Bundan tashqari yong‘inlar natijasida paydo bo‘ladigan zaharli moddalarning atrof muhitga ta’siri borasida ham ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo‘lib, yong‘inlar natijasida hosil bo‘lgan zaharli moddalarning havo orqali tarqalish

jarayoni va atrof muhitga ta’siri, havoni ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning zaharlilik va xavflilik darajasini ekspress usulda baholash, havoni ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning zaharlilik va xavflilik darajasini baholash usullari, yong‘inlar bilan bog‘liq favqulodda vaziyatlarda xavflarni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish, yong‘inlarning ekologik ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlash maqsadida boshqarilmaydigan yonish jarayonini matematik modellash, yong‘inlar natijasida atmosferada to‘plangan zaharli moddalar miqdorini hisoblash usuli, yong‘inlar natijasida hosil bo‘lgan zaharli moddalarning uzoq masofalarga tarqalish modeli shular jumlasidandir.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan yong‘inlarni boshlang‘ich davrida aniqlash, yuz berganlarini samarali o‘chirish, atrof muhitning yonish mahsulotlari ta’sirida ifloslanishi va keltirilayotgan moddiy zarar miqdorini kamaytirish hamda insonlarning halok bo‘lish holatlarini minimal darajaga pasaytirish uchun turli modda va materiallarning yonishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonlarni chuqur tadqiq etish va tadqiqot natijalari bo‘yicha turli ob’ektlar uchun yong‘inlarni profilaktika qilish va yuz berganlarini samarali o‘chirishning zamonaviy tizimini ishlab chiqish zarur.

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O‘QUVCHILARDA KITOBXONLIK VOSITASIDA KREATIV TAFAKKURNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o‘quvchilarda kitobxonlik vositasida kreativ tafakkurni shakllantirish masalasi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan yoritilgan. Kitobxonlikning o‘quvchilarning ma'naviy dunyoqarashi, ijodiy qobiliyatlari va mustaqil fikrlash salohiyatini rivojlantirishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning ahamiyati, interfaol metodlar, loyiha asosida o‘qitish, gamifikatsiya va STEAM-ta'lim integratsiyasining samaradorligi ko‘rsatib berilgan. O‘qituvchi va ota-onalarning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati o‘quvchilarda kitobxonlik madaniyati va kreativ tafakkurni rivojlantirishning muhim omili sifatida baholangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kitobxonlik, kreativ tafakkur, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, interfaol metod, gamifikatsiya, STEAM-ta'lim, mustaqil fikrlash.*

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IMPROVING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPING CREATIVE THINKING IN STUDENTS THROUGH READING

Abstract: *This article explores the issue of developing creative thinking among students through reading activities from a scientific and theoretical perspective. The role of reading in enhancing students' worldview, creative abilities, and independent thinking skills is analyzed. Furthermore, the importance of utilizing modern pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods, project-based learning, gamification, and STEAM integration is highlighted. The collaborative role of teachers and parents is emphasized as a key factor in cultivating reading culture and creative thinking among students.*

Keywords: *reading, creative thinking, modern technologies, interactive method, gamification, STEAM education, independent thinking.*

Bugungi globallashuv davrida jamiyat taraqqiyotini ta'minlashda ijodkor, keng dunyoqarashli va mustaqil fikrlovchi avlodni tarbiyalash alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining ta'lim sohasini modernizatsiya qilish, yoshlarning intellektual salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan qaror va farmonlari bu borada muhim dasturilamal bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, maktab ta'limida o‘quvchilarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish, u orqali kreativ

tafakkurni shakllantirish jarayoni davlat siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Kitobxonlik faqatgina bilim olish vositasi emas, balki o‘quvchilarning dunyoqarashini kengaytiruvchi, ijodiy qobiliyatlarini o‘stiruvchi va ularni mustaqil fikrlashga undovchi muhim omildir. Hozirgi kunda kitobxonlik jarayoniga zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish orqali o‘quvchilarda kreativ tafakkurni shakllantirishning samarali yo‘llarini ishlab chiqish dolzarb masala bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Kitobxonlik va kreativ tafakkur tushunchalarining nazariy asoslari

Kitobxonlikning mohiyati va ahamiyati

Kitobxonlik — shaxsning ma’naviy olamida muhim o‘rin egallovchi, uning tafakkuri, dunyoqarashi va intellektual salohiyatini shakllantiruvchi jarayondir. Kitob inson tafakkurini charxlaydi, dunyoni idrok etish imkonini beradi va shaxsni yangicha g‘oyalar sari yetaklaydi.

Kreativ tafakkur tushunchasi

Kreativ tafakkur — bu yangicha yondashuvlar, original g‘oyalar va ijodiy qarashlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi fikrlash jarayonidir. Kreativ tafakkurga ega o‘quvchi mavjud muammoni noodatiy usulda hal qila oladi, yangilik yaratishga intiladi va mustaqil qaror qabul qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

Kitobxonlik va kreativ tafakkur o‘zaro bog‘liqligi

Kitobxonlik o‘quvchiga keng ko‘lamli bilim beradi, tafakkurini o‘stiradi va ijodiy tasavvurni shakllantiradi. Badiiy adabiyot mutolaasi orqali o‘quvchi obrazli tafakkur, analitik yondashuv va muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

O‘quvchilarda kreativ tafakkurni shakllantirishda kitobxonlikning roli

O‘quvchilarning psixologik rivojlanishida kitobning o‘rni

Psixolog olimlarning ta’kidlashicha, kitob mutolaasi bolaning tasavvurini boyitadi, emotsional sezgirligini oshiradi va ularni ijobiy axloqiy qadriyatlarga yo‘naltiradi.

Kreativ tafakkurni rivojlantirishda badiiy adabiyotning o‘rni

Badiiy asarlardagi obrazlar, syujetlar va badiiy usullar o‘quvchini voqelikni turlicha tasavvur qilishga undaydi. Bu jarayon kreativ tafakkurning rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

O‘quvchilarda mustaqil kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish

O‘quvchilarda mustaqil o‘qish odatini tarbiyalash, ularga kitob tanlash madaniyatini o‘rgatish va o‘qilgan asarlar yuzasidan munozaralar tashkil etish kreativ fikrlashning muhim omillaridan biridir.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kitobxonlik jarayoniga ta’siri

Raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish

Bugungi kunda elektron kutubxonalar, audiokitoblar va mobil ilovalar o‘quvchilar uchun kitob mutolaasini yengillashtirmoqda. Bu esa o‘z navbatida, kitobxonlikka bo‘lgan qiziqishni oshiradi.

Interfaol metodlar va onlayn platformalar

Onlayn kitobxonlik klublari, virtual seminarlar va interfaol mashg‘ulotlar o‘quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlashini rag‘batlantiradi. Masalan, “book review” loyihalari orqali o‘quvchi o‘qigan asari haqida o‘z nuqtai nazarini erkin ifoda etadi.

Kreativ o‘qitish metodlari

“Klasster”, “Mentimeter”, “Padlet” kabi onlayn platformalar orqali o‘quvchilarda kitobxonlikni baham ko‘rish, fikr almashish va jamoaviy ijod qilish imkoniyatlari yaratiladi.

Kitobxonlik asosida kreativ tafakkurni rivojlantirish metodlari

Munozarali o‘qish usuli

O‘quvchilar o‘qigan asarlar bo‘yicha guruhli muhokamalarni tashkil etish ularning tanqidiy va ijodiy tafakkurini rivojlantiradi.

Rolga kirib o‘qish va sahnalashtirish

Badiiy asarlardagi qahramonlar obraziga kirib o‘qish yoki qisqa sahnalarni sahnalashtirish o‘quvchilar tasavvurini yanada boyitadi.

“Ijodiy yozuv” mashqlari

O‘quvchilarga o‘qilgan asar davomida boshqa tugash variantlarini yozib ko‘rish, yangi qahramon qo‘shish yoki voqeani boshqacha tarzda rivojlantirish topshirig‘i beriladi. Bu esa kreativ tafakkurni faollashtiradi.

Kitobxonlikni rivojlantirishda innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar

STEAM-ta’lim bilan integratsiya

Kitobxonlik jarayonida san’at, texnologiya, muhandislik va matematika fanlari bilan integratsiya qilish o‘quvchilarning kompleks fikrlashini rivojlantiradi.

Loyiha asosida o‘qitish

O‘quvchilar o‘qigan kitoblari asosida ijodiy loyihalar (prezentatsiya, videorolik, poster) tayyorlash orqali o‘z g‘oyalarini amaliy shaklga keltiradilar.

Gamifikatsiya elementlari

Kitobxonlik jarayoniga o‘yin elementlarini qo‘shish (kitob o‘qish bo‘yicha reyting, viktorinalar, badge va sertifikatlar berish) o‘quvchilarda raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi.

Amaliy tajribalar va ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar

O‘zbekiston ta’lim muassasalaridagi tajribalar

Maktablarda “Kitobxonlik haftaligi”, “Eng yaxshi kitobxon” tanlovlari va “Kitobxonlik kechalari” tashkil etilib, o‘quvchilarni kitobga jalb qilishda muhim natijalar bermoqda.

Xulosa

O‘quvchilarda kitobxonlik vositasida kreativ tafakkurni shakllantirish zamonaviy ta’limning ustuvor vazifalaridan biridir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish, innovatsion pedagogik metodlarni joriy etish va o‘qituvchi hamda ota-onalarning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati ushbu jarayonning muvaffaqiyatini ta’minlaydi.

Kitobxonlikni rivojlantirish orqali ijodkor, mustaqil fikrlovchi, intellektual salohiyatli avlodni voyaga yetkazish mumkin. Shu bois, ushbu mavzu bugungi ta’lim jarayonida dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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“QISSASI RABG‘UZIY” ASARIDAGI ANTROPONIMLARNING LINGVOSEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada XIV asrga mansub “Qissasi Rabg‘uziy” asaridagi antroponimlar tahlil qilinadi. Asarda keltirilgan shaxs nomlari (antroponimlar) diniy, tarixiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog‘liq holda semantik jihatdan o‘rganiladi. Antroponimlarning shakllanish sabablari, ularning funksional yuklamalari hamda o‘zbek onomastikasidagi o‘rni yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Qissasi Rabg‘uziy, antroponim, onomastika, antroponimika, shaxs nomlari, teonim, nisba, semantika, fonetika, morfologiya, Islom dini, tarixiy shaxslar, diniy obrazlar, tilshunoslik, madaniy kontekst, XIV asr, turkiy adabiyot, estetik yuklama, ma’naviy timsollar.*

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LINGUISTICS AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ANTHROPONYMS IN THE WORK “QISSASI RABGUZIY”

Annotation:*This article analyzes the anthroponyms found in Qissasi Rabghuzi, a literary work dating back to the 14th century. The personal names (anthroponyms) presented in the text are examined semantically in connection with religious, historical, cultural, and social factors. The reasons for the formation of anthroponyms, their functional meanings, and their role in Uzbek onomastics are also explored.*

Keywords: *Qissasi Rabghuzi, anthroponym, onomastics, anthroponymy, personal names, theonym, nisba, semantics, phonetics, morphology, Islam, historical figures, religious images, linguistics, cultural context, 14th century, Turkic literature, aesthetic meaning, moral symbols.*

O‘zbek tilshunosligi va adabiyotida yillar davomida eng yorqin diniy, ilmiy, tarixiy manba sifatida e’tirof etib kelinmoqda. Asarning tilshunoslik tarafdan ham, adabiyotshunoslik tomondan tadqiq etish mumkin. Ayniqsa, diniy manbalar haqida

tahmin va uydirmalar ko‘paygan zamonlarda ushbu asar ishonchli manba sifatida talqin etilgan. Manbaning tadqiq xususiyatlari birqanchadir, uni olimlar turli xususiyatlariga qarab o‘rganganlar. Tilshunoslik jihatidan esa onomastik jihatlari e’tiborga molikdir. O‘zbek tilshunosligida onomastika, ayniqsa antroponimika sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar til, tarix, madaniyat va xalq dunyoqarashini o‘rganishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. “Qissasi Rabg‘uziy” esa diniy-didaktik xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan, XIII–XIV asr o‘zbek adabiy tilining ilk yodgorliklaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu asarda o‘nlab payg‘ambarlar, tarixiy shaxslar, xalqlar va urug‘lar nomlari keltiriladi. Antroponimlarning ko‘pligi ularni alohida tilshunoslik jihatdan o‘rganishni taqozo etadi. Antroponomika aslida grekcha – “odam” va “nom”, onomastikaning bir bo‘limi.[13] Antroponomika yirik makroko‘lam bo‘lib, birqancha mikroko‘lamga ega. Antroponomikaga kiruvchi birqancha mikroko‘lam tarkibi: Исмлар… лакаб… фамилия… отаисм… патроним… матроним… эпоним… тахаллус… геноним…[14] Ushbu o‘rinda “nisba” leksemasini qo‘shish mumkin. ***Nisba*** – bu arabcha so‘z bo‘lib, “nisbat berilgan” degan ma’noni anglatadi. Demak, bu leksemaning ma’nosini aniqlash uchun nisbat leksemasiga nazar tashlaymiz. **NISBAT**– a. … - munosabat, aloqa; qarindoshlik, o‘zaro bog‘lanish…[15] Nisba asosan biror kishining qayerlik ekanini, qaysi elat, qabila yoki kasbga mansubligini, biror bir hayotiy yoki diniy yo‘nalishi mansubligini ko‘rsatadi.

Asarning boshlanishi an’anaviy hamd va na’t qismlarida ham ham birqancha onomastik birliklar mavjud. Bu o‘rindagi nomlarni antroponim emas, balki teonimlar deymiz. Теонимия — Оллоҳнинг номи ва атрибутини ифода қилувчи ифода қилувчи атоқли отлар ва уларнинг мажмуи.[16] Ushbu qismlarda islom diniga oid teonimlar qo‘llangan.

Asardagi antroponimlar turlariga qaytsak:

“Qissai Rabg‘uziy”da antroponimlar asosan quyidagi guruhlarga ajraladi:

1. Diniy-antropologik shaxs nomlari

Bu guruhga Qur’on va Islom dini tarixida muhim o‘rin egallagan shaxslar kiradi: Odam Ato, Momo Havo, Nuh, Ibrohim, Ismoil, Iso, Musho (Muso), Yusuf, Sulaymon, Dovud, Ayub, Shays, Yahyo, Lut, Is’hoq, Yunus kabi ismlar. Na’t qismida Muhammad S.A.V.ga berilgan sifat, ya’ni Mustafo (tanlab olingan dovyurak) qo‘llangan. Demak, Mustafo ismi keng ma’noda ijobiy laqab deb aytish mumkin. Shuningdek, muallif o‘z nomini hamd va na’t qismidan so‘ng alohida antroponim sifatida qayd etgan…

Bu nomlar Islom dini orqali turkiy xalqlar orasida keng tarqalgan. Ular ko‘pincha diniy axloq, sabr-toqat, tavba, ilohiy iltifot timsoli sifatida aks etadi.

2. Tarixiy va afsonaviy shaxslar:

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[13] Antroponimika - Vikipediya https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antroponimika

[14] Бегматов Э. Антропонимика узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент: Фан, 1965.- Б- 44.

[15] O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – 3-jild. – B.378.

[16] Бегматов Э. Антропонимика узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент: Фан, 1965.- Б- 39.

Zulqarnayn (Iskandar Zulqarnayn) – afsonaviy shoh sifatida zikr etiladi.

Fir’avn, Namrud – salbiy obraz sifatida ishlatilgan, zolim hukmdorlarni anglatadi.

3. Ayollarning ismlari:

Havo, Maryam, Soro (Sara), Zulayho, Omina kabi ismlar. Bu ismlar diniy rivoyatlar orqali kitobxon ongi va madaniyati bilan uyg‘unlashgan.

Antroponimlarning semantik tahlili:

1. Ma’no jihatidan tasnifi

Timsolli antroponimlar: Ayub – “sabrli”, Yusuf – “go‘zallik timsoli”, Sulaymon – “donolik”, Lut – “ogohlantirish va hiyonatlarga chidam” kabi ma’nolarni ifodalab keladi.

Ilohiy bog‘liqlik bildiruvchi antroponimlar: Abdulloh – “Allohning quli”, Ishoq – “kulgi”, Yahyo – “hayot”.

2. Estetik va axloqiy yuklamalari

Asardagi har bir shaxs nomi faqat identifikatsiya emas, balki ma’naviy yuklama, axloqiy pand-nasihat vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Masalan, Yusuf timsoli nafaqat go‘zallik, balki iffat, sabr, kechirimlilik ramzidir.

Fonetik va morfologik xususiyatlar

“Qissai Rabg‘uziy”da ismlar arabcha yoki ibroniycha bo‘lsa-da, turkiy talaffuzga moslashtirilgan:

Ismoil – “Ismayil”

Musho – “Muso”

Yunus – “Yonus”

Ayub – “Eyub”

Bu esa XIV asr o‘zbek tilida arabcha-islomiy atamalarning qabul qilinishi va moslashtirilishining fonetik izlarini ko‘rsatadi.

Asarda keltirilgan shaxs ismlari o‘sha davr turkiy musulmon jamiyatining diniy dunyoqarashi, axloqiy mezonlari, tarbiyaviy qadriyatlari bilan bog‘liq. Antroponimlar orqali muallif o‘quvchini ma’rifatga, e’tiqodga, sabr va toqatga chaqiradi. Aslida “Qissasi Rabg‘uziy”dagi antroponimlarning o‘zi yaxshilikka va maxsus timsolga aylangan nomlarga aylanib ulgurgan.

“Qissasi Rabg‘uziy”dagi antroponimlar diniy, tarixiy va madaniy kontekstda semantik va funksional jihatdan juda boy. Ular faqatgina shaxslarni ifodalab qolmay, balki muayyan g‘oyalarni targ‘ib etuvchi, axloqiy timsollar sifatida xizmat qiladi. Bu asar o‘zbek onomastikasida alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan manbadir.

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O‘Z-O‘ZINI RIVOJLANTIRUVCHI TIZIMLAR: SINERGETIK EFFEKTLAR

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada sinergetika va sinergetik dunyoqarash tushunchalarini tarixiy tadqiqotlarda qo'llashning metodologik muammolari muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Sinergetika, sinergetik dunyoqarash, betartiblikdan tartib, O'z-o'zini tashkil etish, bifurkatsiyalar, attractor, nochiziqli dinamika, dissipativ tuzilmalar nazariyasi.*

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SELF-PROMOTING SYSTEMS SYNERGETIC EFFECTS

Abstract: *This article discusses the methodological problems of applying the concepts of synergetic and synergetic worldview in historical research.*

Keywords: *Synergetic, synergetic worldview, order from chaos, Self-organization, bifurcations, attractor, nonlinear dynamics, theory of dissipative structures.*

So'nggi o'n yillikda tarixiy tadqiqotlarning metodologik jihatlariga bag'ishlangan munozaralarda sinergetika tushunchalari va u bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan xaos nazariyasi tobora ko'proq e'tiborni tortmoqda. Sinergetikaning asosiy tushunchalarining paydo bo'lishi ko'p jihatdan kimyoviy fizika bo'yicha Nobel mukofoti sovrindori, rus kelib chiqishi taniqli Belgiya olimi Ilya Prigojinning ilmiy faoliyati bilan bog'liq. Nomuvozanatli sistemalar fizikasini o‘rganar ekan, I.Prigojin yangi effektlarni kashf etdi, ular mashhur “Betartiblikdan tartib” kitobining sarlavhasida lo‘nda aks ettirilgan.1

Sinergetika ko'pincha beqarorlik davrida holatlar keskin o'zgarib turadigan murakkab dinamik tizimlar evolyutsiyasining universal qonuniyatlari, o'z-o'zini tashkil etish to'g'risidagi ta'limot haqidagi fan deb ataladi. Sinergetikaning asoschilaridan biri, nemis fizigi G.Xaken uni nafaqat o‘z-o‘zini tashkil etish haqidagi fan sifatida, balki “ko‘plab quyi tizimlarning birgalikdagi ta’siri, natijada [yangi] tuzilish nazariyasi sifatida ta’riflagan. va tegishli faoliyat makroskopik darajada yuzaga keladi. “Taxminan 25 yil oldin, - deb yozadi Xaken, - men savol berdim: "O'z-o'zini tashkil etishning umumiy qonunlari bormi?" va bu masalani men sinergetika deb atagan yangi fan doirasida o'rganishni taklif qildim. Unda

umumiy qonunlar yoki tamoyillar bormi degan savol biroz hayratlanarli va, ehtimol, hayratlanarli tuyuldi. 1980-yillarda o‘z-o‘zini tashkil etish haqidagi yagona fan Germaniyada sinergetika (G.Xaken), fransuz tilida so‘zlashuvchi mamlakatlarda dissipativ tuzilmalar nazariyasi (I.Prigojin), AQSHda dinamik xaos nazariyasi (M.Feygenbaum) deb atalgan. Mahalliy adabiyotda birinchi atama asosan qabul qilingan, eng ixcham va sig'imli. Ko'pincha o'z-o'zini tashkil etish fanining o'sib borayotgan daraxtining barcha "novdalari" "murakkablik fani" ("kompleks haqidagi fan") deb ataladi. Uning vaqtinchalik tomonlarini ta'kidlab, evolyutsion-sinergetik paradigma zamonaviy fanning oldingi safiga o'tayotgani tez-tez ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu paradigmaga muvofiq, rivojlanish deganda tizimning barqaror holatiga mos keladigan uzoq davrlar ketma-ketligi tushuniladi, ular xaotik xatti-harakatlarning qisqa davrlari ("bifurkatsiyalar") bilan to'xtatiladi, shundan so'ng keyingi barqaror holatga o'tish sodir bo'ladi. "attraktor"), uning tanlovi, qoida tariqasida, bifurkatsiya nuqtasida tebranishlar bilan belgilanadi.

Akad. V.S.Stepinning ta’kidlashicha, o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantiruvchi tizimlar sinergetik effektlar, jarayonlarning tubdan qaytmasligi bilan ajralib turadi. Insonning ular bilan o'zaro ta'siri "inson harakatining o'zi tashqi narsa emas, balki har safar uning mumkin bo'lgan holatlar maydonini o'zgartirib, tizimga kiritilgan" tarzda davom etadi.

XX-asr oxirida umumiy ilmiy paradigma sifatida sinergetika tushunchalarining keng qo'llanilishi nafaqat ijtimoiy va gumanitar fanlarning toifaviy apparatini kengaytirish, balki ushbu fanlar doirasida ishlab chiqilgan etarlicha universal matematik modellardan foydalanish masalasini ham ko'tardi. nochiziqli dinamik tizimlar nazariyasi va sinergetika tushunchalari bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan xaosning matematik nazariyasi. Sinergetika jarayonlar va muvozanat holatlari rivojlanishining chiziqli tabiati haqiqatda hech qanday hukmronlik qilmasligidan kelib chiqadi; O'rganilayotgan tizimlarning beqaror rivojlanish davrida, bifurkatsiya nuqtalarida xatti-harakatlarining oldindan aytib bo'lmaydiganligiga ko'proq e'tibor qaratish lozim, bunda kichik tasodifiy tebranishlar jarayon traektoriyasiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. odatda an'anaviy fan tomonidan ko'rib chiqiladi, katta tebranishlar jarayonning borishiga kam ta'sir qiladi). Bifurkatsiya nuqtasi yaqinida yuzaga keladigan "tartibsizlik" tartib yo'qoladi degani emas; jarayonning dinamikasi bo'lishini bildiradiichki (va tashqi sabablarga ko'ra emas) oldindan aytib bo'lmaydi. Bu borada tarixchilar tomonidan muhokama qilinadigan markaziy masala - bu o'rganilayotgan jarayonning rivojlanishining umumiy xususiyatiga oldindan aytish va bashorat qilish mutlaqo mumkin bo'lmagan baxtsiz hodisalarning ta'siri. Bu masala bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bifurkatsiya nuqtalarida paydo bo'ladigan ijtimoiy rivojlanishga alternativalarni o'rganishga yangi yondashuvlar mavjud.

Tarixchilar uchun manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqotlarda sinergetikadan foydalanishning metodologik jihati kam emas. Gap shundaki, agar manbalar o'rganilayotgan jarayonning muhim xususiyatlarini tavsiflovchi etarlicha uzoq vaqtli qatorlarni rekonstruksiya qilish imkonini bersa, maxsus kompyuterlashtirilgan texnikalar yordamida xaotik rejimlarning mavjudligi

haqidagi gipotezani sinab ko'rish mumkin. Ushbu gipotezaning tasdiqlanishi jarayon dinamikasidagi keskin o'zgarishlarni (ham miqdoriy, ham sifat) tushunish uchun kalit bo'lib, uning chiziqli bo'lmaganligi sababli sezilarli tashqi sabablarsiz sodir bo'lishi mumkin.

XX-asrning oxirgi choragi tarixiy tadqiqotlar metodologiyasini izlashda qarama-qarshi tendentsiyalar bilan tavsiflanadi. Ehtimol, hukmronlik tendentsiyasi tarixni boshqa fanlardan ajratib qo'yish bo'lgan bo'lib, bu o'zini, xususan, tarixiy bilimlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ta'kidlashda, "antiilmiy" yo'nalishni, postmodern yondashuvni kuchaytirishda namoyon bo'ldi. Shu munosabat bilan ular ob'ektiv fandan sub'ektivistik fan kontseptsiyasiga, pozitivizmdan germenevtikaga, miqdoriy usullardan sifatga o'tishni qayd etadilar. Biroq, asrning oxiriga kelib, bu jarayon juda uzoqqa ketgandek tuyuldi. So‘nggi yillarda tarixchilarning ishlarida fanlararo yondashuv ko‘proq qo‘llanila boshlandi, umumiy ilmiy usullar faolroq qo‘llanila boshlandi. L.P.Repina ta’kidlaganidek, “ilmiy va gumanistik tendentsiyalar, strukturaviy va antropologik yondashuvlar, makro va mikrotarix, tarixiy jarayonni tizimli va dinamik ko‘rish antitezasini engib o‘tishga da’vat” tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Mashhur frantsuz tarixchisi-metodisti M.Aimardning fikricha, bugungi kunda tarix fanining barcha tafakkur yo‘nalishlari va jamiyatni o‘rganuvchi boshqa fanlar tomonidan ilgari surilgan farazlar uchun ochiq bo‘lishi, uning usullari, shuningdek, savol berish usullari ko‘p jihatdan bo‘lishi kerak. yangilangan.

Zamonaviy ilmiy hamjamiyat uchun dolzarb muammolardan biri, Medushushskaya ta'kidlaganidek, tarixchilar va boshqa fanlar vakillari - gumanitar fanlar, axborot, ma'lumotlar va boshqalar o'rtasidagi faol o'zaro ta'sir ma'nosida tushuniladigan fanlararo kontekstdagi metod muammosi, professionallik muammosi. tabiiy fanlar - haqiqatga aylangan va keyingi rivojlanish istiqbollariga ega bo'lgan barcha keng tarqalgan.

Sinergetika tushunchalari va usullarini tarixda qo‘llashning metodologik muammolari muhokamasiga o‘tishdan oldin, ijtimoiy tizimlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga e’tibor qaratgan holda murakkab dinamik tizimlarni o‘rganishga alohida to’xtaniladi

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TALABALAR UCHUN TASVIRIY SAN’AT TARIXINI O‘RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya:*ushbu maqolada tasviriy san’atning rivojlanishi, uni o‘rganish talabalar uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi tahlil qilinadi. San’at tarixi nafaqat estetik dunyoqarashni shakllantirish, balki madaniy merosni anglash, tarixiy tafakkurni chuqurlashtirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi.*
Kalit so‘zlar:*san’at tarixi, dunyoqarash, janrlar, talabalar, emotsional, did, insoniyat, estetik tarbiya.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF FINE ARTS FOR STUDENTS

Annotation: *this article analyzes the development of fine arts, the importance of studying them for students. Art history plays an important role not only in the formation of an aesthetic worldview, but also in understanding cultural heritage and deepening historical thinking.*
Keywords: *art history, worldview, genres, students, emotional, taste, humanity, aesthetic education.*

Kirish: San’at tarixi deganda odamlar tomonidan estetik, aloqa, fikr, hissiyot yoki dunyoqarash bildirish maqsadida qilingan har qanday faoliyat yoki mahsulot tarixi tushuniladi. [17]San’at bir qancha turlarga bo‘linadi. Tasviriy san’at insoniyat tafakkuri, madaniyati va estetik qarashlarining yuksak ifodasi hisoblanadi. hozirgi paytgacha san’at jamiyat hayotining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib kelgan va u orqali xalqning dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlari va orzu-umidlari aks ettirilgan.

Tasviriy san’at talabalarda ma’naviy madaniyatning ajralmas qismlaridan biri hisoblangan badiiy madaniyatni uyg‘un rivojlantirish, talabalarni milliy merosimiz va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan oshno qilish, ijodkorlikka keng yo‘l ochib berishdan iboratdir. Uning vazifalariga esa o‘quvchilarda badiiy ijodiy qobiliyat, kuzatuvchanlik, tashabbuskorlik, mustaqillik, badiiy va estetik didni, ko‘z xotirasini, chamalash qobiliyatini, tasviriy malakalarni, rang sezishni hamda

[17] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/San%CA%BCat_tarixi

fazoviy obrazli tafakkurni rivojlantirish, borliq va san’at asarlaridagi go‘zalliklarni ko‘ra bilish, san’at asarlarini o‘qiy olishga o‘rgatish ham kiradi.[18]

Hozirgi kunda oliy ta’lim muasssasalaridagi tasviriy san’at yo‘nalishida tahsil oladigan talabalar tasviriy san’at turlari, janrlari va tarixi haqida ko‘p ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishi talab etiladi. Shuningdek, har qanday sohani amaliy o‘rganish va nazariyasi bilan yaxshi tanish bo‘lish soha mutaxasisi bo‘lishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tasviriy san’at insoniyat tafakkurining qadimiy ifodasi bo‘lib, u orqali turli xalqlarning madaniyati, dunyoqarashi va tarixiy voqealari aks etgan. Qadimgi ibtidoiy davrlarga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, qoyatoshlar yoki yog‘och bo‘laklariga chizib ketilgan tasvirlar o‘sha davrdayoq tasviriy ifoda shakllanganidan dalolat beradi. Bu chizgilardagi ifodalar bora-bora shakllangan va bu odamlarning fikrlashi o‘sib borganligini ko‘rsatadi. Hozirgi paytgacha bu mashg‘ulot to‘xtab qolmagan, aksincha, rivojlanib kelgan. Turli davrlarda turlicha san’at asarlari yaratilgan, o‘z davriga xos chizish uslublari paydo bo‘lgan. Har bir san’at asari darajasiga yetgan rasmlar muzeylarda saqlanmoqda va uning milliy madaniy meros sifatida o‘rganilishi davom etib kelmoqda. Talabalar san’at tarixini o‘rganish orqali o‘z milliy madaniyatini chuqurroq anglaydi va boshqa xalqlarning san’atiga hurmat bilan qarashni o‘rganadi.

Adabiyot tahlili: zamonaviy ta’lim metodikasida tasviriy san’at tarixining ahamiyati ko‘proq kognitiv, emotsional va madaniy rivojlanish bilan bog‘liq tarzda o‘rganilmoqda. Yoshlarni ma’naviy yetuk, barkamol qilib tarbiyalashda tasviriy san’at, xususan san’at tarixi fani alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. bu Oliy o‘quv yurtlarida o‘qiyotgan maxsus fanlarning chuqur va asosli bo‘lishini taqozo etadi. Xususan, pedagog olim va zassomlar zimmasiga mas’uliyat yuklaydi.[19]

Tasviriy san’at yo‘nalishidagi talabalarga “Tasviriy san’at tarixi” fani o‘qitiladi. Bu fanning asosiy maqsadi talabalarni maktablarda “tasviriy san’at” darsligini o‘qitishga tayyorlash, tabiatdagi hamda san’at asarlardagi go‘zallikni ko‘ra bilish va tafakkur etish, badiiy-estetik did, fazoviy tasavvur, kuzatuvchanlik va ijodiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishdan iboratdir. [20] Tasviriy san’at tarixini chuqur o‘rganish har bir talabaga kichik suratlardan tortib san’at asarlarigacha o‘zgacha yondashuv tuyg‘usini beradi. Bunda rasmning o‘ziga xos uslubi, texnikasi, qaysi davrga xos uslubda ekanligini anglashga yordam beradi. Nazariy jihatdan o‘rganish talabalarda buyuk rassomlar ijodi bilan yaqindan tanishishga va ularning asarlari haqida ko‘proq ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishiga hissa qo‘shadi. San’at tarixini o‘rganish – bu faqat yodlash emas, balki tafakkur qilish, tahlil qilish, baholash va ijodiy izlanishga kirishishdir. Talabalar san’at asarlarini o‘rganar ekanlar, muallifning niyatini tushunishga harakat qiladilar, san’at asarini o‘z fikri bilan baholaydilar. Bu esa tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi.

Xulosa:tasviriy san’at tarixini o‘rganish talabalar uchun nafaqat san’atga oid bilimlarni egallash, balki ular orqali tarix, madaniyat, estetik tarbiya va ijodiy

[18]O.N.Shomurodov “Tasviriy san’at tarixi” o’quv qo’llanmasi. Buxoro-2021
[19] Bobonazarov Sh.U,Sa’diyev S.T. Tasviriy san’atdan boshlang’ich tavsiyalar. 2014
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fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish imkonini beradi. San’at asarlarini chuqur anglash orqali yoshlar o‘z milliy qadriyatlarini tan oladi,hurmat va qiziqish uyg‘onadi. Shu boisdan ham ta’lim tizimida tasviriy san’at tarixiga alohida e’tibor qaratish, uni interaktiv va zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida o‘qitish, talabalarni muzey va ko‘rgazmalarga jalb etish orqali bu yo‘nalishning ahamiyatini yanada oshirish lozim.

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SIRDARYO VILOYATNING IQTISODIY TARKIBI VA ASOSIY TARMOQLARI

Annotatsiya. *Iqtisodiy tarkib va asosiy tarmoqlar taraqqiyotning muhim qismini tashkil etadi. Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda jamiyatda ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni yaratishda asosiy kuch hisoblanadi. Sirdaryo viloyati misolida buni tahlil qilish, bu hududda yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, mahsulot va xizmatlar innovatsiyasini rivojlantirish, hamda iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash uchun qanday imkoniyatlar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'z: *innovatsion rivojlanish, innovatsion faoliyat, texnologiyalar, iqtisodiy o'sish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, yangi g'oyalar.*

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EKONOMIC STRUCTURE AND MAIN INDUSTRIES OF THE SYRDARYA REGION

Abstrast. *The structure of the economy and key sectors are important factors of development. This is key force for the introduction of new technologies andsocial changes in society. An analysis of this using the example of the Syrdarya region shows what opportunities exist this region for the introduction of new technologies, the development of innovative products and services, and ensuring economic growth.*

Key words: *innovative development, innovative activity, technologies, economic growth, introduction of new technologies, new ideas.*

Sirdaryo viloyati geografik jihatdan shimolda Qozog'iston, janubda Tojikiston bilan chegaradosh, sharqda Toshkent, g'arbda Jizzax viloyatlari bilan tutashgan. Quyida Sirdaryo viloyatining iqtisodiy tarkibi va asosiy tarmoqlari so'nggi sakkiz yillikdagi ma'lumotlar asosida ilmiy tahlil qilinadi.

Yalpi hududiy mahsulot (YaHM) dinamikasi. Sirdaryo viloyati yalpi hududiy mahsuloti so'nggi o'n yilda sezilarli o'sgan, ayniqsa 2020-yildan keyin yuqori o'sish kuzatilgan. 2014-yilda viloyat YaHM qiymati (amalda yuritilayotgan narxlarda) taxminan 9–10 trillion so'm atrofida bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2023-yilda u 21,55 trillion so'mga yetdi.

Yuqoridagi grafikdan ko'rinib turibdiki, 2017–2020 yillar davomida Sirdaryo viloyati YaHM atigi 8,4 % ga oshgan va 2020 yilda 12,9 trln so'mni tashkil etgan.

2020-yilda pandemiya va Sardoba suv ombori ofatiga qaramay, iqtisodiy o‘sish musbat bo‘lib qoldi (ya’ni YaHM +0,1 % real o‘sishga erishildi). Viloyat iqtisodiyoti 2021-yilda keskin yuksaldi – YaHM hajmi 15,58 trln so‘mga yetib, yillik o‘sish 10,2 % (real) ni tashkil etdi. Keyingi 2022 yilda ham yuqori o‘sish sur’ati davom etdi: YaHM 20,3 trln so‘mga yetdi (2021 yilga nisbatan ~30 % nominal o‘sish; real o‘sish ~7–8 % atrofida baholanadi). 2023-yilda esa iqtisodiy faollik biroz pasaydi, ammo baribir YaHM yanada oshib, 21,55 trln so‘mga yetdi (yillik real o‘sish 5,9 % ni tashkil etdi).

Viloyat YaHM hajmining respublika YaIMdagi ulushi katta emas – masalan, 2020 yilda Sirdaryo YaHM O‘zbekiston yalpi ichki mahsulotining atigi 2,1 % ini tashkil etgan, bu eng past ulushli hududlardan biri edi. 2023 yilda esa viloyatning mamlakat YaIMdagi hissasi ~1,9 % gacha yetgani qayd etildi, ya’ni o‘sishga qaramay, Sirdaryo iqtisodiyoti milliy darajadagi eng kichik hududiy iqtisodiyotlardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bunga viloyatning aholisi kamligi va sanoat salohiyatining nisbatan cheklangani sabab qilib ko‘rsatiladi. Shu bilan birga, Sirdaryo viloyati geografik joylashuvi (Markaziy Osiyoning tranzit chorrahasida) va energetika infratuzilmasi mavjudligi sababli mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim rol o’ynashi mumkinligi ta’kidlanadi.

YaHM tarkibi va tarmoqlarning ulushi. Sirdaryo viloyati iqtisodiyoti an’anaviy ravishda qishloq xo‘jaligi ustuvorligi bilan ajralib turgan. Biroq, so‘nggi yillarda sanoat va xizmatlar ulushi ham ortib bormoqda. 2023 yil birinchi yarmi yakunlariga ko‘ra viloyat YaHM tarkibida qishloq, o‘rmon va baliq xo‘jaligining ulushi 31,6 %, sanoat ulushi 30,0 %, xizmatlar sohasi ulushi 30,4 %, qurilish ulushi 8,0 % ni tashkil etdi.

Yuqoridagi tarkibga qaraganda, Sirdaryo viloyati iqtisodiyoti so‘nggi vaqtlarda diversifikatsiyalashayotganini ko‘rish mumkin. Agar 2010-yillar boshlarida qishloq xo‘jaligi ulushi 40 % dan yuqori bo‘lgan bo‘lsa (taxminan), 2020-yillarga kelib sanoat va xizmatlar sohalarining rivojlanishi hisobiga agrar sektor ulushi ~32 % gacha tushdi. Xususan, 2017–2020 yillarda xizmat ko‘rsatish hajmi viloyatda 1,5 baravarga oshgan (2017 yil – 2,85 trln so‘mdan 2020 yilda 4,22 trln so‘mga), sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi esa 8 % ga o‘sgan. 2021–2023 yillarda esa sanoat jadal rivojlanib, yillik o‘sish sur’ati 9–10 % atrofida bo‘ldi (2023 yilda sanoat yalpi qo‘shilgan qiymati 109,1 % ga kengaydi). Shu bilan birga, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish ham mutlaq miqdorlarda oshib bormoqda, ammo uning YaHMdagi ulushi boshqa tarmoqlar hisobiga nisbatan kamaymoqda.

Asosiy tarmoqlar tahlili. Sirdaryo viloyatining yetakchi iqtisodiy tarmoqlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- **Qishloq xo‘jaligi.** Viloyat iqtisodiyoti agrar sektorga tayangan bo‘lib, paxtachilik va g‘allachilik asosiy tarmoqlar sanaladi. Sirdaryo viloyati respublikaning yirik paxta bazalaridan biri – 1970-yillarda viloyatda 8 ta paxta tozalash zavodi faoliyat ko‘rsatib, paxta xomashyosini qayta ishlagan. Hozirgi kunda ham Boyovut, Xovos, Sirdaryo tumanlarida yirik paxta tozalash korxonalari mavjud (jami 9 ta paxta zavodi ishlamoqda). Har yili viloyat bo‘yicha 200–220

ming tonna paxta xomashyosi yetishtiriladi (2022 yil – 211 ming tonna, DSQ ma'lumotlari). G'allachilik ham strategik ahamiyatga ega – 2023 yilda viloyat fermerlari 380 ming tonnadan ortiq bug'doy hosili oldi (hosildorlik 45 s/ga atrofida). Bundan tashqari, viloyatda so'nggi yillarda bog'dorchilik va uzumchilik rivoj topmoqda; ayniqsa, limonariy (limon issiqxonalari) va tomorqa xo'jaliklari ko'paygan. Chorvachilikda qoramol bosh soni 2023 yilda 242 mingga yetdi, shundan 135 mingga yaqini sigirlar; yiliga 65 ming tonna sut, 16 ming tonna go'sht ishlab chiqarilmoqda (2023, viloyat hokimligi hisobotidan). Baliqchilik ham ahamiyatga ega: viloyatda 2 ta yirik baliqchilik xo'jaligi mavjud bo'lib, 2022 yilda 800 tonnadan ortiq baliq yetishtirildi. Umuman, qishloq xo'jaligi YaHM tarkibida 30–32 % ulushga ega bo'lsa-da, viloyatning eksport salohiyatining an'anaviy bazasini tashkil etadi (masalan, paxta tolasi va g'alla mahsulotlari eksporti).

• **Sanoat.** Sirdaryo viloyatida sanoat, asosan, qishloq xo'jaligi xomashyosini qayta ishlash va energetika tarmoqlaridan iborat. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, viloyatda 9 ta paxta tozalash zavodi ishlab turibdi – ular paxta xomashyosini qayta ishlash orqali paxta tolasi, chigit mahsulotlarini tayyorlaydi. Mazkur mahsulotlar qisman eksportga yo'naltiriladi (paxta tolasi Rossiya, Xitoy kabi mamlakatlarga sotiladi). To'qimachilik sanoati ham rivojlanib bormoqda: viloyatda "Momiq", "Zilola", "Lolamodel" kabi tikuv-trikotaj korxonalari faoliyat yuritadi. Xususan, "Lolamodel" korxonasi trikotaj kiyim-kechak ishlab chiqaradi, "Sarbonteks" tibbiy bint va dokalar ishlab chiqarishga ixtisoslashgan. Oziq-ovqat sanoatida "Turkiston S" qo'shma korxonasi (shirinliklar va konditer mahsulotlari), "Sayxun PAYA" (tomat pastasi zavodi) kabi birlashmalar mavjud. Farmatsevtika sanoati ham shakllanmoqda – masalan, O'zbekiston–Chexiya hamkorligidagi "Lechiva" qo'shma korxonasi tibbiy spirt va dori-darmonlar ishlab chiqaradi. Qurilish materiallari sanoatidan Guliston shahridagi "Bunyod" korxonasi temir-beton mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaradi. Shuningdek, viloyatda g'isht ishlab chiqarish sexlari, ohak (izvest) ishlab chiqarish kichik korxonalari faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Sirdaryoda kimyo sanoati deyarli rivojlanmagan (yirik kimyo zavodlari yo'q), ammo energetika sanoati salmoqli o'rin tutadi – Sirdaryo IES yirik sanoat obyektidir (uni yuqorida ko'rib o'tgan edik). Sanoat geografiyasiga to'xtalsak, viloyatdagi sanoat ishlab chiqarishining yarmidan ko'pi Shirin shahri (bu yerda IES joylashgan) va Sirdaryo tumaniga to'g'ri keladi. Jumladan, 2023 yilda sanoat mahsulotining 44 % Shirin shahri, 20 % Sirdaryo tumani hissasiga to'g'ri keldi. Bu hududlardagi yirik korxonalar – IES, Farhod GES, paxta zavodlari va temir-beton zavodlaridir. Keyingi o'rinlarda Boyovut va Guliston shahri sanoat salohiyati bilan ajralib turadi.

• **Xizmatlar sohasi.** Sirdaryo viloyatida xizmat ko'rsatish iqtisodiyoti yalpi mahsulotning 30 % dan ortig'ini beradi. So'nggi yillarda ayniqsa savdo, transport va logistika xizmatlari o'sdi. 2023 yil yakunida viloyatda chakana savdo aylanmasi 3,3 trln so'mni tashkil etdi, bu o'tgan yilga nisbatan 5,5 % real o'sishni ko'rsatdi. Transport xizmatlari hajmi ham ortib bormoqda – hududiy joylashuv tranzit yuk tashishlarini oshirishga imkon bermoqda. Xususan, "Toshkent–Dushanbe" xalqaro yo'nalishi bo'ylab yuk va yo'lovchi tashish xizmatlari o'smoqda (bu yo'nalishda 2018–2023 yillarda yuk tashish hajmi 1,3 baravarga oshgan, manba: Transport

vazirligi hisobi). Aloqa va IT xizmati viloyatda hali katta ulushga ega emas (YaHMning ~1,5 %), ammo raqamli infratuzilma rivojiga qarab oshishi kutilmoqda. Ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlari davlat sektori orqali ko'rsatiladi va asosan byudjet hisobidan moliyalanadi. 2023-yilda viloyat byudjeti xarajatlarining 40 % sog'liqni saqlashga yo'naltirildi, bu ushbu soha xizmatlarining ahamiyati yuqoriligini bildiradi. Umuman, xizmatlar sohasida kichik biznesning ulushi katta – viloyatdagi kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari soni 2016-yildagi 13,3 mingtadan 2020-yilda 18,2 mingtaga oshgan (37 % o'sish) va hozirgi vaqtda 20 mingdan oshiq kichik biznes subyekti xizmatlar ko'rsatish, savdo, transport va qurilish yo'nalishlarida faoliyat yuritmoqda. Natijada, 2020-yilda YaHMda kichik biznes ulushi 69,2 % ga yetgan edi – bu juda yuqori ko'rsatkich.

• **Qurilish.** Qurilish sektori Sirdaryo viloyati YaHM tarkibida 8 % ulushga ega. Keyingi yillarda qurilish ishlari hajmi jadal o'smoqda: masalan, 2022-yilda viloyatda jami 3,287 trln so'mlik qurilish-pudrat ishlari bajarildi, bu 2021-yilga nisbatan 4,1 % real o'sish demakdir. Qurilish sohasining o'sishiga davlat investitsiyalari yetakchilik qilmoqda – 2019–2021 yillarda "Obod Qishloq" va "Obod Mahalla" dasturlari doirasida viloyatda 50 mln dollar ekvivalentiga teng inshootlar (maktablar, yo'llar, bog'chalar) qurildi (Moliya vazirligi hisobotidan). Xususiy sektor ham uy-joy va tijorat ob'yektlari qurilishiga investitsiyalarni ko'paytirmoqda. 2023-yilda viloyatda 512 ming m² turar-joy foydalanishga topshirilgani qayd etilgan (2022-yilga nisbatan 15 % ko'p). Qurilish materiallari ta'minoti mahalliy korxonalar (temir-beton zavodi, g'isht sexlari) va respublika bo'ylab yetkazib beruvchilar hisobidan amalga oshiriladi.

Investitsiyalar va sanoat zonalari. Sirdaryo viloyatini iqtisodiy rivojlantirish maqsadida 2020-yildan boshlab bir qator investitsion loyihalar amalga oshirildi. Xususan, 2021-yil uchun qiymati 25,5 trln so'mlik (taxm. $2,4 mlrd) bo'lgan 737 ta investitsiya loyihasi paketi shakllantirildi, shundan $900 mln xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish ko'zda tutilgan edi. Bu loyihalar asosan to'qimachilik, qurilish materiallari, farmatsevtika va oziq-ovqat sanoati kabi "drayver" tarmoqlarga tegishli bo'lib, ularning amalga oshirilishi viloyat sanoat tarkibini diversifikatsiya qilish maqsadini ko'zlaydi. Natijada, 2020-yilda viloyatga jalb qilingan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (TXI) hajmi $310,1 mln ni tashkil etib, bu 2019-yildagiga nisbatan 7,6 % ga o'sdi.

Viloyatda "Sirdaryo" erkin iqtisodiy zona (EIZ) tashkil etilgan bo'lib, u Guliston shahri yaqinida joylashgan. Ushbu EIZda 2018-yildan beri xorijiy kapital ishtirokidagi bir nechta korxonalar ishga tushirildi – masalan, "Uz-Tong Hong" (Xitoy qo'shma korxonasi, maishiy texnika ishlab chiqarish), "Faradje" (Eron investori bilan, avtoehtiyot qismlar ishlab chiqarish) kabi loyihalar. Sirdaryo viloyatining TXI va kichik sanoat zonalari infratuzilmasini yaxshilash orqali investitsiyalarni jalb etish bo'yicha 2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan dastur qabul qilindi. Unga ko'ra, 2026-yilga borib viloyat YaHM hajmini 1,6 baravar oshirish, sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarishni 1,6 baravar va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni 1,4 baravar oshirish rejalashtirilgan. Bu rejalar amalga oshsa,

Sirdaryo viloyati iqtisodiyoti yuqori qo‘shilgan qiymatli sanoat tarmoqlari hisobiga tezroq o‘sishi kutilmoqda.

Xulosa o‘rnida, aytganda Sirdaryo viloyati so‘nggi sakkiz yilda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatdan barqaror rivojlanish tendensiyasini namoyish etdi. Viloyat iqtisodiy tarkibi agrar sanoatga asoslangan bo‘lsa-da, sanoat va xizmatlar ulushi oshib bormoqda – bu esa kichik biznes rivoji va investitsiyalar jalb etish natijasidir. Sirdaryo O‘zbekiston YaIMida ulushi kichik bo‘lsa-da, geoiqtisodiy jihatdan tranzit hudud sifatida va energetika markazi sifatida strategik ahamiyatga ega.

Kelgusida Sirdaryo viloyatining rivojlanish istiqbollari ko‘p jihatdan investitsion loyihalarning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi va kadrlar salohiyatining oshirilishiga bog‘liq. Qishloq xo‘jaligida suv tejaydigan texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, sanoatda yuqori qo‘shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlar ulushini oshirish (masalan, paxta tolasini viloyatning o‘zida to‘liq tayyor mahsulotga aylantirish) vazifalari turibdi. Shuningdek, hududiy infratuzilmani yaxshilash, xususan, ichki yo‘llarni rekonstruksiya qilish va ichimlik suvi tizimini modernizatsiya qilish orqali ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirish rejalashtirilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Sirdaryo viloyati iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy holati barqaror bo‘lib, mavjud resurslar va amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar sharoitida viloyatning yaqin kelajakda yanada rivojlanishi uchun mustahkam zamin yaratilgan, deb xulosa qilish mumkin.

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ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ta'limda raqamli texnologiyaning ahamiyati, electron ta'lim va an'anaviy ta'lim integratsiyasining ta'lim jarayonidagi o'rni xususida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *raqamli texnologiya , bulutli texnologiyalar, narsalar internet, kengaytirilgan haqiqat (AR), virtual haqiqat (VR)*

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN EDUCATION

Annotation. *This article provides information on the importance of digital technology in education, the role of electron education and traditional educational integration in the educational process.*

Keywords: *digital technology, cloud technology, things internet, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR)*

So'ngi yillarda mamlakatda ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining sifati va samaradorligini oshirish, talabalarda zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, ta'lim tizimi hamda ilm-fan sohasida ta'limning uzviyligi va uzluksizligini ta'minlash borasida tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishi sifatida keskin raqobat bardosh milliy ta'lim tizimini yo'lga qo'yish, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarni zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, ularning yangi avlodini yaratish, o'quv dasturlari va standartlarini optimallashtirish, zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini qo'llagan holda ta'limni boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish va har tomonlama tahlil qilib borish tizimini yaratish, elektron resurslar va masofaviy ta'limni yanada rivojlantirish, ta'lim oluvchilar o'rtasida IT-sohasidagi kasblarni ommalashtirish kabilar belgilab berildi [1].

Buyuk pedagoglarimiz o'qituvchini "amaldagi ruxshunos" deyishgan. Bir soatlik dars jarayonida o'qituvchi 100 dan ortiq muammoli vaziyatlarga duch kelishi mumkin. Jamoada sog'lom muhitni ta'minlashda, talabaning ma'naviy va axloqiy qiyofasini shakllanishida muammoli vaziyatlarning ijobiy yechimi

aloxida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mustaqil fikr-mulohaza insonda mavjud bilimlarni, fikr va voqelikka bo'lgan munosabatlarning erkin yuzaga chiqarilishidir. Albatta, ushbu jarayon o'z-o'zidan royobga chiqmaydi, ayniqsa, ta'lim-tarbiyada.Yangicha yondashuv jarayonida bilim talabalarning o'z ijtimoiy tartiblari asosida paydo bo'ladi va hulq-atvor shaklining ham o'zgarishga ta'sir qiladi. Mustaqil fikrlarni bildirar ekan, talaba dars jarayonining faqat subyekt sifatida namoyon bo'ladi, ya'ni teng xuquqli ta'lim dialogini vujudga keltiradi. Ayniqsa, darsni muammoli tashkil etish talabalar faoliyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Axborot olish va foydalanish tezligi juda yiriklashgan hozirgi davrda ta'lim tizimida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ijtimoiy faol yoshlarni tarbiyalashda katta ahamyatga ega.[2]

"Raqamli texnologiya" - nima degan savolga quyidagicha javob beramiz: bu – xo'jalik yuritishning bir zamonaviy shakli bo'lib. unda ishlab chiqarish va boshqarishning asosiy faktori sifatida raqamli ko'rinishdagi katta ma'lumotlar majmui va ularni qayta ishlash jarayoni xizmat qiladi. Olingan natijalarni amaliyotda ishlatish esa an'anaviy xo'jalik yuritish shakllariga nisbatan ancha katta samaradorlikka erishishga imkon beradi. Misol sifatida turli xildagi avtomatik ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini, 3D texnologiyasini, bulutli texnologiyalarni. Masofaviy meditsina xizmatlari ko'rsatishni, aqlli texnologiyalar yordamida mahsulot yetishtirish va uni yetkazib berishni, turli xildagi tovarlarm saqlash va ularni sotish jarayonlarini keltirish mumkin.

Raqamli texnologiyalar orqali ta'lim berilsa ta'lim oluvchilarga ta'lim olish usullari osonlashmoqda. Bunda esa ta'lim tizimi vositalari rolini multimediyalar, kodoskop, kompyuter, noutbuk, internetga ulangan televizorlar, telefon liniyalar, smart doska, proyektorlar bajaribberadi. Ta'lim beruvchilarga bunday vositalar bilan dars mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish ta'lim sifatini oshirishni ta'minlaydi. Onlayn darslarda raqamli texnologiyalar qo'llanilishi yaxshi samara berishi hammamizga ma'lum. Masalan, televideniya orqali berib borilgan onlayn darslar raqamli ta'lim olishning bir turi deb olsak bo'ladi.

Demak, raqamli ta'limda:

- xohlagan joyda va xohlagan vaqtda ta'lim olish imkoniga ega bo`ladi;
- internetdan axborot olish va undan foydalanish madaniyati shakllanadi;
- ta'lim tizimini yangi bosqichga ko'taradi;
- vaqt va mablag'sarfini keskin kamaytiradi;
- raqamli dunyoda yo'qolib qolmaslik va yaxshi ish topishda ustunliklarga ega bo'linadi.

Raqamli ta'lim tizimini rivojlanishiga Wi-Fi zonalar IT parklarning ochilishi ta'lim oluvchilarning raqamli texnologiyalar bilan ishlash qobiliyatini oshiradi. Bu esa o'z navbatida ta'lim beruvchilarnio'z ustida ko'proq ishlashi va raqobat tufayli ta'lim sifatini yanada ortishiga xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari raqamli texnologiyalar yana sun'iy intellekt texnologiyasini joriy etish soliq to'lashdan bo'yin tovlash holatlarini aniqlash, firibgarliklarni oldini olish, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va takrorlanuvchi jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish hamda shaffoflikni

oshirishda qo‘l kelsa, katta hajmli ma’lumotlar ni saqlash, qayta ishlash, yanada yaxshiroq bashorat qilish hamda imkoniyatini beradi. Raqamli texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirish insoniyat tarixidagi boshqa innovatsiyalarga qaraganda tezroq sodir bo‘lmoqda: bor-yo‘g‘i yigirma yil ichida raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar aholisining qariyb 50 foizini qamrab olishga va ularning yordami bilan jamiyatlarni o‘zgartirishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi. Masalan, sog‘liqni saqlash sohasida sun’iy intellektdan foydalanishga asoslangan ilg‘or texnologiyalar inson hayotini saqlab qolish, kasalliklarni aniqlash va umr ko‘rish davomiyligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ta’lim sohasida virtual o‘quv muhiti va masofaviy ta’limning ta’minlanishi talabalarga boshqa imkoniyatga ega bo‘lmagan dasturlarda qatnashish imkonini berdi

Quyida raqamli texnologiyalrni ba’zilariga to‘xtalib o‘tamiz: bulutli texnologiyalar – internet foydalanuvchisiga on-layn xizmat sifatida kompyuter resurslarini taqdim etiladigan ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash texnologiyalaridir. Raqamli texnologiyalar - narsalar interneti (Internet of Things, IoT). Raqamli axborotga asoslangan asosiy texnologiyalardan biri bu narsalar internetidir. Ko‘pgina maishiy texnikaning elektr tarmog‘iga ulanganligi odatiy holdir, lekin asta-sekin jismoniy dunyoning tobora ko‘proq obyektlari Internetga ulanadi, bu esa ma’lumot to‘plash va hatto ushbu obyektlarni masofadan turib boshqarish imkonini beradi. Darhaqiqat, Internetda obyekt va tashqi dunyoning turli parametrlarini o‘z ichiga olgan va Internet orqali obyektni boshqarish imkonini beruvchi jismoniy obyektning virtual nusxasi paydo bo‘ladi. Narsalar internetiga misol qilib, kinoteatrdagi proyektor kabi qurilma texnik qo‘llab-quvvatlash xizmatiga aniqlangan nosozlik va rejadan tashqari ta’mirlash doirasida almashtirilishi kerak bo‘lgan ehtiyot qismlar ro‘yxati haqida signal yuboradi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar - kengaytirilgan haqiqat (AR). Eng istiqbolli - bu virtual dunyodan real dunyoga obyektlarni qo‘shish imkonini beruvchi to‘ldirilgan reallik texnologiyasi. Tasavvur qiling-a, ko‘chada yurib, atrofingizdagi narsalar va odamlar haqida qo‘shimcha ma’lumotni ko‘rasiz. Kengaytirilgan haqiqat misollari allaqachon mavjud va faol qo‘llanilmoqda, ba’zi istiroxat bog‘larida siz jismoniy dunyodagi obyekt va virtual dunyo o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni ko‘rsatadigan belgilarni allaqachon ko‘rishingiz mumkin. To‘ldirilgan reallik elementlariga ega o‘yinlar faol tarqalmoqda, kiyim-kechak sotiladigan do‘konlarda virtual oyna va jihozlash xonalari mavjud, to‘ldirilgan reallik allaqachon avtomobillarda sinovdan o‘tkazilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, to‘ldirilgan reallik texnologiyalaridan faol foydalanish yo‘lida hal qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan masalalar ham mavjud. Masalan, geopozitsiya (geolokatsiya)ni aniqlash vositalarining aniqligi hali ham yetarli emas yoki jismoniy dunyo obyektlarini ularning virtual nusxalari bilan bog‘lash uchun kompyuterda ko‘rish texnologiyalari nomukammal. Biroq, ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, yaqin kelajakda ushbu texnologiya yutuq bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Raqamli texnologiyalar - virtual haqiqat (Virtual haqiqat, VR). [3] Insonning virtual haqiqatda bo‘lishiga imkon beruvchi texnik qurilmalarning paydo bo‘lishi ushbu texnologiyani ko‘ngilochar sohada talabga aylantirdi. Virtual haqiqatning dubulg‘alari va kostyumlari, ixtisoslashtirilgan xonalar sizga noma’lum dunyoga

kirishga imkon beradi, bu sizning barcha harakatlaringiz virtual olamdan javob berish uchun dasturlashtirilgan, Ta’lim sohasida VR o‘quvchilarning bilim olish uslubini o‘zgartiradi. O`quv xonalarida VR dan foydalanish ta’lim oluvchilarga bilimlarni yaxshiroq o‘zlashtirish va qiyin tushunchalarni tasavvur qilish orqali o‘rganishga yordam beradi Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkin-ki raqamli texnologiyalarni turli sohalarga nafaqat ta’lim tizimiga joriy etilishi mamlakat ta’lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilishda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Zamonaviy ta’limni tashkil etish, ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini ortishiga xizmat qiladi.

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ENERGETIKA SOXASIDA DISPETCHERLIK MUHANDISLIK TIZIMLARI

Annotatsiya: *Dispetcherlik markazlari, ular tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti nomidan faoliyat yuritadilar. Bitta dispetcherlik markazining operatsion hududi bir nechta viloyatlar hududlarini qamrab olgan bo‘lishi mumkin*

Kalit so’zlar: *Tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti, dispetcherlik markazlari, texnologik boshqaruv vositalari*

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DISPATCHING ENGINEERING SYSTEMS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Abstract: *Dispatch centers operate on behalf of the operational dispatch management entity of which they are a part. The operational area of one dispatch center may cover the territories of several regions.*

Keywords: *Operational dispatch management entity, dispatch centers, technological management tools*

Tezkor dispetcherlik boshqaruv subyektlariga quyidagilar tegishli: Tizim operatori; elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalarning tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari; magistral elektr tarmoqlari korxonalarining tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari; elektr tarmoqlari xo‘jaligi obektlari magistral elektr tarmoqlari sifatida foydalanilayotgan yuridik shaxslarning tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari; hududiy elektr tarmoqlari korxonalarining tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari; ko‘p energiya sarflaydigan uskunalardan foydalanadigan yuridik shaxslarning tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari; tashkiliy-huquqiy shaklidan qat'iy nazar yagona elektr energetikasi tizimiga ulangan yuridik shaxslarning, shu jumladan davlat-xususiy sheriklik doirasida faoliyat yuritayotgan xorijiy yuridik shaxslarning tezkor-dispetcherlik xizmatlari.

*Tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv:*yagona elektr energetikasi tizimi doirasida - tizim operatori;elektr energetikasi obektlari doirasida - ushbu obektlarning tezkor-dispetcherlik sub'yektlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.Yagona elektr energetikasi tizimida va tegishli elektr energetikasi obektlarida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv,

jamlanganda yagona elektr energetikasi tizimining elektr energetikasi rejimini tashkil etadigan elektr energetikasi obektlari va elektr energiyasi iste'molchilarining energiya qabul qiluvchi qurilmalarining ekspluatatsion holati va o‘zaro bog‘liq texnologik ishlash rejimi ustidan markazlashgan holda kechayu-kunduz va uzluksiz boshqarish yo‘li bilan amalga oshiriladi. Tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv doirasida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti, unga elektr energetikasi sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar bilan yuklangan funksiyalarni amalga oshiradi.

Elektr energetikasi obektining tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti, mustaqil ravishda, tizim operatorining ishtirokisiz, tegishli obektda tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruvni ushbu Qoidalarga muvofiq tashkil etadi va amalga oshiradi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonun hujjatlarida va elektr energetikasi sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi boshqa normativ-texnik hujjatlarda nazarda tutilgan holatlar bundan mustasno.Elektr energetikasida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti o‘zining dispetcherlik javobgarligi hududida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruvni amalga oshirish bo‘yicha funksiyalarini, har biriga tegishli operatsion hudud biriktirilgan bir yoki bir nechta dispetcherlik markazlari orqali amalga oshiradi.

*Elektr energetikasida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti:*o‘zining dispetcherlik javobgarligi hududida dispetcherlik markazlarining tuzilmasini, shu jumladan ularning darajasini va birgalikda bo‘ysunishini belgilaydi;dispetcherlik markazlari o‘rtasida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv funksiyalarini taqsimlaydi va ularga yuklatilgan funksiyalarni bajarish bo‘yicha o‘zaro munosabatlari tartibini belgilaydi.Dispetcherlik markazlari tegishli quyi va qo‘shni dispetcherlik markazlariga bajarilishi majburiy bo‘lgan dispetcherlik komandalari va farmoyishlarini berishga haqlidir.

Yagona elektr energetikasi tizimi yoki elektr energetikasining tegishli obekti elektr energetika rejimini boshqarish jarayonida, har bir dispetcherlik markazida, elektr energetikasida tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti nomidan tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv amalga oshirilayotganda, bajarilishi majburiy bo‘lgan dispetcherlik komandalari va ruxsatnomalarini berish, masofadan boshqarish vositalaridan foydalangan xolda boshqaruvi markazlashtirilgan obektlarning texnologik rejimi va ekspluatatsion holatiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ta'sir etish vakolatiga ega bo‘lgan uning xodimlari (dispetcherlik xodimlari, dispetcherlar) belgilanadi. Dispetcherlar, dispetcherlik komandalari va ruxsatnomalarini dispetcherlik markazi nomidan beradilar. Har bir dispetcherlik markazida, elektr energetikada tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti nomidan elektr energetikada tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv amalga oshirilayotganda dispetcherlik farmoyishlarini imzolash vakolatiga ega bo‘lgan xodimlar belgilanadi.

Dispetcherlik markazi, shuningdek, avariyani oldini olish yoki rejim avtomatikasining boshqaruv ta'sirlari hajmi o‘zgarishining kattaligini, uskunalarning elektr toki chastotasini boshqaruvida ishtirok etishga tayyorligini, mavjud quvvatning o‘zgarishi va generatsiya qiluvchi uskunaning aktiv quvvat bo‘yicha rostlash oralig‘i kattaligini, maksimal quvvati 5 MVt yoki undan ortiq

bo‘lgan elektr energiyasi iste'molchilarining energiya qabul qiluvchi uskunalari iste'mol yuklamasi o‘zgarishini va ushbu dispetcherlik markazining operatsion hududidagi elektr energetikasi qurilmalarining texnologik rejimining boshqa parametrlarini boshqaruvi markazlashtirilgan obektlarga kiritadi.

Shamol va quyosh elektr stansiyalarining energetik uskunalariga nisbatan qo‘llanilganda, boshqaruvi markazlashtirilgan obektlarga yagona elektr energetikasi tizimi tarkibida o‘zgarmas tokning bitta o‘zgartiruvchisi orqali yoki kuchlanishi 10 kV va undan yuqori bo‘lgan bitta taqsimlash qurilmasiga ishlayotgan shamol energetikasi qurilmalari va quyosh fotoelektrik modullari guruhlari, shuningdek yagona elektr energetikasi tizimi tarkibida alohida faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan, o‘rnatilgan generatsiya qiluvchi quvvati 5 MVt va undan ortiq bo‘lgan shamol energetikasi qurilmalari va quyosh fotoelektrik modullari kiradi.

Elektr energetikasi obektlarining elektr uzatish liniyalari, asbob-uskunalari va qurilmalarini, dispetcherlik markazining operatsion hududidagi uskunalarning texnologik ishlash rejimining alohida parametrlarini boshqaruvi markazlashgan obektlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilganligi to‘g‘risidagi ma'lumotlar, ular boshqarish usuli bo‘yicha taqsimlangan xolda tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti tomonidan, yozma ravishda, tegishli elektr energetikasi sub'yektlari va elektr energiyasi iste'molchilariga yetkaziladi.Tezkor-dispetcherlik boshqaruv sub'yekti, dispetcherlik markazlari tomonidan boshqarish (yuritish) usuli bo‘yicha taqsimlangan boshqaruvi markazlashgan obektlar ro‘yxati tuzilishini tashkil etadi. Dispetcherlik markazining operatsion hududidagi yagona elektr energetikasi tizimining elektr energetikasi rejimiga ta'sir qiluvchi va boshqa dispetcherlik markazining operatsion hududida joylashgan boshqaruvi markazlashgan obekt, ko‘rsatilgan dispetcherlik markazlarini har birining boshqaruvi markazlashgan obektlari ro‘yxatiga kiritilishi lozim.

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QUYOSH FOTO ELEKTR STANSIYALARINING AXAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur tadqiqotda Jizzax viloyati misolida quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalari (QFES)ning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu manbalarning iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatdan samaradorligi, shuningdek, qayta tiklanuvchi energetika sohasidagi rivojlanish imkoniyatlari o‘rganiladi. Jizzax viloyatida quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish uchun mavjud iqlim sharoiti, amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalar va ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta’siriga e’tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalari orqali elektr ta’minotini yaxshilash, iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatish va ekologik tozalikni ta’minlash imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasi, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, Jizzax viloyati, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, ekologik tozalik, energetika, quyosh nurlanishi, elektr ta’minoti, innovatsion texnologiyalar, yashil energetika.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOLAR PHOTOPOWER PLANTS

Abstract: *In this study, the importance of solar photovoltaic power stations (SPS) is analyzed on the example of Jizzakh region. The economic and ecological efficiency of these sources, as well as the possibilities of development in the field of renewable energy, are studied. Current climatic conditions for the use of solar energy in Jizzakh region, implemented projects and their socio-economic impact will be focused on. Also, the possibilities of improving electricity supply, having a positive effect on the economy and ensuring environmental cleanliness through solar photoelectric power stations are analyzed.*
Keywords: *Solar photovoltaic power station, renewable energy, Jizzakh region, economic efficiency, environmental cleanliness, energy, solar radiation, power supply, innovative technologies, green energy.*

Bizga ma’lumki bugungi kunda qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish jahon miqyosida dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylanmoqda. Hususan, quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalari (QFES) ekologik toza, iqtisodiy samarali va uzluksiz energiya manbai sifatida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. O‘zbekistonning quyosh nurlanishi miqdori yuqori bo‘lgan hududlaridan biri bu albatta Jizzax viloyatidir.

Jizzax viloyatida ham hozirgi kunda bu borada keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Shu ma’noda, ta’kidlash joizki, mazkur maqolamizda Jizzax viloyati misolida quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalarining ahamiyati, ularning iqtisodiy va ekologik samaradorligi hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinib, atroflicha o‘rganildi.

Bundan ko‘rinadiki, quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalari sohasida jahon miqyosida keng ko‘lamli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bugungi kunda bu yo‘nalishdagi asosiy izlanishlar:

Birinchidan, quyosh panellarining samaradorligini oshirish yo‘nalishidagi izlanishlardir. Hozirda tadqiqotchilar kremniy asosidagi fotoelektr hujayralarning KPD (koeffitsient poleznogo deystviya) ko‘rsatkichini 30% va undan yuqori darajaga chiqarish ustida ish olib borishmoqda. Masalan, AQShdagi MIT va Germaniyaning Fraunhofer Institute markazlari yangi turdagi perovskit hujayralari va ikkiqavatli (tandem) panellar ustida ishlamoqda.

Ikkinchidan, energiya saqlash texnologiyalari yo‘nalishidagi izlanishlardir. Bunda quyosh energetikasining asosiy muammolaridan biri bu energiyaning to‘planishi va uzluksiz ta’minlanishidir. Shuning uchun, AQSh, Xitoy, Germaniya kabi mamlakatlarda yuqori sig‘imli akkumulatorlar, vodorod saqlash texnologiyalari va energiyani dinamik taqsimlash usullari rivojlanmoqda. Masalan, Tesla kompaniyasi o‘zining Powerwall va Megapack qurilmalari orqali bu sohada yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Uchinchidan, quyosh energetikasini iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali qilish yo‘nalishidagi izlanishlardir. Aniqrog‘i, Yaponiya va Yevropa davlatlarida quyosh panellarini arzonlashtirish, o‘rnatish jarayonini soddalashtirish va davlat subsidiyalarini kengaytirish kabi choralar ko‘rilmoqda. Masalan, Germaniyada Feed-in Tariff (FIT) siyosati orqali quyosh energetikasi rivojiga katta e’tibor qaratiladi.

Demak, endi bu yo‘nalishda O‘zbekiston va chet eldagi farqlarni ham ko‘rib, tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, bu quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi, ya’ni:

Birinchidan, texnologiya darajasidagi farq, bu Xitoy, AQSh va Yevropa mamlakatlari quyosh energetikasi texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqarish va takomillashtirish bo‘yicha yetakchi hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda esa asosan import qilingan quyosh panellari qo‘llaniladi.

Ikkinchidan, quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalarining quvvatidagi farq, masalan, Xitoyning Tengger cho‘lidagi quyosh parki 1.5 GVt quvvatga ega bo‘lsa, O‘zbekistondagi eng yirik stansiya (Samarqand va Jizzaxda qurilayotgan) 500-600 MVt atrofida.

Uchinchidan, davlat siyosatining ta’siri natijasida Germaniya, Yaponiya, AQSh kabi davlatlarda quyosh energetikasi uchun soliq imtiyozlari va uzoq muddatli investitsion dasturlar mavjud. O‘zbekistonda esa keyingi yillarda ushbu sohada davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida xalqaro investorlarni jalb etish ishlari kuchaytirilmoqda.

Agar yuqoridagi fikrlarni davom ettiradigan bo‘lsak, bu borada Jizzax viloyati misolida O‘zbekistonda quyosh energetikasining rivojlanishi ijobiy sur’atlarda kechmoqda, biroq jahon tajribasidan kelib chiqib, energiya saqlash texnologiyalarini joriy etish, mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar zarur.

Shunday ekan, albatta bu borada ham o‘ziga yarasha muammolar ham mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagilarni tashkil qiladi:

Birinchidan, energiya saqlash muammosi. Bunda quyosh energetikasi kunning faqat yorug‘ qismida ishlaydi, kechasi yoki yomg‘irli kunlarda ishonchli elektr ta’minoti uchun energiya saqlash tizimlari yetarli emas.

Ikkinchidan, texnologik mustaqillikning yo‘qligi, ya’ni quyosh panellari va boshqa jihozlar asosan Xitoy, Yevropa yoki AQShdan import qilinadi.

Uchinchidan, qurilish va xizmat ko‘rsatish xarajatlarining yuqoriligi sababli quyosh elektr stansiyalari uchun infratuzilma va servis ishlari hali rivojlanish bosqichida.

Agar bu takliflar amalga oshirilsa, quyosh fotoelektr stansiyalari nafaqat Jizzax viloyati, balki O‘zbekiston energetikasining muhim ustuniga aylanishi mumkin. Bu esa iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirish va ekologik sof muhitni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

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YASSI FRESNEL CHIZIQLI OYNALI QUYOSH KONTSENTRATORLARINI MODELLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada muqobil energiya manbalarining inson hayoti va faoliyatidagi ahamiyati, dolzarbligi, shuningdek, yassi Fresnel chiziqli oynali quyosh kontsentratorlarining optik-geometrik parametrlarini modellashtirish muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *oynali, quyosh kontsentratori, quyosh nuri, modellashtirish, fokus.*

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MODELING OF SOLAR CONCENTRATORS WITH FLAT FRESNEL LINEAR MIRRORS

Annotation: *This article describes the importance and relevance of alternative energy sources in human life and activities. The article also discusses the modeling of optical-geometrical parameters of solar concentrators with flat Fresnel line glass.*

Key words: *mirror, solar concentrator, sunlight, modeling, focus.*

Yer sayyorasida insoniyat paydo bo‘lganidan buyon quyosh energiyasidan foydalanib keladi. Mana 5000 yildirki, insonlar Quyoshga yerning asosiy energiya manbasi, yorug‘lik, issiqlik, oziq-ovqat va hayot asosi deb qaraydi.

Quyosh nuri tuganmas energiya manbaidir. Yer atmosferasi chegarasiga 1,35 kW/m^2 nurlanish oqimi zichligi to‘g‘ri keladi va quyosh doimiysi deb yuritiladi. Quyosh nuri yer atmosferasidan o‘tganda, uning energiyasi qaytish, tarqalish va yutilish jarayonlari natijasida kamayadi. Bu jarayonlar nurni havo tarkibiga kiruvchi gaz molekulalari va chang zarralarining o‘zaro ta’sirlari bilan xarakterlanadi. Masalan, azon (ultrabinafsha nurlarining ko‘p qismini yutadi), suv bug‘i (infraqizil spektriga yaqin nurlarni yutadi), karbonat angidrit gazi (o‘rtacha infraqizil nurlarning ko‘p qismini yutadi). To‘g‘ri quyosh nuri yer yuzasiga yetib kelganda, uning energiyasi haqiqatdan ham kamayishiga qaramasdan, bir yilda yer yuzasi qabul qilayotgan quyosh nurining energiyasi tahminan $62 \cdot 10^{16}$ kW·soatni tashqil qiladi. Bu dunyoda iste’mol qilinadigan energiyadan 20 000 marta ko‘p. Ammo

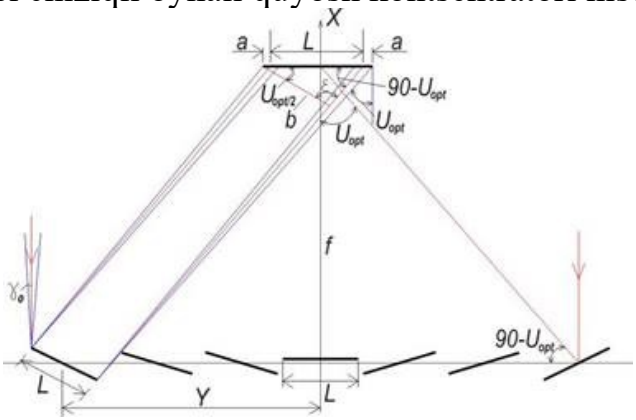
quyoshdan keladigan energiyaning hammasini to‘plash juda mushkulligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Hozirgi zamon texnologiyalari quyosh energiyasidan elektr va issiqlik energiyasi ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi.

O‘zbekiston quyosh energiyasidan foydalanishda katta salohiyatga ega. Mamlakatimizning iqlim sharoitlari quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish uchun juda qulay. «Fizika — quyosh» instituti mutaxassislarining hisob-kitoblariga ko‘ra, O‘zbekiston hududiga tushadigan quyosh energiyasining miqdori, o‘rtacha hisob bilan aytganda, mamlakatda boshqa manbalardan olinadigan energiyadan to‘rt barobar ko‘p ekan. Quyosh energiyasining yalpi imkoniyatlari - 51 mlrd t.n.e., texnik imkoniyati esa - 177 mln. t.n.e. ga teng. Ekspertlarning fikriga ko‘ra, aynan quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish aholini elektr energiyasi bilan ta’minlash, mamlakatning bir qator uzoq hududlarini yanada jadal rivojlantirish masalalarini tez hal qilishga imkon beradi.

Oxirgi yillarda energetika butun dunyoda eng dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda energetika tizimlaridagi mavjud muammolarni hal etishning yo‘llaridan biri sifatida qayta tiklanuvchi va muqobil energiya manbalaridan foydalanish hisoblanadi. Mazkur energiya manbalaridan biri bu quyosh bo‘lib, quyoshning energiyasidan foydalanishda samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lgan usullarni qo‘llash, sohada yuqori natijalarga erishishga olib keladi.

Quyosh energiyasidan foydalanishda asosiy qurilmalardan biri bu yassi Fresnel chiziqli oynali quyosh kontsentratori hisoblanadi.



1-rasm. Yassi Fresnel chiziqli oynali quyosh kontsentratorlarining fokusli nuqta zichligi va tarqalish o'lchamlarining shakllanishi

Reflektorning alohida yuzlarini tekis asosga joylashtirishning sxematik diagrammasi va ularning geometrik parametrlari, shu jumladan, aks ettiruvchi elementning qirralari o'lchamlari 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan. Hisoblash uchun dastlabki shartlarni aniqlaylik. Xususan, chiziqli faset elementlarining kengligi (L), fokus nuqtasining optimal o'lchami (d), kontsentratorning o'rta qismining o'lchamiga muvofiq fokus uzunligi (f), aks ettiruvchi sirtning ishlab chiqarish aniqligi ($\Delta\alpha$) va quyoshning ko'rinadigan burchagi (g_0).

Yassi Fresnel chiziqli oynali quyosh konsentratorlarining afzalligi shudaki, quyoshdan keladigan nurlarni yig‘ib qurilma fokusida yuqori haroratni hosil qilib

beradi. Bu esa qurilmaning qo‘llash tizimning samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan sxema bo'yicha alohida chiziqli elementlarning kengligini (L) aniqlash uchun quyidagi ifoda qo'llaniladi:

$$a^2 = f^2 + y^2 = f\sqrt{1+4tg^2\frac{U}{2}} \qquad \frac{y}{a} = \sin U_{onm} \qquad a = \frac{y}{\sin U_{onm}}. \tag{1}$$

$$L = f\frac{\left(1+tg^2\frac{U}{2}\right)^2 tg(\gamma_0+\Delta\alpha)}{1-tg^2\frac{U}{2}-2tg\frac{U}{2}tg(\gamma_0+\Delta\alpha)}\sqrt{1+tg^2\frac{U}{2}} \tag{2}$$

Chiziqli fokusli parabolik silindrsimon kontsentratorning optimal ochilish burchagi tgU_{opt} ni aniqlash uchun quyidagi ifodadan foydalaniladi [1]:

$$tgU_{opt} = -tg(\gamma_0+\Delta\alpha)+\sqrt{1+tg^2(\gamma_0+\Delta\alpha)} = 44^0 52' \tag{3}$$

(3) ifodadan foydalanib, alohida nometalllarning optimal ochilish burchagini quyidagilarga asoslanib aniqlashimiz mumkin:

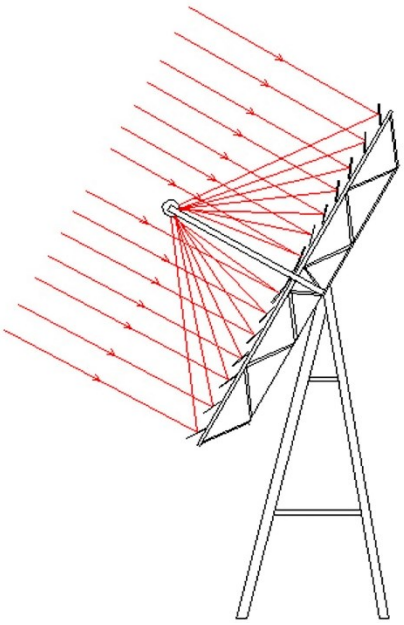
$$tg\frac{U_{opt}}{2} = -\sqrt{1+tg^2\gamma}+\sqrt{2(1+tg^2\gamma+tg\gamma\sqrt{1+tg^2\gamma}-tg\gamma} = 22^0 26' \tag{4}$$

Bu yerda g= g_0+Δα =16'+16'=32', tgg=0,0093.

Fokus uzunligi quyidagi ifoda bilan aniqlanadi:

$$f = \frac{y}{2tg\frac{U_{opt}}{2}} \tag{5}$$

bu yerda y - markazning o'rta qismining yarmicha kattalik.





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TRANSFORMATORLARNING ELEKTROENERGETIKA SANOATIDAGI O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada transformatorlarning elektroenergetika sanoatidagi o‘rni hamda transformatorlarning tasnifi yoritilgan. Maqolada asosan elektr energiyani uzatish jarayoni, transformatorlarning turlari, transformatorlarga qo‘yiladigan asosiy talablar va ularning nominal kattaliklari tahlil qilingan holda bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Elektroenergetika, transformator, elektr stansiyasi, elektr energiyasi quvvati, kuch transformatori, maxsus transformator, avtotransformator, elektr kuchlanish.*

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THE ROLE OF TRANSFORMERS IN THE ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

Annotation: *This article describes the role of transformers in the power industry and the classification of transformers. The article mainly describes the process of electricity transmission, types of transformers, the main requirements for transformers and their nominal sizes.*

Key words: *Electric power, transformer, power station, electric power, power transformer, special transformer, autotransformer, electric voltage.*

Elektroenergetikada transformatorlarning roli. Elektr stansiyasidan iste’molchilarga elektr energiyani uzatish jarayoni besh-olti bosqichda asosan ikki chulg‘amli katta quvvatli transformatorlar vositasida amalga oshiriladi. Shuning uchun kuch transformatorlarining soni hamda ularning quvvati elektr energiyani uzatish masofasiga qarab elektr stansiyalaridagi elektr generatorlarining soni va o‘rnatilgan quvvatiga nisbatan tahminan olti marta ko‘p bo‘ladi.

Birinchi rasmda elektr stansiyasidan iste’molchilarga uzatiladigan elektr energiyasini ketma-ket o‘zgartirishning soddalashtirilgan sxemasi ko‘rsatilgan. Diagrammada tumanlararo o‘zaro bog‘lanishlar ko‘rsatilmagan, ular o‘zaro bog‘langan energiya tizimlarida keng qo‘llaniladi.

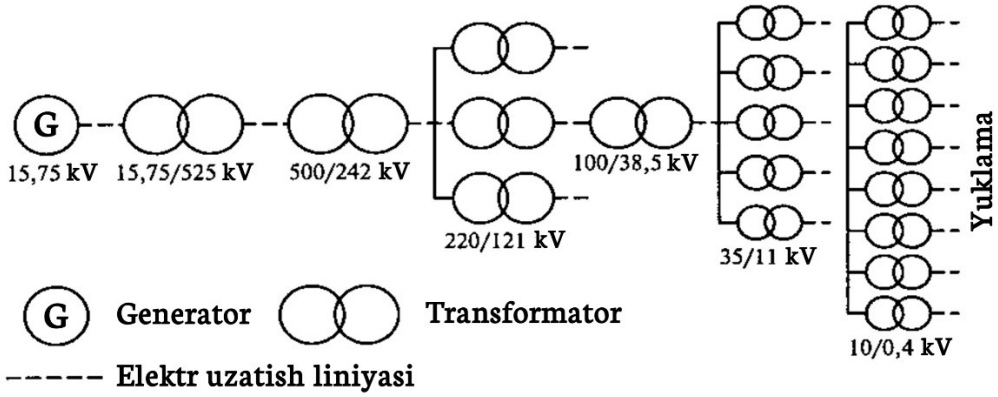
Yuqoridagi diagrammaning energiya tizimlari uchun xos bo‘lgan asosiy xususiyatlarini sanab o‘tamiz [1]:

1) kuchlanish transformatsiyasining besh-olti bosqichlari mavjudligi sababli transformatorlar energiya tizimlarining eng ko‘p elementlariga aylanadi;

2) har bir keyingi bosqichda transformatorlarning umumiy quvvati oldingisiga qaraganda kattaroq deb hisoblanadi (chunki keyingi bosqich transformatorlarini bir vaqtning o‘zida nominal quvvatga yuklash mumkin emas);

3) energiya tizimidagi barcha transformatorlarning umumiy quvvati elektr stansiyalaridagi sinxron generatorlarning umumiy quvvatidan o‘rtacha 6...8 marta yuqori.

E’tibor bering, har bir elektr liniyasining boshida kuchlanish standartdan bir oz yuqoriroq. Bu chiziq empedansidagi kuchlanishning pasayishini qoplash uchun



kerak.

1-rasm. Elektr energiyasini uzatish va taqsimlashning soddalashtirilgan diagrammasi

Transformatorlarning tasnifi. Transformator deb elektr energiyani birlamchi tok yoki kuchlanishni bir qiymatdan ikkilamchi tok yoki kuchlanishga o‘zgartirib beruvchi elektromagnit statik apparatga aytiladi.

Bajaradigan vazifasiga ko‘ra transformatorlar quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi: 1) kuch transformatorlari; 2) maxsus transformatorlar.

Kuch transformatorlari o‘z navbatida: umumiy maqsadli va sohaviy turlarga bo‘linadi. Elektr energiyani uzatish, qabul qilish hamda ishlatishga mo‘ljallangan elektr tarmoqlari va uskunalarida elektr energiyani o‘zgartirish (kuchlanishni oshirish yoki kamaytirish) vazifasini bajaradigan transformatorni kuch transformatori deyiladi. Bu toifaga: quvvati 6,3 kVA va undan katta bo‘lgan uch fazali transformatorlar hamda quvvati 5 kVA va undan katta bo‘lgan bir fazali transformatorlar kiradi.

Normal sharoitda ishlayotgan elektr tarmog‘iga ulash uchun yoxud maxsus ish sharoiti, yuklamaning xarakteri yoki ish rejimi bilan farq qilmaydigan energiya iste’molchilarini bevosita ta’minlashga tayyorlangan transformatorlarni umumiy maqsadli kuch transformatorlari deyiladi.

Ish sharoitlariga, yuk yoki ish rejimining xarakteriga qarab, kuch transformatorlari umumiy maqsadli transformatorlarga, boshqaruv

transformatorlariga va maxsus maqsadli transformatorlarga (kon, tortish, konvertor, ishga tushirish, elektr pech va boshqalar) bo‘linadi.

Kuch transformatorlariga qo‘yiladigan asosiy talablar. Elektrotexnika sanoatida ishlab chiqarilayotgan kuch transformatorlari ishonchlilik, tejamlilik, chidamlilik va boshqa muhim jihatlari bilan jahon bozorida yuksak raqobatbardosh bo‘lishi zarur. Shu sababli mazkur transformatorlarga quyidagi asosiy talablar qo‘yiladi: a) ishlab chiqarishda va ishlatishda tejamli bo‘lishi; b) ishlatishda ishonchliligi; c) isroflar standartda belgilangan me’yordan oshmasligi; d) parallel ulash shartlarini qanoatlantirishi; e) me’yordan ortiqcha qizib ketmasligi; f) kuchlanishni rostlashga imkon berishi; g) transformatorni ishlatish jarayonida ayrim sabablarga ko‘ra sodir bo‘ladigan qisqa muddatli o‘ta kuchlanishlarga va kam muddatli qisqa tutashuvdagi ancha katta bo‘lgan toklar ta’siriga bardosh berishi zarur.

Transformatorning nominal kattaliklari. Transformatorlar standart talablariga mos holda texnik shartlar bo‘yicha tayyorlanadi va elektr energiyani o‘zgartirish bo‘yicha ma’lum vazifalarni bajarish uchun belgilanadi. Bu sharoitlardagi transformatorning ishi nominal kattaliklar bilan xarakterlanadi va ular elektr jihozlari kataloglarida hamda transformatorga mahkamlangan pasport taxtachada quyidagilar ko‘rsatilgan bo‘ladi:

Transformatorning to‘la nominal quvvati VA yoki kVA da ko‘rsatiladi:

a) bir fazali ikki chulg‘amli uchun - $S_{1N}= U_{1N}I_{1N}$;

b) uch fazali ikki chulg‘amli uchun - $S_{1N}= \sqrt{3}U_{1N}I_{1N}$.

Transforamatorlarda FIK juda ham katta bo‘lganligidan ikki chulg‘amli transformatorda birlamchi (S_{1N}) va ikkilamchi (S_{2N}) chulg‘am nominal quvvatlari taxminan bir xil bo‘ladi, ya’ni: $S_{1N} \approx S_{2N}$.

Nominal kuchlanish deganda har bitta chulg‘amning liniya kuchlanishi tushuniladi. Ikkilamchi chulg‘amning nominal kuchlanishi uchun $U_{2n}=U_{2(0)}$ qabul qilinadi. Transformatorning nominal toklari deganda quvvati $S_1=S_2=S_N$ va kuchlanishlari (U_{1N} va U_{2N}) bo‘yicha hisoblangan 1-2-chulg‘amlarning liniya qiymatlari tushuniladi. Bulardan tashqari: 1) nominal chastota, f_N; 2) fazalar soni, m; 3) chulg‘amlarning ulanish sxemasi va guruhi; 4) qisqa tutashuv kuchlanishi, $U_{q.t.}$, (%); 5) transformatorning tipi; 6) standart nomeri; 7) sovitish usuli va boshqa ayrim ma’lumotlar keltiriladi.

Transformatorlar bir fazali yoki uch fazali bo‘ladi. Elektr stansiyalarida, odatda, uch fazali transformatorlardan keng foydalaniladi, chunki bitta uch fazali transformatordagi isroflar uchta bir fazali transformatorlardagiga qaraganda 12-15%, narxi 20-25% kamroq bo‘ladi.

Transformatorlar ikki va uch chulg‘amli bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, pastki kuchlanish chulg‘ami ikki va undan ortiq bir-biridan izolatsiyalangan parallel tarmoqlardan iborat bo‘lishi ham mumkin. Bunday transformatorlar parchalangan chulg‘amli transformatorlar deb aytiladi. Past kuchlanish chulg‘ami parchalangan transformatorlar bir necha generatorlarni bitta kuchaytiruvchi transformatorga ulash imkonini beradi.

Kuch transformatorlari uch fazali holatda 1250 MVA gacha, uchta bir fazali transformatorlarning guruh holatida - 2000 MVA gacha quvvatga ega bo‘ladi.

Zamonaviy yirik elektr stansiyalarida avtotransformatorlar, qoida tariqasida, an’anaviy transformatorlarga nisbatan sezilarli texnik va iqtisodiy afzalliklarga ega bo‘lgan ikkita yuqori kuchlanishni ulash uchun ishlatiladi.

Konvertor transformatorlarini yaratish sohasidagi muhim texnik yutuq bu doimiy elektr uzatish liniyalari uchun noyob transformatorlarning qurilishi bo‘lib, liniyaning boshida 1500 kV to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri kuchlanish hosil qilish uchun o‘ta yuqori kuchlanishli o‘zgaruvchan tokni to‘g‘rilanganda, oxirida chiziq teskari bo‘ladi [1].

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INTEGRATING DIGITAL MARKETING TOOLS TO ENSURE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN UZBEK ENTERPRISES: LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Abstract: *This study explores the theoretical and practical aspects of integrating digital marketing tools into the operations of enterprises in Uzbekistan to achieve sustainable competitive advantages. Drawing on case studies from the USA, EU, Japan, and China, the research analyzes effective strategies such as personalization, green marketing, continuous improvement (Kaizen), and integrated digital ecosystems. Statistical data from Stat.uz and international sources (Datareportal, McKinsey, Statista) is used to examine internet penetration, mobile connectivity, and social media usage in Uzbekistan from 2019 to 2024. The findings reveal that effective integration of digital marketing tools can significantly increase market share, customer retention, and overall business performance in the Uzbek context. Recommendations are provided for adapting international best practices to national market conditions.*

Keywords: *digital marketing, competitive advantage, integration, Uzbekistan, internet penetration, social media, CRM, Big Data, international experience.*

The rapid globalization of markets and the proliferation of digital technologies have transformed the competitive landscape for businesses worldwide. For enterprises in Uzbekistan, achieving competitive advantage increasingly depends on the effective adoption and integration of digital marketing tools. These tools—ranging from SEO, content marketing, social media marketing (SMM), email campaigns, and CRM systems to AI-driven personalization—enable firms to engage customers, optimize marketing expenditure, and build long-term brand loyalty.

According to Stat.uz, as of January 2025, the number of mobile subscribers in Uzbekistan reached 36.3 million, nearly 100% of the population. Internet-connected users numbered 30.1 million in October 2024, representing over 83% internet penetration. Social media users totaled 8.7 million (24.6% of the population), indicating substantial opportunities for digital marketing outreach. These figures align Uzbekistan with emerging market peers in terms of digital readiness, though significant gaps remain in strategy and execution.

This paper aims to identify how Uzbekistan's enterprises can leverage international best practices in digital marketing to build sustainable competitive

advantages. The study analyzes selected global cases and adapts them to local market realities, combining statistical analysis with strategic recommendations.

This study employs a **comparative case study** approach, as it allows for an in-depth examination of digital marketing practices in different countries and the identification of adaptable solutions for the Uzbek market. Four countries with diverse yet successful digital marketing strategies were selected:

- **United States** – Represented by Amazon and Netflix, focusing on artificial intelligence (AI)-driven personalization and recommendation systems. These models predict customer needs in advance and tailor product or content offerings to individual preferences, thereby enhancing both sales and customer loyalty.
- **European Union** – Exemplified by IKEA and Unilever, which integrate sustainability and "green" marketing strategies. This approach strengthens brand image through eco-friendly products and corporate social responsibility initiatives, contributing to long-term competitive advantage.
- **Japan** – Illustrated by Toyota's application of the *Kaizen* philosophy to marketing processes. Rooted in continuous improvement and customer centricity, this philosophy seeks to steadily enhance service quality and the efficiency of marketing channels.
- **China** – Demonstrated by Alibaba and JD.com, which have developed integrated digital ecosystems combining commerce, payments, and logistics. These systems shorten the purchasing-to-delivery cycle and optimize the customer experience.

Two main categories of data sources were utilized:

1. **National statistics** – Obtained from the official portal of *Stat.uz*, covering Uzbekistan's digital infrastructure indicators, including internet penetration, mobile subscription numbers, and social media activity rates.
2. **International data** – Derived from Datareportal's annual *Digital Uzbekistan* reports, McKinsey's studies on digital marketing and AI adoption, and Statista's datasets on Amazon and other global market leaders.

The analysis period covers **2019–2024**, as this five-year span witnessed rapid development in Uzbekistan's digital infrastructure. Within this timeframe, year-on-year trends in internet penetration, mobile connectivity, and social media usage were examined to assess market potential for advanced digital marketing tool integration.

A **trend analysis** was conducted to calculate the annual growth rates of digital infrastructure indicators, followed by a comparative analysis juxtaposing these figures with global benchmarks. Additionally, a **SWOT analysis** was employed to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of applying each international case model to the Uzbek market context.

Table 1. Digital Penetration in Uzbekistan (2019–2024)

Year	Internet Users (%)	Social Media Users (million)	Mobile Subscriptions (million)
2019	60	5.2	31.5
2020	66	5.9	32.7
2021	72	6.8	33.4
2022	77	7.5	34.2
2023	81	8.1	35.0
2024	83	8.7	36.3

The data shows a 23-percentage-point increase in internet penetration over five years and a 67% increase in social media users. Mobile subscriptions grew by 15%, nearing full population coverage. This infrastructure growth creates a robust foundation for advanced digital marketing initiatives.

United States

The United States provides one of the most mature environments for digital marketing integration, with companies like Amazon and Netflix serving as benchmark examples. Amazon's AI-powered recommendation engine is responsible for approximately 35% of the company's total sales (Statista, 2024). This system utilizes vast datasets on user purchase history, browsing behavior, and demographic information to deliver personalized product suggestions in real time. By optimizing relevance, Amazon achieves both increased conversion rates and higher average order values.

Netflix demonstrates a similar level of personalization within the entertainment sector. Approximately 80% of all content watched on the platform is accessed through personalized recommendations generated by its proprietary algorithms (McKinsey, 2023). These algorithms incorporate user watch history, ratings, and genre preferences to predict and promote titles that match the viewer's profile. Beyond increasing watch time, such personalization reduces subscription cancellations by around 20%, contributing directly to customer retention and revenue stability.

The U.S. model underscores that AI-driven personalization is not only a competitive differentiator but also a measurable driver of revenue and loyalty. Its success is largely dependent on advanced data analytics infrastructure, consumer data availability, and a regulatory environment that allows large-scale data utilization—all of which present both opportunities and challenges for adoption in emerging markets like Uzbekistan.

In the European Union, sustainability has emerged as a central pillar of competitive marketing strategy. IKEA and Unilever have integrated environmental and social responsibility into their brand identities, effectively embedding "green marketing" into every stage of the customer journey. For IKEA, half of the materials used in production by 2023 were from renewable or recycled sources, a shift that has increased its eco-friendly product market share by 10–12% (European Commission, 2024).

Unilever's approach similarly combines sustainability with digital storytelling. The company runs interactive campaigns highlighting its eco-friendly

sourcing and manufacturing processes, while also leveraging social media to engage customers in discussions about sustainability. As a result, Unilever's "Sustainable Living" brands have grown 69% faster than the rest of its portfolio, contributing disproportionately to overall profitability.

The European experience demonstrates that sustainability-oriented digital marketing can build strong brand equity while commanding premium pricing. However, it also requires significant investment in supply chain adaptation, transparency systems, and customer education—factors that must be carefully assessed for scalability in Uzbekistan's industrial context.

Japan's competitive marketing strategies often reflect its broader cultural commitment to continuous improvement, most prominently embodied in Toyota's Kaizen philosophy. Kaizen emphasizes incremental yet continuous enhancements in processes, with a strong focus on meeting customer needs efficiently. Within marketing, this approach translates into ongoing optimization of customer service channels, digital content delivery, and campaign management.

Toyota's application of Kaizen has yielded a 3–5% annual improvement in marketing channel efficiency over the past decade (McKinsey, 2022). Furthermore, customer loyalty rates for Toyota in Japan consistently exceed 90%, supported by the brand's reputation for reliability and consistent engagement. The Kaizen approach also allows Toyota to respond rapidly to market feedback, ensuring marketing strategies remain relevant and effective.

This model is highly adaptable to Uzbekistan's enterprises, particularly in sectors where process optimization and customer-centricity can create sustainable advantages without requiring massive capital expenditure. However, the challenge lies in building an organizational culture that supports continuous improvement over the long term.

China's digital marketing landscape is defined by the integration of commerce, payments, and logistics into unified digital ecosystems. Alibaba is a prime example, connecting its e-commerce platform directly with Alipay (payment system) and Cainiao (logistics provider). This integration reduces the average order-to-delivery cycle to 24 hours, compared to the industry average of 3–5 days.

Moreover, Alibaba's ecosystem generates high customer retention, with repeat purchases accounting for 78% of all transactions (Statista, 2024). The company leverages its ecosystem to gather real-time consumer data, enabling personalized offers, dynamic pricing, and targeted advertising across its platforms.

The Chinese model shows that ecosystem integration can dramatically enhance both operational efficiency and customer loyalty. However, replicating this model in Uzbekistan would require substantial investment in payment infrastructure, last-mile logistics, and inter-platform data sharing protocols, along with regulatory adjustments to enable ecosystem-level operations.

The Uzbek market has significant potential for:

1. AI-powered personalization to enhance conversion rates and customer retention.

2. Eco-branding strategies to differentiate in premium market segments.

3. CRM and Big Data analytics for targeted marketing and cost optimization.

4. Integrated e-commerce ecosystems connecting sales, payments, and logistics.

Challenges include limited use of advanced analytics, insufficient integration between digital channels, and a shortage of specialized marketing talent.

Uzbekistan's growing digital infrastructure presents a strong opportunity for enterprises to achieve competitive advantage through digital marketing integration. By adopting international best practices—adapted to local cultural, economic, and technological contexts—national firms can improve market share, enhance brand loyalty, and achieve higher profitability. Strategic priorities should include investment in AI and analytics, development of eco-friendly branding, and creation of integrated digital ecosystems.

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YOSH FUTBOLCHILARNING TEXNIK-TAKTIK HARAKATLARINI O‘RGANISH

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada yosh futbolchilar texnik-taktik harakatlarining sifat va miqdor ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rganib chiqilgan. Toshkent viloyati “Futbol maktabi” hamda Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq shahri “Sport maktabi” 12-yoshli futbolchilarining musoboqadagi texnik-taktik harakatlarini o‘rganish orqali jamoalarning texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik darajasi baholandi va texnik-taktik tayyorgarliklarini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha medodik tavsiyalar berildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Yosh futbolchilar, jamoaviy, texnik- taktik harakatlar, samaradorlik, koeffitsient, tayyorgarlik, musobaqa, nuqsonlar, usullar.*

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STUDY OF TECHNICAL-TACTICAL MOVEMENT OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Annotation: *The article studies the qualitative and quantitative indicators of technical and tactical actions of young football players. Based on the study of technical and tactical actions of 12-year-old football players of the "Football School" of Tashkent Region and the "Sports School" of Tashkent Region, an assessment is made of the level of technical and tactical training of teams and methodological recommendations are given for the development of technical and tactical training.*

Key words: *Young football players, team, technical and tactical actions, efficiency, coefficient, preparation, competition, shortcomings, methodology.*

Dolzarbligi. Hozirgi tez futbolda yuqori natijalariga erishish uchun hamma turdagi tayyorgarliklar muhimdir. Ayrim tadqiqotchilarning fikricha, jamoa muvaffaqiyatining hal qiluvchi omillaridan biri futbolchilarning yuqori darajadagi maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlikka ega bo‘lgani deb yozishgan. Ayrim olimlar tadqiqotlariga ko‘ra futbolda natijalarni hal qiluvchi omil texnik tayyorgarlik darajasini ta’kidlaganlar.

Futbol mashg‘ulotlarida tayyorgarlik turlari ko‘p. Lekin, ular ichida texnik tayyorgarlik alohida o‘rinda turadi. Bu tayyorgarlik tanlangan sport turini yaxshi o‘zlashtirish va g‘alaba qozonishning asosi hisoblanadi. Texnik jihatdan yaxshi

tayyorgarlikka ega yosh futbolchilarning yetishmasligi milliy terma jamoa zaxirasining rivojlanish darajasiga salbiy ta’sir qiladi.

Futboldagi yakkama-yakka kurashlar sonining ko‘payishi, ko‘plab o‘yinlar shiddat bilan o‘tayotganini hisobga olsak, musobaqalardan olingan texnik-taktik harakatlarining hajmini tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, hozirgi zamon futbolchilarga yuqori darajadagi tayyorgarlik talablarni qo‘yadi. Shu bois yosh futbolchilarning texnik-taktik harakatlaridagi sifat va mikdor ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlab, ularni rivojlantirish uchun metodik tavsiyalar berish hozirgi futbolning dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Yosh futbolchilarning texnik-taktik harakatlarini o‘rganish orqali amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot usullari. Ilmiy uslubiy adabiyotlarni o‘rganish va tahlili qilish, pedagogik kuzatish, matematik-statistik usullardan foydalanildi.

Futbolchilarning texnik-taktik tayyorgarliklarini tahlil qilish uchun 12-yoshli futbolchilarning rasmiy va norasmiy musobaqalardagi o‘yinlarida pedagogik kuzatishlar olib borildi. Bunda o‘yin ko‘rsatkichlarining hajmi va samaradorligi qayd etildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va uning muhokamasi. Texnik-taktik harakatlarning tahlillari 2025-yilda 12-yoshli futbolchilarning musobaqalaridagi o‘yinlarida o‘tkazildi. Toshkent viloyati “Futbol maktabi” hamda Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq shahri “Sport maktabi” futbol jamoalarining o‘yinlari tahlil qilindi.

Pedagogik tajriba Toshkent viloyatidagi “Futbol” maktabida hamda Chirchiq shahridagi (BO‘SM) sport maktabida shug‘ullanuvchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarining maydondagi jamoaviy texnik–taktik harakatlari o‘rganildi.

Pedagogik kuzatishlar davomida yosh futbolchilarning 10 ta o‘yini nazorat qilinib TTH lari tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar 1-2-jadvallarda ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

Futbolchilarning o‘yindagi texnik harakatlarning informatsion ko‘rsatkichlaridan “to‘p uzatish”, “to‘pni to‘xtatish”, “to‘pni olib yurish”, “to‘pni olib qo‘yish oyoq bilan”, “raqibni aldab o‘tish”, “to‘p uchun havoda kurash bosh bilan”, “darbozaga zarba berish”, “jarima to‘pini tepish”, “burchakdan to‘pni o‘yinnga kiritish”, “yon chiziqdan to‘pni o‘yinga kiritish” kabi harakatlarini pedagogik jihatdan kuzatib borildi. Bu ko‘rsatkichlarni soni musobaqalarda hisoblab borildi. Aniqlangan texnik-taqtik harakatlar miqdoridan kelib chiqib, ularning aniqligi bo‘yicha foizlarda hisoblab chiqildi. O‘rganilgan bu texnik harakatlarning miqdori futbolchilarning texnik qobiliyatining ishonchli ko‘rsatkichlaridir.

Chirchiq sport maktabida shug‘ullanivchi 12- yoshli futbolchilarning jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining tahlili quyidagicha. Yosh futbolchilar o‘nta o‘yinda o‘rtacha 437 ta turli jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarni amalga oshirishdi. Shulardan to‘g‘ri bajarilgan texnik-taktik harakatlar 308 tani tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, 129 ta texnik-taktik harakatlar noto‘g‘ri bajarilgan. Jami harakatlarning samaradorlik koeffitsient 70 % ni, nuqsonlar esa 30 % ni tashkil etganligi aniqlandi. Yosh futbolchilar bajargan texnik-taktik harakatlari ichidan ko‘p nuqsonlarga yo‘l qo‘ygan texnik usullarni aniqlab oldik. To‘pni oldinga uzatishda 40 %, raqibni aldab

o‘tishda 72 %, to‘pni olib qo‘yish oyoq bilan 38 % , oyoqda zarba berishda 46 %, bosh bila zarba berish 50 %, jarima to‘pini tepishda 67 %, burchakdan to‘pni tepishda 33 %, yon chiziqdan to‘pni o‘yinga kiritishda 31 % nuqsonlarga yo‘l qo‘yilganini aniqlab metodik tavsiyalar berdik.

1-jadval

Chirchiq sport maktabida shug‘ullanivchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarning o‘yin vaqtidagi jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining tahlili (X) n-10.

Jamoa nomi	To‘p uzatishlar			To‘ pni to‘ xtatish	To‘ pni olib yurish	Raqibni aldab o‘ tish	To‘ pni olib qo‘ yish		Zarba berish		Jarima to‘ pi	Burchak to‘ pi	Yon chiziqdan to‘ pni o‘ yinga kiritish	Jami TTH
	orqaga	yonga	oldinga				Oyoq bilan	Bosh bilan	Oyoq bilan	Bosh bilan				
To‘g‘ri bajarilgan harakatlar	30	42	56	61	37	5	18	28	6	2	1	4	18	308
Noto‘g‘ri bajarilgan harakatlar	3	13	38	21	5	13	11	6	5	2	2	2	8	129
Jami harakatlar	33	55	94	82	42	18	29	34	11	4	3	6	26	437
Samaradorlik koeffitsient %	91	76	60	74	88	28	62	82	54	50	33	67	69	70
Nuqsonlar	9	24	40	26	12	72	38	18	46	50	67	33	31	30

2-jadval

Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabida shug‘ullanivchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarning o‘yin vaqtidagi jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining tahlili (X) n-10.

Jamoa nomi	To‘p uzatishlar			To‘ pni to‘ xtatish	To‘ pni olib yurish	Raqibni aldab o‘ tish	To‘ pni olib qo‘ yish		Zarba berish		Jarima to‘ pi	Burchak to‘ pi	Yon chiziqdan to‘ pni o‘ yinga kiritish	Jami TTH
	orqaga	yonga	oldinga				Oyoq bilan	Bosh bilan	Oyoq bilan	Bosh bilan				
To‘g‘ri bajarilgan harakatlar	14	33	60	31	28	17	17	8	3	1	2	4	15	233
Noto‘g‘ri bajarilgan harakatlar	1	9	54	13	5	15	7	21	11	1	7	5	14	163
Jami harakatlar	15	42	114	44	33	32	24	29	14	2	9	9	29	396
Samaradorlik koeffitsient %	93	79	53	70	85	53	71	28	21	50	22	44	52	59
Nuqsonlar	7	21	57	30	15	47	29	72	79	50	78	56	48	41

Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabida shug‘ullanivchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarning jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining tahlili quyidagicha. Yosh futbolchilar o‘nta o‘yinda o‘rtacha 396 ta turli jamoaviy texnik-taktik

Harakatlarni amalga oshirishdi. Shulardan to‘g‘ri bajarilgan texnik-taktik harakatlar 233 tani tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, 163 ta texnik-taktik harakatlar noto‘g‘ri bajarilgan. Jami harakatlarning samaradorlik koeffitsienti 59 % ni, nuqsonlar esa 41 % ni tashkil etganligi aniqlandi. Yosh futbolchilar texnik-taktik harakatlari ichidan ko‘p nuqsonlarga yo‘l qo‘ygan texnik usullarni aniqlab oldik. To‘pni oldinga uzatishda 57 %, raqibni aldab o‘tishda 47 %, to‘pni olib qo‘yish (bosh bilan havoda kurash) da 72 % , oyoqda zarba berishda 79 %, jarima to‘pini tepishda 78 %, burchakdan to‘pni tepishda 56 %, yon chiziqdan to‘pni o‘yinga kiritishda 48 % nuqsonlarga yo‘l qo‘yilganini aniqladik.

Olingan ma’lumotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi va Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabida shug‘ullanuvchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarining texnik-taktik harakatlarida bir-biridan farqli jihatlari mavjud.

XULOSA

Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi va Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabida shug‘ullanuvchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarning musobaqalardagi texnik-taktik harakatlari samaradorligi tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, 12-yoshli Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi futbol jamoasi yosh futbolchilarining texnik-taktik tayyorgarligi darajasi Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabi jamoasidan sezilarli darajada yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi futbol jamoasi yosh futbolchilarining mashg‘ulotlarida texnik-taktik tayyorgarliklariga alohida e’tibor berishlari musobaqalarda aniqlandi. Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabi futbol jamoasi yosh futbolchilarining musobaqalardagi o‘yinlaridan shuni ko‘rish mumkinki, texnik-taktik tayyorgarliklari Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi futbol jamoasi yosh futbolchilarining tayyorgarliklaridan past darajada ekanligi kuzatildi. Bu jamoa futbolchilarining texnik-taktik harakatlari zamon talablariga javob beradigan darajada emas. Lekin asosiy o‘yin ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabi yosh futbolchilari Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabi yosh futbolchilari bilan teng bo‘lsada baribir ancha sustligi o‘rganishlar davrida aniqlandi.

Natijada Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq sport maktabida shug‘ullauvchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarni jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining samaradorligi 70% , Toshkent viloyati “Futbol” maktabida shug‘ullauvchi 12-yoshli futbolchilarni jamoaviy texnik-taktik harakatlarining samaradorligi 59% ekanligi aniqlandi. Texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikni yuqori darajaga olib chiqish uchun metodik tavchiyalar berildi.

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HAVO BO`SHLIG`IDAGI MAGNIT MAYDON. CHULG`AM FUNKSIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada elektromagnit induksiya hodisasiga asoslangan holda, o‘zaro induktivlik o‘zgarib borayotgan ikkita yoki undan ortiq kontur orasida hosil bo‘ladigan elektromagnit kuchlar va momentlar nazariy hamda fizik asosda tahlil qilinadi. Tizimdagi magnit muhit, kontur geometriyasi va o‘zaro masofaning bu kuch va momentlarga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *O‘zaro induktivlik, elektromagnit kuch, moment, magnit oqim, kontur, tok, energiya o‘zgarishi.*

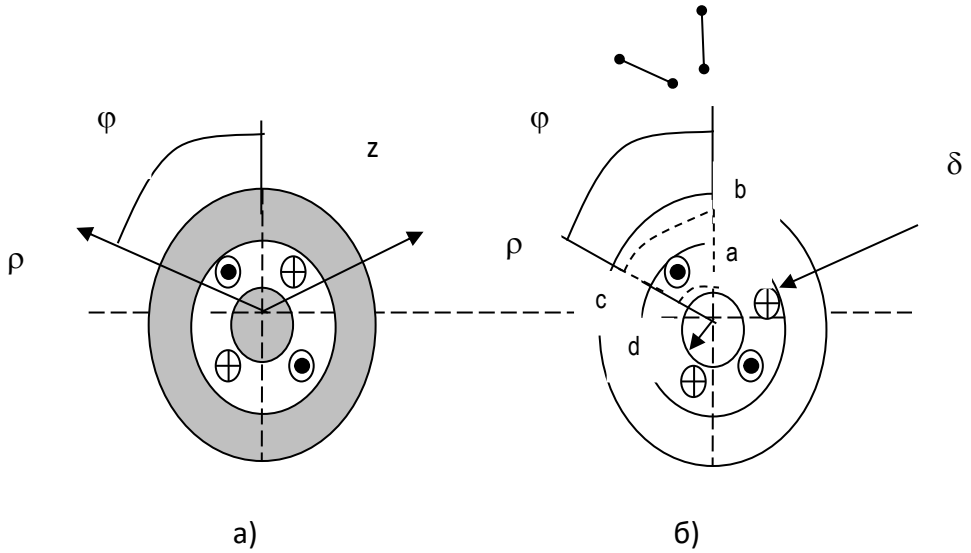
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MAGNETIC FIELD IN AIR. CHULGAM FUNCTION

Annotation*: This paper analyzes the electromagnetic forces and moments arising between current-carrying loops when the mutual inductance between them changes. The focus is on the variation of mutual inductance due to displacement or angular motion, and its influence on the resulting interactions. Mathematical expressions for forces and moments are derived based on the change in magnetic energy, providing insights for applications in electromechanical systems.*

Keywords: *Mutual inductance, electromagnetic force, magnetic moment, magnetic flux, current loops, magnetic energy.*

Ko`rsatilgan modelni ko`rib chiqamiz. Uni tahlil qilishda ρ, φ, z o`qlari bo`yicha silindrik koordinatalar sistemasi o`qlaridan foydalanish qulaylikga olib keladi. z ning koordinata o`qi modelning o`qi bilan mos tushadi. ρ va φ larning qutb koordinatalari z o`qiga perpendikulyar bo`lgan nuqtaning tekslikdagi holatni xarakter-laydi.



1 – rasm.

Umumiy holda havo bo`shlig`idagi magnit maydoni uchta o`q bo`yicha tashkil etuvchilarga ega (uch o`lchamli maydon).

Birinchi navbatda bizni rotor va stator joylashgan chulg`amlarning oqim ilashimligi qiziqtiradi.

Unda ρ o`qi bo`yicha yo`nalgan magnit maydonining radial tashkil etuvchisi eng katta qiymatga ega bo`ladi. U o`z navbatida ρ, φ, z koor-dinatalarning funksiyasi hisoblanadi. Ammo cho`lg`am uzunligi silin-dirning uzunligiga teng deb soddalashtirish mumkin. Bundan magnit maydoni z o`qiga bog`liq bo`lmay qoladi.

Boshqa tomondan, rotorning radiusi havo bo`shlig`ining radiusiga nisbatdan juda katta bo`lsa, ρ umumiy holda uncha katta bo`lmagan chegaralarda o`zgaradi. Demak, magnit maydonining φ ga bog`lanish qonuniyatini aniklash masalasi qoladi.

To`la tok qonuniga asosan har kanday berk kontur masalan, abcd (1-rasm) uchun quyidagini yozish mumkin.

$\oint \overline{H}\,\overline{dl}$ = kontur ichidagi tok (1)

Konturning uchastkalari uchun masalan, po`lat qismida (bcbaad), integral nolga teng bo`ladi, chunki po`latning cheksiz katta magnit singdi-ruvchanligida bu uchastkalardagi induksiya oxirgi qiymatga ega bo`lishi uchun magnit maydon kuchlanganligi nolga intilishi lozim.

U holda H_b ni musbat hisoblab mashina ichiga yo`nalgan deb

$$\delta[H_\delta(\varphi) - H_\delta(0)] = \sum i \qquad (2)$$

ga ega bo`lamiz.

(2) tenglama havo bo`shlig`idagi φ koordinatalari istalgan nuqta uchun to`g`ridir. Havo bo`shlig`idan o`tuvchi hamma konturlar φ=0 nuqta orqali tutashadi u holda $H_\delta(0)$ har bir tenglamada qatnashadi va konstanta hisoblanadi.

Agar kontur ichidagi tok topilsa va $H_\delta(0)$ aniq bo`lsa, u holda (2) tenglamani $H_\delta(\varphi)$ ga nisbatdan echib, havo bo`shlig`idagi magnit maydonini anqlash mumkin.

Qo`shni simlarda bir biriga nisbatdan toklari teskari oqayotgan 4 ta o`tkazgichdan iborat cho`lg`amni ko`rib chiqamiz (1 – rasm).

Gauss qonuni (oqimning zuluksizlik qonuni) ga asosan berk yuzani kesib o`tuvchi to`la magnit oqimi nolga teng bo`lishi lozim:

$$\Phi = \oint \overline{B}\overline{ds} = \mu_0 \oint \overline{H}\overline{ds} = 0 . \qquad (3)$$

Ko`rilayotgan model uchun, havo bo`shlig`i kesib o`tuvchi to`la oqim nolga teng. Demak, $H_\delta(\varphi)$ ning o`rtacha qiymati nolga teng bo`lishi kerak.

SHunday qilib, $H_\delta(\varphi)$ ning nolga teng bo`lgan o`rtacha qiymatini olish uchun 2- rasmdagi egri chiziq φ o`qiga nisbatdan simmetrik bo`lishi kerak. Bu esa $H_\delta(\varphi)$ doimiy tashkil etuvchisi qo`yidagi teng bo`lishi bildiradi:

$$H_\delta(0) = -\frac{i}{2\delta} . \qquad (4)$$

Havo bo`shlig`idagi magnit maydoning kuchlanganligi ko`rsatilgan shaklda bo`ladi.

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IXTIYORIY CHULG`AMDAGI MAGNIT MAYDON

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ixtiyoriy chulg‘am ichidagi magnit maydonning xususiyatlari va taqsimoti o‘rganiladi. Magnit maydonning shakli, tok kuchi va burilishlar soniga bog‘liqligi, shuningdek, maydonni hisoblash uchun Biot-Savart va Amper qonunlari qo‘llanilishi muhokama qilinadi. Mazkur tadqiqot elektromagnit qurilmalar samaradorligini oshirish va noyob magnit maydon shakllarini yaratish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zaro induktivlik, elektromagnit kuch, moment, magnit oqim, kontur, tok, energiya o‘zgarishi.

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MAGNETIC FIELD IN OPTIONAL CHAINS

Annotation*: This article investigates the characteristics and distribution of the magnetic field inside an arbitrary coil. It discusses how the shape of the coil, current intensity, and the number of turns affect the magnetic field. The Biot-Savart law and Ampère's law are applied to calculate the field. This study is important for enhancing the efficiency of electromagnetic devices and creating unique magnetic field configurations.*

Keywords: *Mutual inductance, electromagnetic force, magnetic moment, magnetic flux, current loops, magnetic energy.*

Qo`yidagi ixtiyoriy chulg`amning $H_\delta(\varphi)$ o`rtacha qiymatini aniqla-nishni ko`rib chiqamiz.

Har qanday berk konturning tokini kontur ichidagi o`tkazgichlarning sonini toklarning yo`nalishiga qarab aniqlash orqali topish mumkin.

Demak, (1) tenglamani umumiy holda qo`yidagicha yozish mumkin :

$$\delta[H_\delta(\varphi) - H_\delta(0)] = |n_\varphi(\varphi)|i, \qquad (1)$$

bu erda n_φ- kontur tokining musbat yo`nalishi bo`yicha yig`indi o`tkazgichlar soni; φ- boshlang`ich nuqta va ixtiyoriy o`q orasidagi burchak.

$n_\varphi(\varphi)$ funksiya yordamida utkazgichlarning sonini aniqlab har qanday chulg`amni hisoblab topish mumkin.

(2.5) tenglamani $H_\delta(\varphi)$ ga nisbatdan echib quyidagini aniqlaymiz

$$H_\delta(\varphi) = \frac{i}{\delta} n_\varphi(\varphi) + H_\delta(0). \qquad (2)$$

Rotor yuzasi uchun Gauss qonunidan foydalanamiz. Uning elementar uchastkalarining yuzasi $ds = rd\varphi dz$ ga teng. $H_\delta(\varphi)$ u yuzaga normal bo`lgani uchun ikki vektorlarning skalyar ko`paytmasini qo`yidagi ko`rinishda yozish mumkin

$$\mu_0 \oint \overline{H}\,\overline{ds} = \mu_0 r \int_0^l \int_0^{2\pi} H_\delta(\varphi) dz d\varphi = \mu_0 rl \int_0^{2\pi} H_\delta(\varphi) d\varphi = 0.$$

Bu tenglamaga (2.6) tenglamadagi $H_\delta(\varphi)$ ni qo`yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz

$$\mu_0 rl \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{i}{\delta} n_\varphi(\varphi) + H_\delta(0) \right] d\varphi = 0$$

yoki

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i}{\delta} n_\varphi(\varphi) d\varphi = -\int_0^{2\pi} H_\delta(0) d\varphi = -2\pi H_\delta(0),$$

bundan

$$H_\delta(0) \frac{i}{\delta} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} n_\varphi(\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{1}{\delta} n_{\varphi_{yp}}. \qquad (3)$$

Quyidagi chulg`am funksiyasiga ega bo`lgan yana bitta sinus chulg`ami bor deb faras qilaylik

$$N_{\varphi k}(\varphi) = N_k \cos(k\varphi_э + \gamma_k). \qquad (4)$$

Umumiy holda bu chulg`am boshqa qutblar soniga va fazoda boshqacha tarqalgan bo`lishi mumkin. YUqoridagi ikki chulg`am bir yoki ikkita har xil chulg`amlarning garmonik tashkil etuvchilari bo`lishi mumkin. Har qanday holatda ham u chulg`amlarning o`zaro induktivliklari (4) tenglama asosida aniqlanadi

$$L_{\nu k} = \mu_0 \frac{rl}{\delta} \int_0^{2\pi} N_\upsilon \cos(\nu\varphi_э + \gamma_\nu) N_k * \cos(k\varphi_э \gamma_k) d\varphi = \\ = \mu_0 \frac{rl}{\delta} N_\nu N_k \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x * (\nu p\varphi + \gamma_\nu) \cos(kp\varphi + \gamma_k d\varphi) = 0 \qquad (5)$$

bunda $\nu \neq \kappa$.

Bu tenglama qutblar soni turlicha bo`lgan sinus chulg`amlar orasida o`zaro magnit ta`sir yo`qligini ko`rsatadi.

(5) tenglama bitta real chulg`amga tegishli har xil garmoniklar orasida o`zaro induktivlik bo`lmasligini ko`rsatadi.

SHunday qilib, har qanday chulg`amning induktivligi uning sinus chulg`amlari induktivliklarining yig`indisidan iborat bo`lar ekan.

Qutblar soni bir hil bo`lgan ($\nu=\kappa$) ikkita sinus chulg`amlarining o`zaro induktivligini aniqlaymiz. U ikki chulg`am indekslariga «a» va «v»

belgilashlarini kiritamiz. Ikkala sinus chulg`amining chulg`am funksiyasi quyidagi ko`rinishda bo`ladi:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} N_{\varphi av}(\varphi) &= N_{av}\cos(\nu\varphi_{Э}+\gamma_{av}) \\ N_{\varphi bv}(\varphi) &= N_{bv}\cos(\nu\varphi_{Э}+\gamma_{bv}) \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (6)$$

Bu funksiyalarning amplitudalari va fazoda tarqalashi turlicha bo`lishi mumkin.

(4) tenglamani (6) tenglama qo`yib, ayrim o`zgartirishlardan keyin quyidagiga ega bo`lamiz

$$L_{abv} = \mu_0 \frac{\pi r l}{\delta} N_{av} N_{bv} \cos(\gamma_{av} - \gamma_{bv}). \qquad (7)$$

(27) tenglama bir xil qutbli ikkita sinus chulg`amining o`zaro induktivligi real chulg`amlarinig asosiy tashkil etuvchilari o`qlari orasidagi burchagi ν marta katta bo`lgan kosinus funksiyasidan iborat bo`lishini ko`rsatadi. Haqiqatdan ham (γ_{av}-γ_{vv}) qiymatini yozish mumkin:

$$\nu\left(\frac{\gamma_{av}}{\nu} - \frac{\gamma_{вv}}{\nu}\right) = \nu\gamma \ , \qquad (8)$$

bu erda γ- asosiy sinus chulg`amlarining o`qlari orasidagi elektr burchak.

SHunday qilib,

$$L_{abv} = \mu_0 \frac{\pi r l}{\delta} N_{av} N_{bv} \cos\nu\gamma. \qquad (9)$$

yoki

$$L_{abv} = L_{(abv)m} \cos\nu\gamma. \qquad (10)$$

(9) va (10) tenglamalar chulg`amining o`qlari mos tushganda o`zaro induktivlik (magnit bog`lanish) maksimal va o`qlar perpendikulyar bo`lganda esa o`zaro induktivlik minimal bo`lishini ko`rsatidi.

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SANOAT VA BOSHQA XO‘JALIK TARMOQLARINING GEOEKOLOGIK VAZIYATGA TA’SIRI VA UNI YAXSHILASH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi, transport va boshqa xo‘jalik tarmoqlarining geoekologik vaziyatga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Tabiiy resurslarning ifloslanish omillari, landshaft degradatsiyasi, biologik xilma-xillikning kamayishi kabi muammolar o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, geoekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash bo‘yicha zamonaviy chora-tadbirlar va barqaror rivojlanish konsepsiyasiga asoslangan yechimlar taklif etiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *geoekologiya, sanoat chiqindilari, ekologik monitoring, barqaror rivojlanish, antropogen yuklama.*

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THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY AND OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS ON THE GEOECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND ISSUES OF ITS IMPROVEMENT

Abstract: *This article analyzes the impact of industry, agriculture, transport and other economic sectors on the geoecological situation. Problems such as pollution factors of natural resources, landscape degradation, and loss of biodiversity are studied. Modern measures to improve the geoecological situation and solutions based on the concept of sustainable development are also proposed.*

Keywords: *geoecology, industrial waste, environmental monitoring, sustainable development, anthropogenic load.*

XXI asrda iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va urbanizatsiya jarayonlari insoniyatning tabiat bilan o‘zaro munosabatini keskin o‘zgartirdi. Sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi, transport, energetika kabi xo‘jalik tarmoqlari ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, tabiiy muhitga ham kuchli antropogen bosim ko‘rsatmoqda. Bu bosim natijasida atmosfera, suv, tuproq kabi tabiiy resurslar sifatining yomonlashuvi, landshaftlarning degradatsiyasi va ekologik tizimlarning izdan chiqishi kuzatilmoqda.

O‘zbekiston misolida ham so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda ekologik muammolarning murakkablashuvi kuzatilmoqda. Bu jarayonlar nafaqat ayrim hududlarda, balki butun mintaqaviy ekotizimlarga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu bois sanoat va boshqa xo‘jalik tarmoqlarining geoekologik vaziyatga ta’sirini chuqur o‘rganish va amaliy yechimlar ishlab chiqish dolzarb masaladir.

Sanoat va boshqa xo‘jalik tarmoqlarining geoekologik vaziyatga ta’siri juda katta. Bu ta’sirlar turli sohalarda, jumladan, atmosferaga, suv havzalariga, tuproqqa va tirik organizmlarga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Atmosferaga chiqarilgan zararli gazlar va zarrachalar havo sifatini yomonlashtiradi, iqlim o‘zgarishiga ta’sir qiladi. Suv havzalariga oqizilgan sanoat chiqindilari suvning ifloslanishiga, baliq va boshqa suv organizmlarining nobud bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Tuproqqa tushgan kimyoviy moddalar uning unumdorligini pasaytiradi va o‘simliklar hamda hayvonlar uchun xavf tug‘diradi. Bundan tashqari, sanoat faoliyati shovqin, vibratsiya va yorug‘likning haddan tashqari ko‘pligi kabi omillar orqali ham atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Sanoatning geoekologik vaziyatga ta'sirining asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilar orqali o’z tasirini o’tkazib kelmoqda:

- Havo ifloslanishi orqali: Sanoat korxonalari atmosferaga zararli gazlar (SO2, NOx, CO2, chang) chiqaradi, bu havo sifatini yomonlashtiradi va kuz-qish mavsumida o‘ziga xos smog hosil bo‘lishiga olib keladi.
- Suv ifloslanishi: Sanoat korxonalari oqava suvlarni tozalashsiz suv havzalariga oqizishi natijasida suvning ifloslanishi yuzaga keladi. Bu suv havzalaridagi tirik organizmlarga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va inson salomatligiga xavf tug‘diradi.
- Tuproqning ifloslanishi: Sanoat chiqindilari tuproqqa tushishi, tuproqning ifloslanishiga, o‘simliklar va hayvonlar uchun xavfli moddalarning to‘planishiga olib keladi. Bu tuproq unumdorligining pasayishiga va qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining sifatining yomonlashishiga ta’sir qiladi.
- Ovozli ifloslanish: Sanoat obyektlaridan chiqadigan shovqin va vibratsiya insonlar va hayvonlarning sog‘lig‘iga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.
- Energiya resurslarining kamayishi: Sanoatning faoliyati energiya resurslarini ko‘p miqdorda iste’mol qiladi, bu esa tabiiy resurslarning kamayishiga va atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

Xo'jalik tarmoqlarining ta'siri:

- Qishloq xo'jaligi: Qishloq xo'jaligida ortiqcha mineral o'g'itlar va
- pestitsidlardan foydalanish tuproq va suvning ifloslanishiga olib keladi, shuningdek, tabiiy ekotizimlarga salbiy ta'sir qiladi.
- Transport: Transport vositalaridan chiqariladigan zararli gazlar va shovqin atmosfera ifloslanishini keltirib chiqaradi va yo'l bo'yidagi hududlarning tuprog'ini ifloslantiradi.[2]

Sanoat tarmoqlarining geoekologik ta’siri shundan iboratki, sanoat ishlab chiqarish jarayonida tabiiy resurslardan keng foydalaniladi va ko‘plab chiqindilar hosil bo‘ladi. Ushbu chiqindilar uch asosiy ekologik komponentni – havoni, suvni va tuproqni ifloslantiradi.

Metallurgiya, kimyo sanoati, qurilish materiallari ishlab chiqarish, neftni qayta ishlash korxonalarini atmosferaga katta miqdorda zararli moddalarni chiqarishi atmosfera havosining ifloslanishiga sabab bo’ladi. Masalan:

- Oltingugurt dioksidi (SO_2) – kislotali yomg‘irlar hosil qiladi.
- Azot oksidlari (NOx) – fotokimyoviy tutun (smog) hosil qiladi.

•Uglerod oksidi (CO) – havodagi kislorod almashinuviga to‘sqinlik qiladi.

Sanoat oqava suvlari ko‘pincha tozalanmasdan daryolar va ko‘llarga tashlanishi orqali suv resurslarining ifloslanishi kuzatiladi. Buning oqibatda:

•Ichimlik suvi sifatining yomonlashuvi;

•Suv ekotizimlarida kislorod yetishmovchiligi;

•Baliq va boshqa suv jonzotlarining nobud bo‘lishiga olib keladi.[2]

Sanoat chiqindilaridagi og‘ir metallar (qo‘rg‘oshin, kadmiy, simob) tuproqqa singib, uning unumdorligini pasaytiradi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining xavfsizligiga tahdid soladi. Bu esa tuproq degredatsiyasini hosil qiladi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligining geoekologik ta’siri keying yillarda juda salbiy o’zgarishlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Qishloq xo‘jaligi insoniyat hayotini ta’minlashning asosiy manbai bo‘lishiga qaramay, noto‘g‘ri boshqaruv natijasida ekologik muammolarni ham yuzaga keltiradi. Jumladan;

•Pestitsid va gerbitsidlarning ortiqcha ishlatilishi – tuproq va suvning kimyoviy ifloslanishiga olib keladi.

•Sug‘orish tizimlaridagi yo‘qotishlar – suv resurslarining samarasiz ishlatilishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

•Tuproq sho‘rlanishi – noto‘g‘ri sug‘orish va drenaj tizimlari oqibatida.

•Eroziya – shamol va suv eroziyasi natijasida qishloq xo‘jalik yerlarining unumdor qatlami yo‘qoladi.

Transport va energetika tarmoqlarining atrof – muhitga ta’siri quyidagilarda namoyon bo’lmoqda; Avtomobil transporti – atmosferaga CO_2, NOx, CH yelim moddalari chiqarsa, temir yo‘l transporti – shovqin ifloslanishi va landshaftlarning kesilishiga sabab bo’lmoqda. Havo transporti esa yuqori qatlam atmosferasida issiqxona gazlari to‘planishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Energetika sohasi – ko‘mir va mazut yoqish natijasida global isish jarayonini kuchaytiradi.[4]

Shu muammolar qatorida bugungi kunda shu soha ustida ishlovchi mutaxassis va tashkilotlar faol harakat qilmoqdalar. Geoekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash uchun quyidagi texnologik yechimlardan foydalanishmoqda.

- Chiqindisiz ishlab chiqarish tizimlarini joriy etish;
- Qayta ishlash va chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish;
- Energiya uchun tejamkor texnologiyalar.

Mazkur ishlarning amamliy yechimi doirasida ekologik monitoring tizimini chuqurroq takomillashtirish; Korxonalarni ekologik auditdan o‘tkazish; Ekologik qonunchilikni kuchaytirish ishlarini bir necha barobarga oshirish lozim.

Buning uchun esa jamiyat ichida quyidagi turli ijtimoiy va madaniy choralarni ko’rish lozim:

- Aholi o‘rtasida ekologik madaniyatni oshirish;
- “Yashil hududlar”ni kengaytirish;
- Tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha jamoat tashabbuslarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va boshqalar.[8]

Sanoat va boshqa xo‘jalik tarmoqlarining geoekologik muammolarni keltirib chiqarishdagi roli katta. Ammo zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, ekologik

boshqaruv tizimlarini kuchaytirish va aholi ekologik ongini oshirish orqali bu muammolarni sezilarli darajada kamaytirish mumkin. Faqat iqtisodiy o‘sish va ekologik muvozanat o‘rtasidagi uyg‘unlikni ta’minlash barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy sharti hisoblanadi.

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POST-WAR CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN SYRIA: A FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

Abstract. *This article analyzes the devastating effect of Syria's civil war on its cultural heritage and suggests a forward-looking post-conflict framework for Cultural Heritage Management (CHM). Based on international models and local realities, it foresees legal, institutional, and community-based solutions for recovery. The article focuses on digital documentation, preventive conservation, and inclusive heritage as means for national reconciliation. Finally, it proposes that heritage protection has the potential to promote social cohesion and global cultural responsibility.*

Keywords: *Syria, cultural heritage, post-conflict reconstruction, heritage management, looting, UNESCO, digital preservation, community engagement.*

1. Introduction

Since civil war broke out in 2011, Syria has witnessed epic devastation—not just of cities and humans but of its world class cultural heritage. As one of the oldest cradles of civilization, Syria possesses millennia of historical assets: from the Bronze and Iron Ages through the Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic periods. Locations like Palmyra, Aleppo, Hama, Bosra, and the Old City of Damascus are not merely archaeological gems—they are world heritage. But the destruction caused by armed conflict, intentional iconoclasm, and widespread looting has radically transformed Syria's cultural landscape.

Recovery efforts for and eventual restoration of Syria's heritage should combine pragmatic rubble removal with visionary planning. A future-facing framework of Cultural Heritage Management (CHM) for post-conflict Syria is presented in this paper. The country's pre-war management structures, war-time difficulties, international interventions, and foundation principles for effective reconstruction are all described. International precedents and suggestions on a multi-levelled implementation roadmap are also considered.

2. Historical Overview: Syria's Pre War Cultural Heritage Management

A Legacy Spanning Millennia

Syria's location at the intersection of civilizations blessed it with a stratified cultural material heritage. The first Mesopotamian connections were seen in Ugarit (around 1400 BCE), which produced the first alphabet; Ebla was an important Bronze Age center, while Apamea, Bosra, and Palmyra became important in Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic settings. In the contemporary period,

the Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM) oversaw more than 200 museums, directed excavations, and offered public programming nationwide (Burns 123).

Institutional and Legal Frameworks

Syria's CHM framework prior to 2011 consisted of legislation (e.g., Law No. 68 of 1969 for the Protection of Antiquities), site protections, controlled excavations, licensing of exports, and educational outreach. Cultural zones were delineated and archaeological surveys were undertaken annually under DGAM, while tourism was a burgeoning economic sector. Syria also nominated multiple UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which helped increase site profiles and funding bids.

3. The Cost of War on Cultural Heritage

Destruction and Vandalism

As fighting escalated, cultural sites were damaged both accidentally and intentionally. Parts of ancient cities such as Aleppo and Bosra were leveled to the ground by heavy artillery. ISIS intentionally destroyed some of the most famous monuments, such as the Temple of Bel, Baalshamin, and Arch of Triumph in Palmyra—cultural destruction as propaganda (Casana and Panahipour 130).

Looting and Illicit Trade

Under institutional breakdown, both local groups and armed militias resorted to looting to finance activities. Museums in Aleppo, Idlib, and Raqqa were cleared out, and graves and tombs in extensive regions were looted. As Casana and Panahipour point out, geospatial observation from 2011 to 2014 showed the number of looting pits increasing dramatically—almost twofold in heritage areas (129–131).

Institutional Erosion

The DGAM fought to safeguard sites in the face of siege warfare, displacement, and security threat. Regional directorates closed, and personnel were displaced. Looting escalated close to front lines, as documented by Brown University's Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa (EAMENA).

4. International Reaction

Documentation and Stabilization

International intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, beginning in 2012, initiated projects to digitally document and preserve Syrian heritage. UNESCO sent teams to document damage and to promote site protection. The Institute for Digital Archaeology (IDA) collaborated with CyArk to generate high-resolution 3D models of archeological structures in Palmyra, Bosra, and Aleppo, which can be viewed online (IDA 45-47).

Training and Local Engagement

These initiatives involved capacity-building for Syrian archaeologists in exile, distant learning for local personnel, and dissemination of technical guides on emergency stabilization. Certain training dealt with stone consolidation, emergency shoring of walls, post-restoration planning, and inventory of sites.

Financial and Political Constraints

In spite of technical advances, efforts were held back by low funding. Humanitarian agendas—and dispersed access—reduced UNESCO's potential to send teams to live conflict zones. Additionally, the Syrian state, non-state authorities, and opposition groups posed jurisdictional obstacles, making heritage coordination across areas more complicated.

5. Core Principles for Post War Cultural Heritage Management

Legal and Institutional Reconstruction

To rebuild CHM, Syria should:

1. Reinstate DGAM under updated legislation, maintaining expert staff.

2. Form regional heritage councils in every governorate, including local authorities, NGOs, academics, and community representatives.

3.Establish strong legal frameworks to criminalize illegal trade, shield whistleblowers, and facilitate restitution—perhaps with the inclusion of fast-track amnesty or restitution policies for looted objects.

4. Develop synergies with judicial offices, customs services, and civil society to implement heritage protection.

Community Engagement and Cultural Identity

Heritage is strongest when it is based on communal identity. Debris removal efforts must train and hire local youths and artisans to benefit economically. Restored schools, communal archaeology programs, and oral history archives will reattach Syrian communities to their ancient heritage, bridging past and present. These models of engagement have worked in Ecuador (Quito's interpretation centers), Bosnia (Mostar workshops), and Afghanistan (site guardianship)—and are now desperately required in Syria.

Youth museums, participatory mapping, oral history initiatives, and pop-up cultural festivals promote ownership, healing, and unity in diverse communities.

International Cooperation and Support

Syria's CHM roadmap must be underpinned by a multilateral Heritage Trust Fund, sustained by UNESCO, ICCROM, donor partners like Norway, Germany, US/USAID, and UNESCO's Global Heritage Fund. A strong coordination board would provide oversight, accountability, and synergy. Museums around the world—the British Museum, Louvre, Smithsonian, and Pergamon—can act as temporary repositories, training centers, and long-term repatriation partners.

Digital Records and Archives

Contemporary heritage risk management necessitates digital documentation:

• Empowering Syrian archaeologists with UAV drone surveys, multispectral imaging, and remote sensing.

• Expanding CyArk, IDA sites with complete 3D carousel tours and text metadata.

• Creating an open-source channel—perhaps as an Asyla server—linking Syrian universities to outside nodes for duplication.

This digital backbone will preserve heritage in perpetuity and serve as the blueprint for reconstruction.

Preventive Conservation and Training

To shield heritage from future threats, Syria needs:

1. Heritage conservation programs in universities and technical colleges.
2. Emergency site stabilization teams with cross-disciplinary expertise.
3. A reactive network of engineers, archaeologists, conservators ready to act in disasters.
4. Alignment with UNESCO's Risk Preparedness approach.
5. Incorporation of conservation within urban rehabilitation, prioritizing the development of sustainable tourism.

6. Learning from Global Post Conflict Models

Cambodia – Angkor (UNESCO, 1995–)

Post-war Cambodia rebuilt Angkor as a major heritage economy. INAH pioneered community-run interpretation centers, local training, and anti-looting patrols via strong regional offices. Cultural tourism helped rebuild the national narrative and provided a model for Syria's tourism possibilities.

Iraq – Reconstruction after 2003

Iraq's post-2003 heritage response included ordinances for the recovery of ancient artifacts, establishment of provincial antiquities regional governing bodies, and NGO partnerships in restoring sites like Nimrud and Nineveh. Lessons learned include coordinating restoration with humanitarian relief to enhance impact.

Bosnia – Cultural renaissance following the 1990s

In Bosnia, local civil society organizations revived religious, ethnic, and cultural archives that were devastated by the conflict. Memory projects, oral tradition initiatives, and youth-led festivals encouraged cross-community reconciliation. Syria can modify mobile museum initiatives to aid the displaced.

7. Cultural Heritage as a Tool for Reconciliation

Heritage is not just material—it binds identity. Post-conflict Syria is divided along ethnic, sectarian, and political fault lines. Inclusive CHM has the potential to write all communities into a common cultural narrative. The Mother Goddess statuettes of Chalcolithic funerary rites, Islamic Umayyad palaces, and Christian monasteries can all become shared symbolic points of reconciliation. It is essential to defend universality—where the value of heritage is above political affiliation.

8. A 2025–2040 Roadmap

Stage Key Actions

Short-term (2025–2028)

• National and regional damage mapping through satellite and ground surveys.

• Emergency clearing and stabilization of key monuments (e.g., Palmyra, Aleppo Citadel).

• Capacity building of Syrian DGAM professionals (training in conservation, forensics, digital tools).

• Creation of regional Heritage Councils.

Medium-term (2028–2035)

• Reinstatement of major public locations and re-opening of principal museums.

• Community projects: oral histories, archaeology classes for young people, village heritage guides.

• Archival digitization and 3D site models.

• Piloting a heritage tourism circuit loop (i.e., Bosra–Palmyra–Aleppo).

• Repatriation of looted collections through international collaborations.

Long-term (2035–2040)

• Incorporate CHM into urban-rural planning; develop sustainable tourism.

• Heritage management graduate programs.

• International exhibitions, interpretive museums, cultural centers.

• Monitoring systems and cross-border heritage coalitions to ensure long-term stewardship.

9. Risks and Mitigations

Political Instability: Syria needs to shield heritage from political transformation by rewriting laws that safeguard CHM irrespective of leadership.

Funding Flux: A specific Heritage Trust Fund with release linked to project milestones.

Brain Drain: Video-based MOOCs, diaspora-funded scholarships, and virtual internships can restore capacity.

Community Distrust: Open decision-making, multi-lingual interpretive signage across religions and ethnicities, and rotating governance board membership.

10. Conclusion

Syria after the war has a long-lasting legacy of violence, yet cultural heritage has the potential to be a keystone for peace, identity, and unity. Management of heritage needs to be holistic, digital, and inclusive—not reconstructing, but re weaving the political and social ecosystem.

By legal renewal, communal agency, and global partnership, Syria can turn loss into opportunity. Its heritage is not merely national—it is the property of every student, family, and scholar; all humanity. To reconstruct Syria's past in a responsible way is to preserve our global future.

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SETTLEMENT IN THE VICINITY OF DAMASCUS – SYRIA

Abstract. *The research investigates human migration patterns in the Damascus Basin starting from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Archaeological findings from Tell Aswad Tell Ramad Tell Khazzami Tell Bahariya and Tell Ghreifeh reveal the transition of mobile hunting groups into agricultural villages. The evidence demonstrates how architectural structures evolved together with changes in subsistence methods and burial traditions and symbolic systems. The cultural transformations which led to sedentary life in the Levant became evident through these developments.*

Keywords: *Damascus Basin, Neolithic, Tell Aswad, Tell Ramad, early agriculture, Mother Goddess, Chalcolithic Syria, prehistoric settlement, Levantine* archaeology, architectural evolution.

1. Introduction:

Humans lived in parts of Syria since the early Stone Ages, more than 1.8 million years ago. Human groups migrated from northeast Africa into Syria and found suitable settlement locations near springs and rivers, where plant and animal life were abundant—both being essential sources of food. These locations also provided raw stone materials necessary for crafting tools. Archaeological excavations across Syria have revealed a series of Paleolithic cultures like Acheulean, Mousterian, Hummalian, and Yabrudian, with the oldest human activities found in Al-Kawm (in the Syrian desert) and Dederiyeh Cave near Aleppo in northern Syria.

At the end of the Pleistocene (the cold age) around 15,000 years ago, a warmer and more humid period called the Holocene began. This encouraged human spread in Syria, population growth, and advancement in daily tools—mostly stone-based, with increasing use of new materials like bone and wood. Around 12,000 BCE, people began constructing new types of dwellings: semi-subterranean, circular houses with stone foundations and upper parts made from branches and animal skins.

Around the 10th millennium BCE, the Neolithization process began in northern Syria, marking a major lifestyle shift to agriculture and animal domestication. This cultural and cognitive transformation lasted thousands of years, moving humans from depending solely on nature to becoming food producers, choosing their diets and dwellings, and founding early agricultural villages. The process began in the Middle Euphrates Basin of northern Syria and then spread

southward to areas like the Damascus Basin. This study focuses on some archaeological tells (mounds) around Damascus.

The Damascus Basin experienced major settlement shifts during the Neolithic, from nomadic hunting to stable agriculture and animal domestication, with an economy reliant on natural resources (Muhaysin, 1994). Plant and animal remains (reeds, aquatic birds, fish bones) found at sites suggest the presence of nearby lakes and groundwater, while pistachios and remains of animals like gazelles and goats reflect the semi-desert environment (Tamoum, 2011).

Modern Damascus is surrounded by agricultural village settlements, such as Tell Aswad, Tell Ghrifa, Tell Khazzami, Tell Bahariya in the Ghouta area, and Tell Ramad west of Damascus at the Hermon Mountain foothills.

2. Tell Aswad:

Located 30 km southeast of Damascus between Lake Otaiba and Hijana depression (formed by rivers from Mount Hermon), Tell Aswad is a round mound measuring 250×250 m and 600 m above sea level, rising 4.5 m above the surrounding land (Stordeur, 2018).

Initial excavations were led by Henri de Contenson in 1971–1972, focusing on exploratory trenches on the eastern and western sides. In 2001, new excavations began under Danièle Stordeur and Bassam Jamous with a joint Syrian-French team. These new studies revised earlier conclusions, showing no PPNA (Pre-Pottery Neolithic A) layer, but instead 18 continuous archaeological layers beginning from the Early and Middle PPNB (Pre-Pottery Neolithic B), possibly extending into Late PPNB. Later occupation belongs to the Pottery Neolithic, evidenced by artifacts like arrowheads, sickles, and figurines (Stordeur, 2018). (fig 1)



Fig 1

Early PPNB houses were circular huts, partially dug into the ground (about 50 cm), made of mud and reeds, with seating platforms, ovens, and pillar holes. No stone was used—this architecture was new to the region (Stordeur, 2005).

In the later PPNB, irregularly shaped mudbricks were used above ground, while older parts continued to use mud with plant remains. Buildings were generally large (diameter up to 13 m) and irregular, but well-organized spatially, with entrances oriented eastward to avoid western winds (Stordeur, 2018).

Tell Aswad revealed rich funerary practices: 100 individual graves associated with the houses, some inside walls, others in pits or on the surface, often covered with baskets, cloth, or boxes. Most graves were poor in grave goods (Contenson, 2007). Notable finds include clay human and animal figurines—especially exaggerated female forms emphasizing hips and breasts, symbolizing the Mother Goddess (Fig.2).

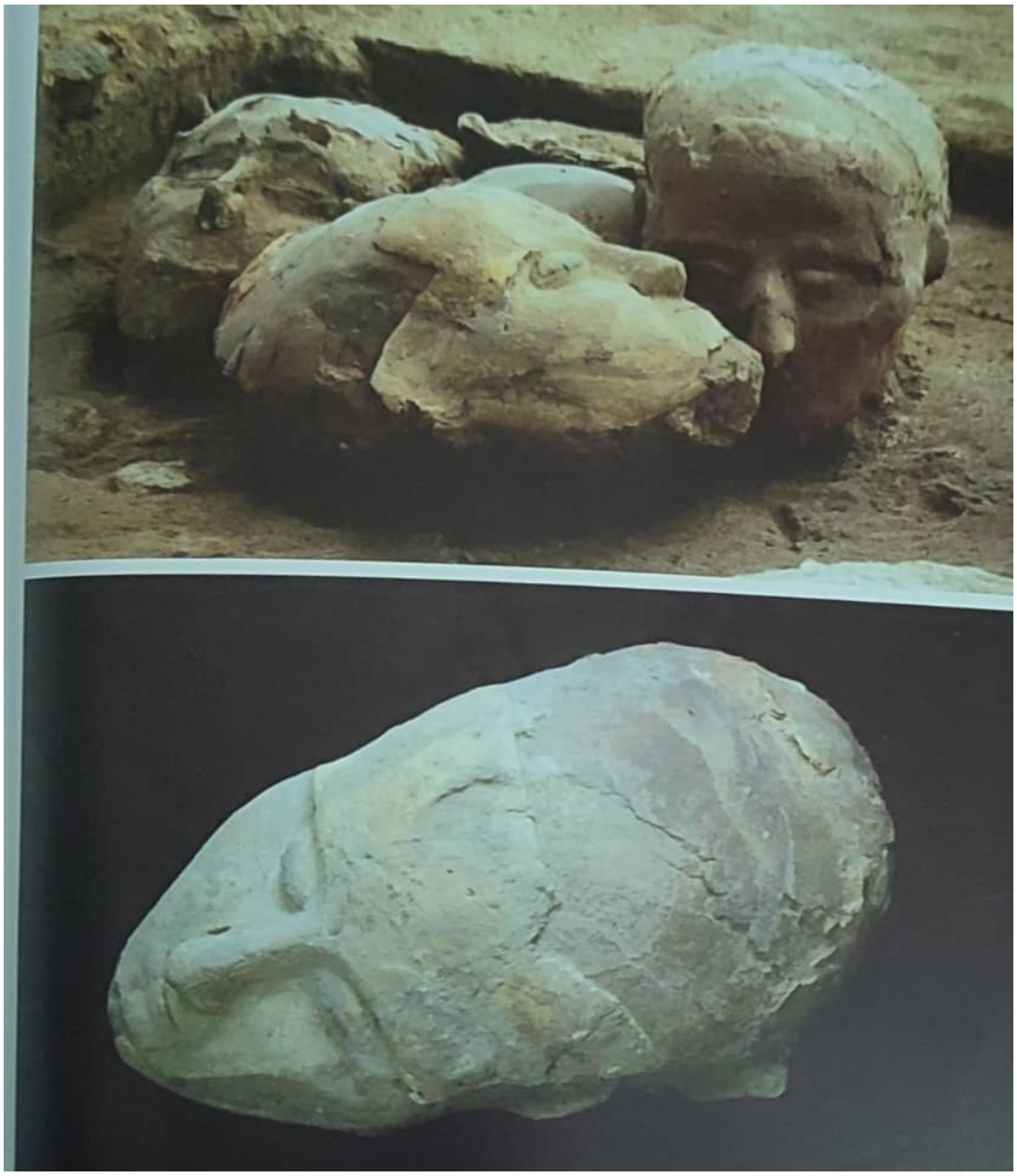


Fig.2

Excavations by Stordeur also found plastered or red ochre-painted skulls, possibly ritualistic, placed under graves as foundation offerings (Stordeur, 2018).

The residents farmed and domesticated animals—evidence of early domesticated grains from the Early PPNB and irrigation agriculture due to insufficient rainfall. Remains of crops like flax and figs, and the presence of reeds, confirm a humid environment. Domesticated animals (Middle PPNB) include goats, sheep, cattle, and pigs. Goats were most used for milk and meat; cattle helped with plowing; pigs and sheep were mainly for meat. Hunting continued, especially for deer, wild boar, foxes, and fish (Tamoum, 2011).

Stone tools included arrowheads, chisels, sickles, axes, obsidian blades, bone tools like needles and awls, and ornamental items made of rare stones (agate, steatite), seashells, and obsidian (Stordeur, 2018).

3. Tell Ramad:

Located southeast of Qatana near Mount Hermon (southwest of Damascus, ~20 km away), surrounded by villages like Hineh, Arneh, and Qatana.

Excavated by Henri de Contenson (1963–1973), the site has three Neolithic layers:

• Layer I (6250–6000 BCE): Simple circular huts dug into the ground, with compacted mud and wooden walls, similar to those in the Euphrates Valley. Stone tools were used to hunt deer and gazelles. Farming of grains and stone grinders (querns) were common. Vessels made of alabaster and white limestone were found. Clay figurines representing seated headless humans with red and white paint were discovered, suggesting ritualistic practices (Abu Assaf, 1988) (fig 3).



Fig.3

- Layer II (6000–5800 BCE): Residents were more settled, and homes were rectangular, built side-by-side with stone foundations and mudbrick walls. Storage pits for grain (wheat, barley, lentils) were found. In addition to agriculture and hunting, pig and cattle domestication appeared. Red-painted human skulls coated in clay mixed with lime were found, with white-lime-filled eyes (Abu Assaf, 1988).

- Layer III (5800–5500 BCE): The latest, no house remains—only pits, suggesting a shift to semi-nomadic pastoralism. Pottery made from black clay with incised decorations emerged. Similar pottery found in Lebanon (Ras Shamra, Byblos).

4. Tell Khazzami:

Located 25 km southeast of Damascus and 3 km northwest of Tell Aswad, on irrigated farmland. The mound, 2 m high and ~1500 m in diameter, was excavated once in 1967 by Henri de Contenson before it was removed to expand Damascus International Airport.

Excavations covered 92 square meters and uncovered interconnected rooms with 60–80 cm thick mudbrick walls (brick size: 25×35×10 cm). Agricultural tools dominated: sickles, arrowheads, awls, leatherworking tools, and bone spoons (de Contenson, 1968).

Pottery included deep jars with flat bottoms, thin inward-sloping lips, and thick-walled bowls with outward rims. Large storage jars had cylindrical necks and thick lips. Pottery was red-painted and similar to those found at Ras Shamra and Byblos (J. Nasrallah, 1956).

Animal-shaped pottery (e.g., a cow) and dried clay animal figurines were found. The tool-making style and building techniques (molded bricks) link the site to the Ghazalian culture, also found in southern Syria and Jordan (e.g., Tell Ghasul, Abu Hammad).

Tells like Khazzami and Bahariya represent the end of the prehistoric period in the Damascus Basin, with discoveries of counting stones believed to be used for early arithmetic—an innovation that paved the way for writing.

5. Tell al-Bahariya

Tell al-Bahariya is located in the Eastern Ghouta of Damascus, near the town of al-Nashabiyah, approximately 45 km from the city of Damascus. The tell has an oval shape with dimensions of 250 × 350 meters and an elevation of 617.7 meters above sea level.

Excavations began at the site in 1996 by the Syrian National Archaeological Mission under the direction of Miss Ghada Suleiman, and continued until 2011. These excavations revealed three successive archaeological layers.

- The first layer dates back to the Pottery Neolithic period (7th millennium BCE).
- The second and third layers belong to the Chalcolithic period.

The first layer ended with a major fire that led to the site being abandoned for a period before it was reoccupied in the early 4th millennium BCE.

Architecture:

The architecture of the first layer (7th–6th millennia BCE) was characterized by rectangular houses built of molded mudbrick with roofs made of wood and clay. In the second layer, tholoi-style architecture became prevalent, typical of the Pottery Neolithic and Halaf cultures. These buildings featured a rectangular entrance leading into a circular room, possibly subdivided internally. The floors were made of either lime or compacted clay, and the structures included rectangular rooms with

jars used to store wheat. A round house with a lime floor and a 125 cm-wide entrance built with molded mudbrick was found—this is a typical example of tholoi architecture.

Among the notable discoveries in this layer was a figurine of the Mother Goddess, worshipped since earlier times as a fertility deity. The figurine showed feminine features such as breasts and wore a decorated robe with fine craftsmanship. Other figurines included ones with elongated heads resembling hair decorations or tall hats, coffee bean–shaped eyes, prominent noses and lips, and stern facial expressions.

One important structure discovered was a rectangular building ending in two apses, with a clay floor between them. It is believed this building served a religious purpose, especially as two bull skulls and their horns were found embedded in the foundation—possibly to protect the building from natural and human threats. Bull worship was common in the Levant. Clay figurines representing bulls and gazelles were also found here.

A cemetery was uncovered containing skeletons buried in fetal positions or with clay pillows under their heads. A flint blade was found on one of the skulls.

Additional finds included small clay figurines of wild boar, bulls, dogs, and goats, along with tools made from flint and obsidian. Seeds of wheat, olives, and other fruit-bearing trees were also discovered. Pottery included black burnished ware and red polished ware, contemporary with ceramics from the Amuq Plain in northwestern Syria. Pottery was made using high artistic and technical standards. Painted and decorated Halaf pottery was also found.

The third layer, built on the ruins of the second, revealed remnants of massive mudbrick walls, indicating a defensive architectural complex. Only parts of the foundations and some floor remnants survived. Inside the structure, rooms were found with organized layouts. One room had a kiln for firing pottery, along with a bench to place the pottery after firing. Another room was used as a kitchen, while others served as residential spaces.

Among the most important finds were bell-shaped vessels similar to those from Tell Brak in Hasakah and Tell Habuba Kabira in the Euphrates Valley, as well as clay pellets and balls used for accounting before the invention of writing. The architecture resembled that of contemporary Tell Khuzama, dating to the 4th millennium BCE (Suleiman, 2011).

6. Tell Ghreifeh

Located about 30 km east of Damascus and 15 km north of Tell Aswad, Tell Ghreifeh lies in the middle of a plain composed of recent alluvial deposits, on an agricultural mound west of Lake Ateibeh. The site rises 5 meters above the plain and stretches about 200 meters north–south. Houses have been built on its southern end.

A French archaeological mission led by Henri de Contenson excavated the site in 1974. Several trenches were dug, revealing different phases of settlement from the Pottery Neolithic to the Roman period.

The site had two main layers:

First Layer (6250–6000 BCE):

This older layer was poor in animal bones, indicating that hunting was one of the food sources. However, it was rich in flint tools, including hunting and multi-use implements. The tools were categorized into two groups:

1. Primary tools: arrowheads, sickles, knives.
2. Secondary tools: chisels, scrapers, awls, drills.

Some obsidian blades were found, as well as flat basalt grinding stones, figurines, and a diamond-shaped bead made from steatite, a type of hard stone. No bone tools were found. There were mud walls reinforced with reed rings. Small animal figurines (~5 cm long) were also discovered with flat bases, slightly curved backs, concave legs, and vertically grooved faces.

Second Layer (3.5 m deep to the surface):

This layer contained fewer flint tools, with about 11% of the finds being tools. Of these, arrowheads, sickles, and knives made up 80%, while the rest were chisels, scrapers, drills, and awls. A new tool appeared here—the partially polished flint axe.

Use of obsidian increased, as did the use of basalt to make oval or rectangular slabs. Flat slabs of limestone or polished calcite were also found, and calcite beads were crafted.

Clay artifacts were mostly animal figurines, while bone tools became abundant, including awls, sheaths, handles, and flat spoons.

Comparative Analysis:

- Tell Ghreifeh, like Tell Aswad, lacked pottery, indicating it belonged to the pre-ceramic period, when household vessels were likely made of wood or straw.
- Comparing the two layers, sickles and arrowheads were more prevalent in the earlier layer, while chisels and scrapers increased in the later one.
- The first layer closely resembled Tell Aswad, with its flint blades, sickles, clay figurines, and architecture made from reed and matting.
- The second layer resembled Tell Ramad, with bifacial tools and bone tools. The appearance of axes indicates increased agricultural and woodworking activities, while the growth in arrowheads, scrapers, bone tools, and animal remains points to active hunting (de Contenson, 1975).

The discoveries at Tell Ghreifeh significantly contribute to our understanding of early human settlement in the Damascus Basin.

7. Conclusion

The results of archaeological excavations in the sites surrounding Damascus reveal that the area has witnessed a significant cultural development since the Neolithic period. This transformation is marked by humanity's shift from caves to open plains, where people built homes, produced their own food, domesticated animals, and changed their lifestyles.

The first homes were simple huts, but over time, people transitioned to rectangular or square houses, moving away from pits that might have been used for storage or ritual purposes. Some pits contained partially preserved skulls, indicating

ancestor worship or ritual practices. Clay female figurines likely represented the Mother Goddess, symbolizing fertility.

Despite these advancements—agricultural production, village architecture, and improved tools—many of these early settlements were abandoned at the end of the Neolithic, possibly due to droughts, wars, or social unrest. The emergence of pottery and craft specialization required more organized labor and tools, likely leading to the concentration of people in specific locations and abandonment of others.

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THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN ON ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY: AN AESTHETIC AND FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN MODERN PRODUCTION

Abstract. *This article explores the interconnection between industrial design and economic efficiency in the context of modern production. It highlights how a balanced integration of aesthetics and functionality in product design contributes not only to market competitiveness but also to resource optimization, consumer satisfaction, and brand value. By examining real-world case studies and theoretical frameworks, the article argues that industrial design has evolved from a merely decorative discipline into a key driver of innovation, efficiency, and sustainable development. The study emphasizes the need for cross-functional collaboration between engineers, designers, and economists to ensure that products meet both user needs and production feasibility, ultimately improving the profitability and adaptability of manufacturing enterprises.*

Keywords: *industrial design; economic efficiency; aesthetics; functionality; product development; consumer behavior; design thinking; innovation; modern manufacturing.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalized competition and rapidly shifting consumer expectations, the role of industrial design in shaping the economic viability of products has become increasingly critical. No longer confined to visual appeal or ergonomic adjustments, industrial design now represents a strategic asset that bridges engineering functionality and consumer-centric aesthetics. The notion that good design is good business has transcended marketing rhetoric and proven to be a key differentiator in sustainable economic performance.

While traditional models of production often viewed design as a secondary or post-production element, contemporary practices integrate design thinking from the earliest stages of conceptualization and development. This shift acknowledges that form, usability, and cost-efficiency are not mutually exclusive but interdependent factors that must be considered holistically. Companies that adopt this approach not only reduce waste and optimize processes but also enhance user loyalty and create long-term brand equity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Aesthetics in industrial design is not merely an indulgence in visual appeal; it plays a significant role in influencing consumer behavior. Studies in behavioral

economics and psychology have shown that consumers form emotional attachments and value perceptions based on visual cues such as color, shape, symmetry, and texture. These aesthetic elements become crucial in markets saturated with functionally similar products.

For example, Apple Inc.'s industrial design philosophy, led by the late Jony Ive, illustrates how minimalist elegance and intuitive interfaces can transform technical devices into cultural icons. The iPhone and MacBook lines achieved massive commercial success not solely due to their internal components but largely because of their sleek, accessible design. This demonstrates that aesthetic considerations, when integrated into functional innovation, can command price premiums and foster brand loyalty.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Functionality, on the other hand, relates directly to economic performance by enhancing the usability and production feasibility of products. Well-designed components reduce assembly time, minimize defects, and increase durability—factors that translate into lower production costs and extended product life cycles. Furthermore, functional design often incorporates modularity and standardization, which allow for easier maintenance and scalability in production.

The implementation of Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and rapid prototyping tools has enabled designers to simulate real-world performance and identify inefficiencies before mass production begins. This preemptive evaluation not only accelerates time-to-market but also reduces the cost of design errors and product recalls. In the long run, it supports lean manufacturing models and contributes directly to cost savings and revenue growth.

Modern industrial design thrives at the intersection of multiple disciplines, including mechanical engineering, marketing, environmental science, and economics. Successful product development requires collaborative efforts where designers work alongside engineers and business strategists to ensure that visual creativity does not compromise structural integrity or budget constraints. This interdisciplinary synergy is particularly vital in industries such as automotive, consumer electronics, and healthcare.

Design thinking—a human-centered, iterative approach to problem-solving—is a methodology that encourages empathy, ideation, and prototyping. It ensures that innovation is not driven solely by technological possibilities but guided by real-world user needs and constraints. Companies that institutionalize design thinking across departments often achieve greater adaptability in volatile markets and are better positioned to introduce disruptive products.

Another key dimension in the modern industrial design paradigm is sustainability. The aesthetic and functional dimensions of design increasingly incorporate eco-friendly materials, energy-efficient production methods, and recyclability. Sustainable design not only aligns with regulatory standards and consumer ethics but also reduces long-term costs related to material sourcing, waste management, and product disposal.

For instance, the use of biodegradable packaging, modular repairable components, and minimalistic material usage reflects a growing trend in aligning economic and ecological goals. Forward-thinking design reduces the total cost of ownership for consumers and environmental burden for producers—enhancing both brand reputation and profitability.

In today's knowledge-based economy, industrial design functions not just as a creative discipline but as a strategic economic lever. Design-led thinking affects decisions across the product life cycle—from sourcing and materials selection to logistics and after-sales support. This systemic integration results in tangible gains such as reduced time-to-market, improved inventory turnover, and increased manufacturing agility. Moreover, design-centric firms have consistently outperformed their peers in terms of shareholder return and market capitalization, underscoring the financial value of integrating design into corporate strategy.

Design is also an enabler of mass customization, allowing companies to cater to individual consumer preferences without incurring the prohibitive costs traditionally associated with custom production. Through intelligent modular design, manufacturers can offer product variants with minimal additional tooling or process modification. This dynamic responsiveness contributes significantly to market retention and operational scalability [1].

One of the often underappreciated dimensions of industrial design is its impact on user experience (UX), which in turn influences customer retention and lifetime value. Functional designs that emphasize intuitive use, ease of maintenance, and sensory feedback create positive associations with a product, reducing the cognitive load on the user and increasing satisfaction. These UX-centered designs lead to lower customer service costs, fewer returns, and more favorable word-of-mouth promotion, all of which contribute directly to profitability.

In B2B sectors as well, such as industrial machinery or medical devices, ergonomic and functional designs improve worker efficiency and safety, leading to measurable productivity gains. Companies that factor in real-world user interaction during the design phase report fewer workplace injuries, shorter training cycles, and improved compliance with safety regulations—all of which lower operational costs.

A well-designed product does not exist in a vacuum; it operates within specific cultural, economic, and regulatory contexts. Successful industrial design reflects local values, traditions, and user expectations. For instance, a product intended for Scandinavian consumers may emphasize minimalist aesthetics and ecological responsibility, whereas a design for Southeast Asian markets may prioritize vibrant color schemes and multi-functionality due to space constraints.

Adapting design to cultural norms and environmental realities enhances product acceptance and lowers market entry risk. Furthermore, companies that engage in ethnographic research and cultural co-creation during the design process tend to launch products with a higher degree of relevance and reduced localization costs, which further supports economic efficiency [2].

With the increasing formalization of design as a business function, many firms now incorporate design performance metrics into their key performance

indicators (KPIs). These metrics include design-to-cost ratios, prototype iteration cycles, end-user engagement rates, and even emotional response metrics collected through biometric feedback. Quantifying design's impact allows organizations to allocate resources more effectively and justify continued investment in design teams and tools.

Design maturity models, such as the Design Management Europe (DME) Framework, help assess how deeply design principles are embedded into business operations. Organizations at higher levels of design maturity not only report better financial performance but also demonstrate greater resilience during economic downturns, largely due to their capacity for creative problem-solving and customer-centric innovation [3].

Policymakers and industry leaders increasingly recognize the importance of design in enhancing national productivity. Countries such as South Korea, Denmark, and Finland have national strategies promoting industrial design as a driver of innovation and export competitiveness. These policies include grants for design-led R&D, integration of design into STEM curricula, and public procurement criteria that favor well-designed products.

Enterprises aiming for long-term growth must view design not as an expense but as an investment—one that yields returns in brand equity, consumer loyalty, operational efficiency, and market resilience. The convergence of digital technology, sustainable practices, and user-centered design presents a unique opportunity for industries to redefine value creation in the 21st century [4].

In the contemporary industrial context, economic efficiency is increasingly tied to sustainable design practices. Industrial design not only influences how a product looks and functions, but also how it is sourced, assembled, used, and disposed of. Lifecycle thinking — embedded in the design phase — helps manufacturers reduce the total cost of ownership (TCO) for both producers and consumers. This includes minimizing material waste, energy usage, and long-term maintenance costs.

For instance, in the electronics industry, modular design principles enable easier component replacement and recycling, prolonging product life while reducing e-waste. A product that is designed with disassembly and material separation in mind can be more easily serviced, upgraded, or recycled — all of which translate to lower operational and disposal costs over time. Thus, effective industrial design facilitates not only front-end appeal but also back-end economic and environmental benefits.

Advanced digital tools have fundamentally changed how industrial design impacts production economics. Technologies such as parametric modeling, generative design, and digital twin simulations allow for precise forecasting of how a design will perform before a single physical prototype is made. These technologies significantly reduce development time, errors, and iteration costs [5].

Digital twins, for example, allow companies to create a virtual replica of a product or process, enabling them to simulate stress, fatigue, heat transfer, and usability under various conditions. This means that inefficiencies, safety risks, or

overengineering can be eliminated before production begins — a leap forward in design-led risk mitigation and cost optimization. When design decisions are backed by real-time simulation and AI-assisted modeling, the financial margin of error narrows significantly, boosting profitability.

CONCLUSION

Industrial design is no longer an ornamental or optional aspect of manufacturing; it is a foundational driver of economic efficiency. The fusion of aesthetic innovation and functional precision enhances not only product appeal but also production scalability, user satisfaction, and long-term profitability. By fostering collaboration across disciplines and integrating design thinking into strategic planning, companies can harness the full potential of industrial design to stay competitive in a dynamic global market. As sustainability and customization continue to define consumer expectations, the economic role of thoughtful, human-centered design will become even more pronounced.

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STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING UZBEKISTAN'S KAOLIN RAW MATERIAL BASE: RESOURCE POTENTIAL, UTILIZATION EFFICIENCY, AND INVESTMENT PROJECT PROSPECTS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the strategy for developing Uzbekistan's kaolin raw material base, its resource potential, utilization efficiency, and investment project prospects. The mineral composition of kaolin, its formation process, and its applications across various industries (paper, ceramics, paint, rubber, plastics, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, construction, agriculture, and food) are described in detail.*

Keywords: *kaolin, raw material base, mineral reserves, processing efficiency, investment projects, export potential, high value-added products, ceramics industry, construction materials.*

Kaolin is a type of rock primarily composed of the white clay mineral kaolinite, with smaller amounts of other minerals from the kaolinite group—dickite, nacrite, halloysite, and anauxite. The presence of sand, organic matter, and iron oxide impurities in kaolin can alter its color, ranging from gray to red. Kaolin forms through the chemical weathering of granite, gneiss, and other quartz-feldspar rocks in warm and humid climates under the influence of organic and mineral acids.

Kaolin raw material is used both in its natural and enriched forms across a wide range of industries, including paper, ceramics, paint, rubber, plastics, adhesives, construction, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, agriculture, and the food industry [1]. In particular:

In the paper industry – it serves as a filler and white pigment, enhancing the smoothness and brightness of paper surfaces, and improving print quality and color stability.

In the ceramics industry – it is the main raw material for the production of floor and wall tiles, sanitary ceramics, refractory materials, and electrical insulators (porcelain). It improves the plasticity and strength of products, and ensures whiteness and shape stability during firing.

In the production of paint and coating products – kaolin is used in emulsion paints as an extender for titanium dioxide pigment, improving density and color.

In the rubber and plastics industry – it increases volume and strength in rubber products such as tires, hoses, and seals. It is used as a filler and auxiliary pigment in pipes, profiles, and containers.

In the production of adhesives and bonding materials – kaolin improves the strength of construction adhesives and enhances their spreadability.

In the construction industry – as a component in concrete and cement additives (metakaolin), it accelerates hydration and increases the strength and durability of concrete. In gypsum and brick products, it enhances moisture resistance and ensures structural integrity.

In pharmaceuticals and medicine – kaolin acts as a binding and toxin-absorbing agent in medications for diarrhea and stomach discomfort. It is also used in hemostatic infusion materials and ointments.

In the cosmetics industry – kaolin serves as a cleansing and exfoliating agent in facial and body masks, toothpaste, shampoos, and hair masks.

In agriculture and the food industry – kaolin additives are used in insecticides and dispersants to protect crops from pests.

The global application of kaolin by industry sectors is shown below (Figure 1)

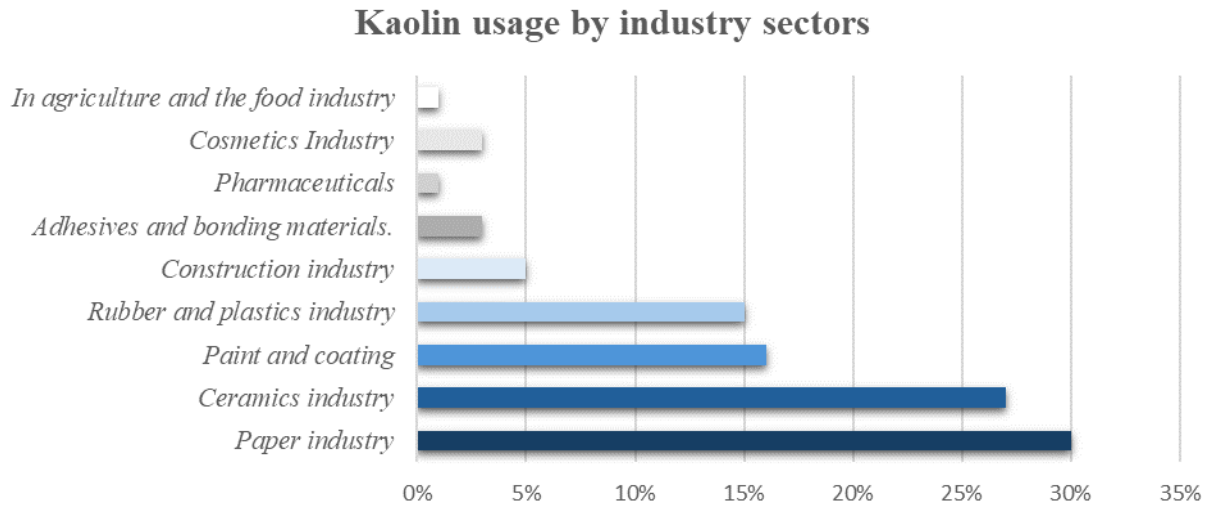


Figure 1. Industrial Applications of Kaolin by Sector.

There is no precise data on the global reserves and processing volume of primary kaolin raw materials. According to various sources, global kaolin reserves are estimated at 15–16 billion tonnes. Countries with the largest known reserves (in billion tonnes): USA – 3.5, United Kingdom – 1.8, Czech Republic – 1.8, Brazil – 1.4, China – 1.2, Ukraine – 1.0. In addition, more than 60 countries around the world are known to have kaolin reserves [2].

In 2024, the total global production volume of kaolin reached 44 million tonnes, with the main producing countries being India, China, USA, Uzbekistan, Czech Republic, Iran, Turkey, and Brazil.

According to a press release by Fortune Business Insights, the five largest companies in the global kaolin market are Imerys S.A. (France), Ashapura Group (India), EICL Ltd. (India), Sibelco (Belgium), and Thiele Kaolin Company (USA). These companies employ strategies such as establishing joint ventures, acquiring assets, and expanding service areas to strengthen their market share and position [3].

China is currently the largest global consumer of kaolin, having surpassed the USA in recent years in terms of consumption. In Europe, the major consuming countries are Germany, Italy, Finland, and Spain.

Average price of processed kaolin in the U.S. market ($/ton).

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
144	151	157	156	156	161	159	152	157	161	160

source: USGS 2025

In 2024, the global market price of kaolin ranged approximately between 140–240 $/t. In 2024, the global kaolin market size was estimated at 4.21 billion USD, and this figure is expected to reach 6.28 billion USD by 2032. The consistent growth in demand for kaolin in the ceramics, construction, and paper industries serves as a key factor in expanding the market potential of this mineral.

In Uzbekistan, a total of 6 kaolin deposits (Angren, Oltintog, Oltintog-2, Alyans, Urazali, Paxtachi-1) have been registered, with total reserves amounting to 1.3 billion tonnes (primary kaolin – 106 million tonnes, secondary kaolin – 1.19 billion tonnes). In 2024, the total volume of extracted kaolin reached 7.5 million tonnes, including: primary white kaolin – 320 thousand tonnes, secondary colored (reddish) kaolin – 4.4 million tonnes, and secondary gray kaolin – 2.8 million tonnes.

In Uzbekistan, the high-quality portion of primary white kaolin is used in the production of paper, porcelain, and ceramics, while secondary (reddish and gray) kaolins are used in ceramic tile, cement, and fired brick production [4].

Until recently, kaolin was mainly sold in raw form, and high value-added products were not sufficiently produced. This situation reduces profitability and leads to inefficient use of existing resources.

Therefore, in order to expand the deep processing of kaolin raw materials, the production of ready-made construction materials from it, the creation of a high value-added chain, and to further develop the attraction of investments into the processing of local raw material resources, a relevant Government resolution has been adopted.

The Ministry of Mining Industry and Geology has developed proposals for Angren, Samarkand, and Navoi HUB projects by region, aiming to increase the product types, expand export potential, and create new jobs by improving the quality and production indicators of kaolin raw materials. As a result of implementing these projects, in addition to the existing processing volume, the capacity to process an additional 165 thousand tonnes of kaolin raw materials in the initial phase, and up

to 715 thousand tonnes at full capacity, will be created. Besides high-quality processed kaolin, sanitary ceramics, and porcelain products, the HUB projects envision the production of high-purity aluminum oxide (HPA) products [5].

To ensure raw material supply for these HUB projects and local entrepreneurship entities, a strategy to gradually increase kaolin raw material extraction indicators during 2024–2030 has been developed. By 2030, increasing the extraction volume of primary white kaolin raw materials to 1 million tonnes is set as one of the main goals.

For the implementation of the above projects, major foreign companies such as Austria's Lasselsberger and Turkey's Kar Porselen (producer of porcelain products under the Bonna brand) have been engaged alongside local enterprises, with a total investment volume of 150 million USD, the creation of over 1,000 new jobs, and the majority of produced goods planned for export.

In conclusion, the development of kaolin raw material resources is of significant importance for Uzbekistan's economy. The growing global demand for this resource, the wide application of kaolin products in various sectors, as well as the large reserves and production potential available in the country, demonstrate the necessity of organizing the production of innovative and competitive products.

Industrial cluster projects and investment programs based on cooperation with foreign partners provide opportunities for deep processing of kaolin, modernization of local industrial sectors, expansion of exports, and creation of new jobs.

In other words, through efficient use of resources, adoption of technologies, environmental sustainability, and consideration of both local and global market demands, it becomes possible to diversify the kaolin industry, transform kaolin raw materials into high value-added products, and unlock new prospects for the national economy.

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ВОПРОСЫ МОНИТОРИНГА ЛАНДШАФТОВ КАТТАКУРГОНСКОЙ ОАЗИСА

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются теоретико-методологические основы мониторинга ландшафтов Каттакурганской оазисы. Проведен анализ состояния земельных и водных ресурсов, динамики растительного покрова и антропогенной нагрузки. На основе данных дистанционного зондирования Земли (ДЗЗ) и геоинформационных технологий (ГИС) предложена система мониторинга устойчивости природных комплексов.*

Ключевые слова: *ландшафт, мониторинг, Каттакурганская оазис, геоинформационные технологии, устойчивое развитие, деградация земель.*

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ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE MONITORING IN THE KATTAKURGAN OASIS

Abstract. *This article explores the theoretical and methodological foundations of landscape monitoring in the Kattakurgan Oasis. It analyzes the current state of land and water resources, vegetation dynamics, and anthropogenic pressures. Based on remote sensing (RS) data and geographic information systems (GIS), a monitoring system is proposed to assess the stability of natural complexes.*

Keywords: *Landscape, monitoring, Kattakurgan Oasis, geographic information systems (GIS), sustainable development, land degradation.*

Введение. Мониторинг ландшафтов является одним из приоритетных направлений современной географии и экологии. В условиях глобального изменения климата, роста антропогенной нагрузки и необходимости рационального использования природных ресурсов вопросы изучения динамики и трансформации ландшафтов приобретают особую актуальность [1].

Каттакурганская оазис расположена в Самаркандской области Республики Узбекистан и является одним из ключевых аграрных районов региона. Территория характеризуется интенсивным сельскохозяйственным использованием, однако активное хозяйственное освоение привело к ряду экологических проблем: засоление почв, снижение плодородия, подъем уровня грунтовых вод, деградация пастбищ, сокращение биоразнообразия [2].

Мониторинг природных комплексов в условиях Каттакурганской оазисы предполагает систематическое наблюдение за динамикой почвенного покрова, водных ресурсов, растительности и антропогенных изменений с целью разработки рекомендаций по оптимизации землепользования и обеспечению экологической устойчивости [3].

Обзор литературы и методы исследования. Исследования по мониторингу ландшафтов и оценке устойчивости природных комплексов проводились в различных регионах мира. Большой вклад внесли российские и узбекские ученые (Н.А. Когай, А.С. Саидов, Д.А. Родионов, Б.Б. Эшкувватов и др.), разработавшие методики ландшафтного анализа, районирования и оценки агроэкологического состояния территорий [2; 3; 4; 5].

Применение дистанционного зондирования Земли (Landsat, Sentinel, MODIS) позволило отслеживать динамику растительного покрова с помощью индексов NDVI и других вегетационных параметров [6]. Современные ГИС-технологии обеспечивают пространственную визуализацию и моделирование деградационных процессов.

Методы исследования. Для достижения целей исследования были использованы следующие методы:

Картографический анализ – изучение топографических и тематических карт;

Аэрокосмическое дешифрирование – обработка снимков Landsat и Sentinel;

Расчет NDVI – выявление динамики состояния растительности;

Полевые исследования – описание почв, отбор образцов, наблюдение за уровнем грунтовых вод;

ГИС-моделирование – построение карт деградации земель, распределения водных и земельных ресурсов;

Статистический анализ – обработка многолетних данных гидрометеорологических станций [6].

Результаты и обсуждение. Состояние почв и земельных ресурсов Каттакурганская оазис характеризуется высокой степенью

сельскохозяйственного освоения. Более 45% территории занимают орошаемые земли, около 35% – богарные поля, 20% – пастбища и лесные массивы (см. табл. 1) [6; 7].

Согласно данным Государственного комитета по статистике Республики Узбекистан, в 2022 году площадь орошаемых земель Самаркандской области превысила 1,3 млн га [10].

Таблица 1.

Распределение земельных ресурсов Каттакурганской оазисы

Тип земель	Площадь (км²)	Процент от общей площади
Орошаемые земли	1240	45%
Богарные земли	980	35%
Пастбища и лесные массивы	540	20%

Растительный покров и NDVI. Анализ динамики NDVI показал колебания продуктивности растительного покрова за последние 20 лет. В начале 2000-х годов средний NDVI составлял 0.32, в 2010-х снизился до 0.28, однако после внедрения современных агротехнологий в 2020-х вырос до 0.35 (см. табл. 2) [8].

Аналогичные результаты по динамике NDVI получены в исследованиях Ярашева и соавторов [9].

Таблица 2.

Динамика среднего NDVI в Каттакурганской оазисе

Год	Средний NDVI	Характеристика
2000	0.32	Средний уровень
2010	0.28	Снижение продуктивности
2020	0.35	Улучшение за счет новых агротехнологий

Водные ресурсы. Главными источниками орошения являются река Зарафшан и Каттакурганское водохранилище. Из-за нерационального водопользования уровень грунтовых вод в ряде участков поднялся до критических отметок, что вызвало подтопление и вторичное засоление почв [6].

Антропогенная нагрузка. Рост населения и расширение сельскохозяйственных угодий способствовали увеличению антропогенной нагрузки. Урбанизация также оказывает давление на природные комплексы, снижая устойчивость экосистем [7; 9].

По данным FAO, устойчивое управление земельными ресурсами является ключевым условием предотвращения деградации экосистем в Центральной Азии.

Заключение. Комплексный мониторинг ландшафтов Каттакурганской оазисы показал, что:

1. Территория испытывает сильное антропогенное воздействие.

2. Наблюдаются деградационные процессы: засоление почв, подъем грунтовых вод, сокращение продуктивности растительности.

3. Применение дистанционного зондирования и ГИС-технологий позволяет выявить динамику изменений в режиме реального времени.

4. Для устойчивого развития региона необходимо внедрять современные методы орошения (капельное, дождевание), проводить агролесомелиорацию, совершенствовать систему землепользования.

Таким образом, внедрение системы ландшафтного мониторинга является важнейшей предпосылкой устойчивого развития Каттакурганской оазисы.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА ПСИХИЧЕСКОЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается влияние социальных сетей на психическое здоровье человека в условиях современного общества. Анализируются как положительные, так и отрицательные стороны использования социальных платформ, их воздействие на различные возрастные группы, а также механизмы формирования психологической зависимости. Особое внимание уделяется проблемам самосравнения, тревожности, депрессии и интернет-зависимости. В статье также представлены рекомендации по сохранению психического благополучия при активном использовании социальных сетей.*

Ключевые слова: *психическое здоровье, социальные сети, виртуальная среда, депрессия, стресс, молодёжь, самосравнение, интернет-зависимость*

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MENTAL HEALTH AND THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

Abstract: *This article explores the impact of social networks on human mental health in modern society. Both the positive and negative aspects of using social media platforms are analyzed, including their effects on different age groups and the mechanisms of psychological dependency. Special attention is given to issues such as self-comparison, anxiety, depression, and internet addiction. The article also provides recommendations for maintaining psychological well-being while actively using social networks.*

Keywords: *mental health, social networks, virtual environment, depression, stress, youth, self-comparison, internet addiction*

Введение

Психическое здоровье является одним из важнейших компонентов общего состояния человека, его качества жизни и социальной активности. За последние десятилетия стремительное развитие информационных технологий привело к тому, что социальные сети стали неотъемлемой частью

повседневной жизни миллиардов людей. Платформы такие как Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Telegram и X (бывший Twitter) предоставляют пользователям возможности для общения, самовыражения и получения информации.

Однако вместе с этим возросло количество психологических и социальных рисков. Социальные сети формируют пространство, в котором пользователи, особенно молодёжь, подвержены воздействию идеализированных образов, сравнения себя с другими, эмоциональной зависимости от лайков и комментариев. Это может вызывать недовольство своей жизнью, тревожность, снижение самооценки и даже приводить к депрессии.

Особенно уязвимыми в этом отношении являются подростки и молодые люди, чьё самовосприятие и чувство собственного достоинства часто зависят от виртуального одобрения. Такие условия могут нарушать эмоциональное равновесие, искажают восприятие реальности, ослабляют навыки офлайн-коммуникации.

В этих условиях становится важным рассматривать социальные сети не только как технологический инструмент, но и как мощный психосоциальный фактор, способный как укреплять, так и разрушать внутреннее состояние человека. Цель данной статьи — всесторонне рассмотреть это влияние, выделить основные риски и выработать подходы к сохранению психического здоровья.

Положительное влияние социальных сетей

Несмотря на рост критики, социальные сети обладают и рядом положительных функций:

• Поддержка общения: Социальные платформы позволяют людям поддерживать контакт независимо от расстояния. Это особенно важно для семей, друзей, находящихся в разных странах.

• Самовыражение: Люди могут делиться своими идеями, творчеством, достижениями, формируя чувство значимости и укрепляя самооценку.

• Информационный ресурс: Через социальные сети можно получать знания, участвовать в обучающих программах, быть в курсе новостей.

• Эмоциональная поддержка: В тематических сообществах пользователи находят понимание, сочувствие и поддержку, что положительно сказывается на психоэмоциональном состоянии.

Отрицательное влияние социальных сетей

Несмотря на позитивные аспекты, влияние социальных сетей на психику человека часто носит негативный характер:

Самосравнение и недовольство своей жизнью

Пользователи часто сравнивают свою повседневность с «идеальными» образами в ленте — красивыми фото, успешными историями других. Это вызывает чувство неполноценности, тревожность, депрессию. Теория социального сравнения объясняет, как постоянное сопоставление себя с другими разрушает самооценку.

Интернет-зависимость

Частое использование соцсетей стимулирует выработку дофамина — гормона удовольствия, что вызывает потребность возвращаться к платформам снова и снова. В результате формируется зависимость, при которой страдает режим сна, концентрация, работоспособность

Кибербуллинг (онлайн-агрессия)

Подростки часто становятся жертвами оскорблений, издевательств или угроз в интернете.

Кибербуллинг оказывает серьёзное негативное влияние на психику, снижая эмоциональную устойчивость, увеличивая риск депрессии и даже суицидального поведения.

Обеднение реального общения

Онлайн-коммуникация вытесняет живое общение. Это снижает эмпатию, мешает развивать навыки межличностного взаимодействия, вызывает чувство одиночества и социальной изоляции.

Возрастные особенности влияния

Подростки и молодёжь

Наиболее уязвимая категория. Психологическая зависимость от лайков, стремление к принятию в виртуальной среде, формирование образа «успешного себя» в интернете — всё это сильно влияет на самоидентификацию подростков. Это может привести к тревожности, комплексу неполноценности, нарушению сна и поведения.

Взрослые пользователи

Для взрослого поколения соцсети являются источником информации и возможностью поддерживать контакт. Однако и у них наблюдаются негативные эффекты: стресс от перегрузки информацией, сравнение себя с успешными образами других, тревожность.

Анализ исследований

• Согласно исследованию Гарвардского университета (2023), временный отказ от соцсетей на сутки повышает настроение и продуктивность пользователей.

• По данным Pew Research Center, 59% американских подростков признают, что чувствовали себя «недостаточно хорошими» после просмотра контента в социальных сетях.

• В отчёте Royal Society for Public Health (Великобритания) Instagram и Snapchat названы платформами с наиболее негативным влиянием на психическое здоровье молодёжи.

Заключение

Влияние социальных сетей на психическое здоровье неоднозначно: они могут быть как источником поддержки и развития, так и причиной психологических расстройств. Важно понимать, что цифровая среда формирует особую культуру общения и самоощущения, где границы между реальностью и виртуальностью стираются.

Наибольший вред социальные сети наносят в случаях, когда пользователь теряет контроль над временем, формирует самооценку на основе внешнего одобрения, поддаётся негативному контенту или подвергается буллингу. Это особенно актуально для молодого поколения, ещё не обладающего устойчивыми механизмами психологической защиты.

Психическое здоровье требует защиты и профилактики не только в офлайн-пространстве, но и в цифровой среде. Формирование здоровых привычек при использовании социальных сетей должно стать важной задачей как для самих пользователей, так и для родителей, педагогов, психологов, технологических компаний и государства.

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДИНАМИКИ РОСТА И РАССЕЛЕНИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье исследована динамика роста населения Самаркандской области, выявлены ведущие районы по численности населения, а также с использованием ГИС-технологий составлена и проанализирована карта территориального размещения населения.*

Ключевые слова. *динамика населения, плотность населения, городское население, сельское население, численность населения, демографическая политика, населённые пункты*

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH DYNAMICS AND DISTRIBUTION IN SAMARKAND REGION

Annotation. *This article examines the population growth dynamics of the Samarkand region, identifies the leading districts in terms of population size, and analyzes the spatial distribution of the population through a map developed using GIS technologies.*

Keywords: *population dynamics, population density, urban population, rural population, population size, demographic policy, settlements.*

Введение. Под населением понимается совокупность людей, проживающих на определённой территории. Население и его хозяйственная деятельность на протяжении всех исторических этапов представляли интерес для географической науки. С формированием экономической географии в системе географических наук интерес к данной проблеме значительно возрос, поскольку основная задача экономической географии — изучение закономерностей территориального размещения производительных сил. Основной движущей силой развития общества является способ производства материальных благ. Основной производительной силой общества являются люди, то есть население. Поэтому население и его постоянно растущие потребности находятся под постоянным наблюдением и исследуются. Темпы роста населения в различных регионах мира неодинаковы, что усложняет глобальную демографическую картину. Причины этих различий

многогранны, среди которых особенно выделяются качество системы здравоохранения, уровень развития сельского хозяйства и роль организаций, обеспечивающих продовольственную безопасность. Таким образом, на рост численности населения влияет не только рождаемость, но и совершенство систем здравоохранения, продовольственного обеспечения и социальной защиты.

Рост численности населения, его структурный состав и территориальное распределение непосредственно влияют на социально-экономическое развитие любого государства. В постсоветский период после обретения независимости Республика Узбекистан достигла демографической стабильности, и наблюдается устойчивый рост численности населения. Если в 2016 году численность населения Узбекистана составляла 31,576 миллиона человек, то к 2024 году этот показатель достиг 36,8 миллиона человек. За данный период население увеличилось на 5,224 миллиона человек (то есть на 16,5 %). Устойчивый ежегодный рост численности населения объясняется высоким уровнем естественного прироста. Стабильный положительный рост демографических показателей способствует увеличению резерва трудовых ресурсов в стране, расширению внутреннего потребительского рынка и развитию человеческого капитала. В то же время эти процессы требуют проведения более масштабных реформ в таких сферах, как образование, здравоохранение, жилищное обеспечение, инфраструктура и другие отрасли. Учитывая, что Самаркандская область, являющаяся объектом нашего исследования, занимает первое место в республике по численности населения и составляет 11,4 % от общего населения страны, вопросы занятости населения региона и улучшения условий его проживания приобретают особую актуальность.

Изучаемая территория. Самаркандская область была образована 15 января 1938 года. Её общая площадь составляет 16,8 тыс. кв. км, что составляет 3,2 % территории Республики Узбекистан. Самаркандская область расположена в центральной части Узбекистана, в бассейне реки Зарафшан. Самаркандская область граничит на северо-востоке с Бахмальским, Галляаральским и Форишским районами Джизакской области, на северо-западе с Хатырчинским и Карманинским районами Навоийской области, на западе с Кызылтепинским районом той же области, на юге с Муборакским, Косонским, Чиракчинским и Китабским районами Кашкадарьинской области, а на востоке с Панджикентским районом Согдийской области Республики Таджикистан.

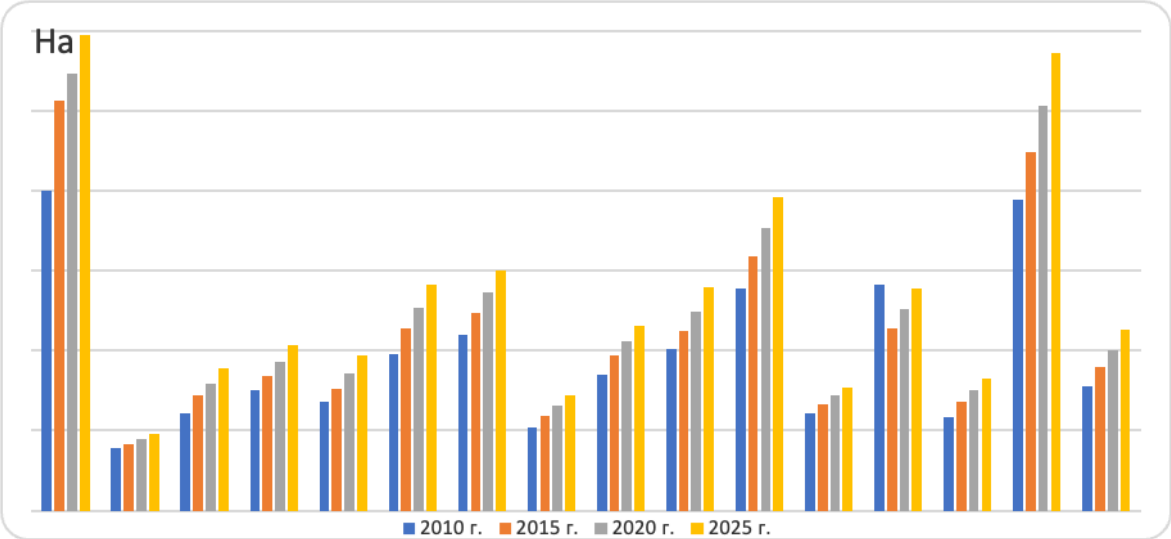
Расположенные на юге Самаркандской области Зарафшанские горы в основном состоят из известняка, гипса и кристаллических сланцев палеозойской эры. Эта горная система формирует на территории области такие горы, как Чакилкалон, Каратепа и Зиявуддин. Наивысшей точкой является вершина Кумгаза, высота которой составляет 2204 метра. Гора Каратепа постепенно понижается к западу и сливается с пустыней Джом. Расположенные на севере Нуратийские горы начинаются от «Врат Амира

Темура» — места, где река Сангзор пересекает Туркестанский хребет. Наивысшей точкой является вершина Хаётбоши с высотой 2165 метров. По мере продвижения на запад Нуратийские горы образуют массивы Губдин, Каракчи, Писта, Октаг и Каратег. Южная часть всего Нуратийского горного массива представляет собой широкие и полого наклонённые склоны, тогда как северные склоны, напротив, отличаются крутизной. Центральную часть области занимает долина реки Зарафшан. Долина расширяется в западном направлении от населённого пункта Роватходжа, в отдельных местах её ширина достигает 50–55 метров. Долина Зарафшана понижается с востока на запад, формируя широкие террасы, состоящие из аллювиальных отложений (Умаров, 1980). Климат региона резко континентальный: лето жаркое, средняя температура воздуха в январе составляет около 0–10°C, а в июле — около +28°C. Среднегодовое количество осадков составляет 500–800 мм. Основным источником водоснабжения области является река Зарафшан.[6]

Основная часть. В социально-экономическом развитии Республики Узбекистан комплексное изучение населения и решение связанных с ним вопросов, прежде всего анализ ежегодного прироста численности населения, имеет важное значение. Население играет значительную роль в развитии национальной экономики и общества. Быстрый рост численности населения в Самаркандской области, прежде всего, обусловлен высоким уровнем естественного прироста. Это свидетельствует о территориальной специфике демографической ситуации в области. Высокий коэффициент рождаемости и относительно низкий уровень смертности обеспечивают быстрый прирост населения в регионе (М.А.Кадыров, 2019).

По показателю роста численности населения в Самаркандской области лидируют Ургутский и Пастдаргомский районы, а также город Самарканд. В частности, численность населения города Самарканда составила 399,7 тыс. человек в 2010 году, 513,6 тыс. — в 2015 году, 546,3 тыс. — в 2020 году и достигла 595,8 тыс. человек к 2025 году. Рост численности городского населения обусловлен тем, что Самарканд является экономическим, культурным и туристическим центром, а также расширением инфраструктуры, реализацией новых жилищных, бизнес- и туристических проектов, способствующих миграции населения в город и его окрестности. Кроме того, в рамках превращения Самарканда в город-миллионник в состав города включаются территории Пастдаргомского, Акдарьинского и Самаркандского районов, что также способствует быстрому росту численности населения. Численность населения Ургутского района составляла 389,1 тыс. человек в 2010 году, 448,7 тыс. — в 2015 году, 507 тыс. — в 2020 году и достигла 572,6 тыс. человек к 2025 году. Считается, что значительный вклад в естественный прирост вносят высокий уровень рождаемости, наличие многодетных семей, а также высокий удельный вес молодежи в структуре населения района. В последние годы в Ургутском районе наблюдается рост внутренних миграционных процессов. Основными причинами этого являются создание в районе свободной экономической зоны,

резкий рост производственной деятельности и увеличение объёма инвестиций. Численность населения Пастдаргомского района также стабильно увеличивается: в 2010 году — 277,9 тыс. человек, в 2015 году — 318,5 тыс., в 2020 году — 353,2 тыс., а к 2025 году достигла 392,1 тыс. человек. Мы полагаем, что важную роль в росте численности населения Пастдаргомского района играют высокий естественный прирост, молодая демографическая структура, а также улучшение социальных программ и инфраструктуры на местном уровне. Наряду с этим, особое значение в обеспечении высокой численности населения в области занимают Каттакурганский, Иштиханский и Пайарыкский районы.



1-рисунок. Темпы роста численности населения Самаркандской области в 2010–2025 годах

Рост численности населения Акдарьинского района является умеренным если в 2010 году численность населения района составляла 121,2 тыс. человек, то к 2015 году этот показатель достиг 143,5 тыс. человек. Спустя пять лет, к 2020 году, население увеличилось до 158,7 тыс. человек. По прогнозам, в 2025 году численность населения составит 177,2 тыс. человек. Установлено, что численность населения Акдарьинского района увеличилась на 56 тысяч человек в период с 2010 по 2025 год. Среди районов Самаркандской области с низкими темпами прироста населения выделяются Кушработский, Пахтачинский и Нурабадский районы. Например, несмотря на положительный естественный прирост населения в Нурабадском районе, сокращение разницы между рождаемостью и смертностью приводит к снижению темпов этого прироста (рисунок 1).

При изучении геодемографической ситуации целесообразно исследовать территориальное размещение населения. Территориальное размещение населения является результатом длительного исторического процесса, связанного с освоением людьми поверхности Земли, и формируется под воздействием исторических, социально-экономических и природных факторов. На основе данных Государственного комитета по статистике

Республики Узбекистан о плотности населения Самаркандской области, с использованием программного обеспечения ArcMap 10.5 была составлена карта плотности населения области (рисунок 3). При проведении анализа можно отметить, что в 2010 году на 1 квадратный километр в среднем приходилось 186 человек. К 2025 году эта цифра увеличилась на 70,3 человека и составила 256,3 человека на 1 кв. км.

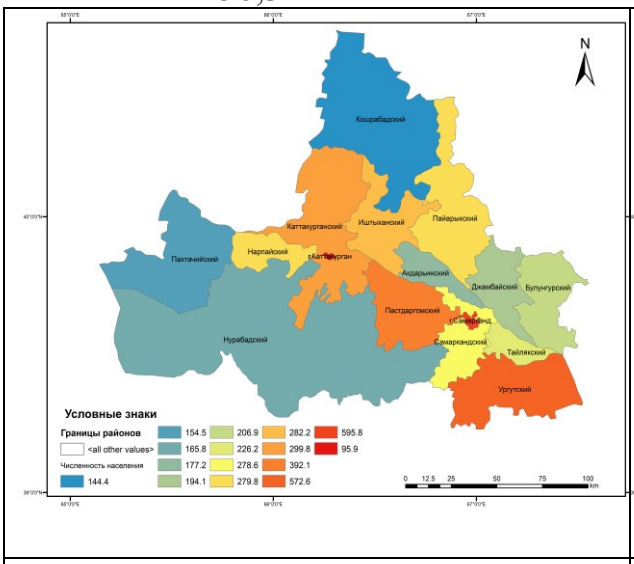


Рисунок 2. Общая численность населения районов Самаркандской области. 2025 год.

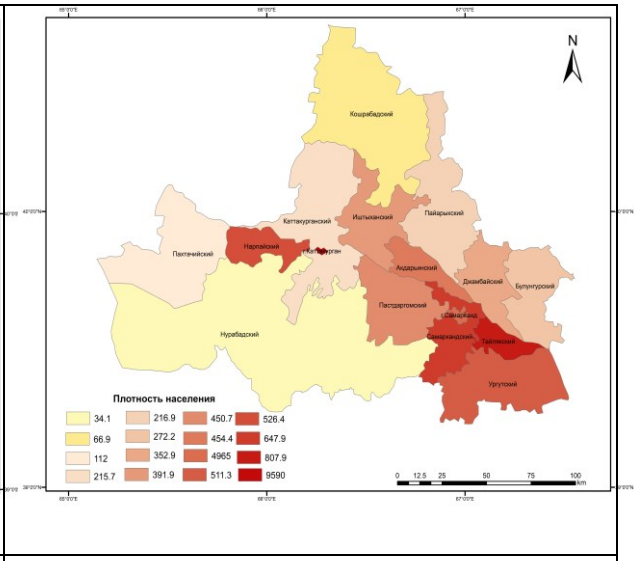


Рисунок 3. Плотность населения районов Самаркандской области. 2025 год.

Если рассматривать по районам, то в 2025 году наивысший показатель плотности населения наблюдается в городе Каттакурган 9590 человек на 1 км², в городе Самарканд 4965 человек, в Тайлякском районе 807,9 человека, в Самаркандском районе 647,9 человека, а в Нарпайском районе 526,4 человека. Самые низкие показатели зарегистрированы в Нурабадском районе 34,1 человека, в Кошрабадском районе 66,9 человека и в Пахтачинском районе 112 человек на 1 км² (рисунок 3).

Если проанализировать изменение доли городского и сельского населения Самаркандской области в 2010–2025 годах по данным Государственного комитета по статистике Республики Узбекистан, то в 2010 году доля сельского населения в общей численности постоянного населения области составляла 63 % (1 958,6 тыс. человек), а доля городского населения — 37 % (1 160,4 тыс. человек). К 2015 году этот показатель снизился до 62 % (2 177,8 тыс. человек) для сельского населения, а доля городского населения возросла до 38 % (1 337 тыс. человек).

Таблица 1.

Рост городского и сельского населения Самаркандской области. 2010–2025 годы.

Регионы	Годы							
	2010		2015		2020		2025	
	млн	%	млн	%	млн	%	млн	%
Общая численность населения	3,119	100	3,514.8		3,877.4	100	4,297.5	100
Городское население	1,160.4	37	1,337	38	1,438.3	37	1,570.6	36.6
Сельское население	1,958.6	63	2,177.8	62	2,439.1	63	2,726.9	63.4

В 2020 году доля городского и сельского населения в общей численности населения области составила соответственно 37 % и 63 %. В 2025 году, согласно прогнозным данным, из общего количества населения в 4 297,5 тыс. человек, 2 726,9 тыс. проживают в сельской местности, а 1 570,6 тыс. человек в городских населённых пунктах. Стабильность численности сельского населения Самаркандской области можно объяснить такими факторами, как высокий уровень естественного прироста, развитие экономических возможностей в сельской местности, а также улучшение уровня жизни сельского населения.

Выводы. В период с 2010 по 2025 год численность населения Самаркандской области неуклонно увеличивалась. За этот период темпы роста численности городского населения были выше, что свидетельствует об усилении процессов урбанизации. Несмотря на постепенное повышение уровня урбанизации, сельское население по-прежнему занимает ведущее место в структуре населения области. Высокий уровень рождаемости является основным фактором естественного прироста населения. Вместе с тем рост численности населения ставит перед государством новые социально-экономические задачи. В будущем особо важное значение приобретает всестороннее изучение демографических тенденций роста и формирование государственной политики в соответствии с ними.

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ФЕРМЕНТАЦИЯ ВЕРБЛЮЖАТИНЫ С ПРОТЕОЛИТИЧЕСКИМ ФЕРМЕНТНЫМ ПРЕПАРАТОМ ПРОТОСУБТИЛИН Г20Х

Аннотация. *В обычных условиях говяжье мясо созревает за 10-14 дней, то при использовании ферментных препаратов за 2-3 дня. Нами в место говяжье мясо, было использовано верблюжье мясо. Изучения процесса тендеризации верблюжьего мяса с использованием протеолитических ферментных препаратов (ФП) микробного производства и в разработки технологии вареных колбас из ферментированный верблюжатины.*

Разработаны технологические схемы производства вареной верблюжьей колбасы первого сорта из ферментированного сырья, что позволяет улучшить качества - расширить ассортимент и увеличить объем выпуска вареных колбасных изделий.

Ключевые слова. *Созревание, питательный ценность, ассортимент, ферментный препарат, протеолитическая активность, сочность, консистенция, белково - жировой – композиция, горбовый жир.*

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FERMENTATION OF CAMEL MEAT WITH PROTEOLYTIC ENZYME PREPARATION PROTOSUBTILIN G20X

Annotation. *Under normal conditions, beef matures in 10-14 days, but when using enzyme preparations in 2-3 days. Instead of beef, we used camel meat. To study the tenderization process of camel meat using proteolytic enzyme preparations*

(FP) of microbial production and to develop the technology of cooked sausages from fermented camel meat.

Flow charts for the production of cooked camel sausage of the first grade from fermented raw materials have been developed, which allows improving the quality - expanding the range and increasing the volume of production of cooked sausages.

Keywords. *Ripening, nutritional value, assortment, enzyme preparation, proteolytic activity, juiciness, consistency, protein-fat composition, hump fat.*

Перед работниками науки и мясной промышленности стоит задача значительного повышения роста производительности труда, улучшения качества и ассортимента мясных продуктов, а также повышения питательных ценности их.

Одним из возможных путей интенсификации современной технологии переработки основного животноводческого сырья – широкое использование современных ферментных препаратов протеолитического происхождения. Не токсичность ферментов позволяет широко использовать их при переработке мясных продуктов. Применение ферментных препаратов обеспечивает значительное ускорение технологических процессов, улучшает качество и повышает сортность продукции, улучшает условия труда, повышает его производительность и в ряде случаев позволяет перевести производство на непрерывный поток [1].

Известно, что естественное созревание мяса представляет собой ферментативный процесс. Если в обычных условиях говяжье мясо созревает за 10-14 дней, то при использовании ферментных препаратов за 2-3 дня. Обработка мяса ферментными препаратами повышает выход высших сортов от 10% - 15% до 40% и при этом улучшаются вкусовые качества аромата, повышается сочность и консистенция мяса. При производстве натуральных мясных полуфабрикатов даёт экономический эффект. Прибыль предприятий при производстве копченностей и колбас, ферментированный говядины достигает 11% - 15% [2].

В комплексном изучения процесса тендеризации верблюжьего мяса с использованием протеолитических ферментных препаратов (ФП) микробного производства и в разработки технологии вареных колбас из ферментированный верблюжатины [3].

Для достижения указанной цели поставлены и решены следующие задачи:

-обосновать выбор ферментного препарата и определить его основные характеристики;

-разработать способ и режимы ферментирования верблюжьего мяса и горбового жиро сырья;

-научно-обосновать рецептуру вареной колбасы из ферментированного верблюжьего мяса;

-исследовать действие ФП на комплекс показателей качества мяса и готовых вареных колбас;

-установить жирно - кислотный состав, определить физико-химические характеристики горбового жира и разработать способ приготовления белково-жировой композиции (БЖК);

-разработать нормативно-техническую документацию на вареную верблюжью колбасу и на верблюжью ферментированную колбасу 1 сорта с горбовым жиром;

-определить технико-экономические показатели разработанный технологии.

Установлено тендеризирующее влияние протеолитического ферментного препарата микробного производства протосубтилина Г 20х на верблюжье мясо. Выявлены зависимости физико-химических, структурно-механических, органолептических показателей, величины потерь массы при тепловой обработке мясных фаршей от уровня введения ФП и БЖК. Определен аминокислотный состав, переваримость белков in vitro, физико-химические, структурно-механические, микробиологические, гистологи-ческие показатели новых видов ферментированных колбас. Показаны изменения этих показателей в процессе хранения. Впервые получены данные, характеризирующие жирно - кислотный состав, микроструктуру и физические свойства горбового жиро – сырья [4].

Ферментация мяса верблюжатины, производства вареной колбасы первого сорта из ферментированного сырья и анализы мяса а также готового продукта.

Научно обоснованы и разработаны технологическая схемы производства вареной верблюжьей колбасы первого сорта из ферментированного сырья, что позволяет улучшить качества-расширить ассортимент и увеличить объем выпуска вареных колбасных изделий. Разработаны и утверждены Технические условия и технологическая инструкция на колбасу вареную верблюжьего ферментированную первого сорта. Определены нормативные выхода, режими тепловой обработки и сроки хранения ферментированных колбас.

Результаты работы внедрены на производства. Выработанные вареные колбасы получили высокую оценку дегустационных комиссий. На производству по выпуску колбасу вареную верблюжьего ферментированную первого сорта дал большой экономический эффект.

В организации эксперимента, объекты и методы исследований представлены схема эксперимента, дана краткая характеристика объектов исследований, обоснован выбор изученных показателей и параметров, изложены методы их определения.



Рис 1. Схема проведения эксперимента.

Объектом исследования служила жилованная односортная верблюжатина, полученная от охлажденных при температуре 2^0С полутуш одногорбового верблюдов породы Арвана в возрасте 3-4 лет (через 48 часов после убоя животных).

В рис.2. показано верблюжье мясо, в рис.3 верблюжье кусковой мясо, в рис.4. фарш верблюжье мясо, рис.54. горбовый жир



Рис.2. Верблюжье мясо

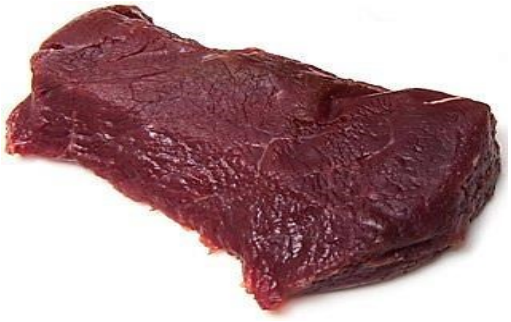


Рис.3. Верблюжье кусковой мясо



Рис.4. Верблюжье фарш



Рис.5. Верблюжье горбовый жир

В качестве протеолитического ферментного препарата использовали протосубтилин Г 20_x, полученный с Вильнюсского ферментного завода. Протеолитическая активность фермента была 70 ед/г [5].

На первом этапе было изучено влияние различных концентраций ферментного препарата при посоле верблюжатины на некоторые физико-химические, структурно-механические и микроструктурные показатели солего мяса в готовых колбас.

На втором этапе исследований была отработана рецептура вареной колбасы верблюжьей с использованием горбового жира. С этой целью определяли количество и способ внесения горбового жира в состав рецептурный смеси.

На третьем этапе были изучены качественные показатели, характеризующие химический состав, относительную биологическую ценность, структурно-механические, гистологические показатели образцов колбасы вареной верблюжьей с использованием горбового жира и ферментного препарата.

Заключение: На основе экспериментальных данных разработаны варианты рецептур и технологических схемы изготовления колбасы верблюжьей ферментированный. На завершающем этапе была определена экономический эффективность производства новых видов продукта и разработана нормативно-техническая документация на колбасу вареную верблюжью 1 сорта.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РЕСТОРАННОГО БИЗНЕСА С ПОМОЩЬЮ A/B ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ И CRM-АНАЛИТИКИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается применение A/B тестирования и CRM-аналитики как инструментов повышения эффективности ресторанного бизнеса. Показано, что A/B тесты позволяют объективно оценивать влияние различных элементов маркетинговых кампаний на вовлечённость и конверсию, а CRM-аналитика — сегментировать клиентскую базу, персонализировать предложения и прогнозировать спрос. Совместное использование данных технологий обеспечивает рост ключевых показателей эффективности, таких как средний чек, коэффициент удержания и пожизненная ценность клиента. Делается вывод о стратегической значимости интеграции аналитических инструментов в маркетинговую деятельность ресторанных предприятий для повышения конкурентоспособности и устойчивости на рынке.*

Ключевые слова: *ресторанный бизнес, A/B тестирование, CRM-аналитика, цифровой маркетинг, персонализация, KPI, конверсия, удержание клиентов*

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IMPROVING RESTAURANT BUSINESS EFFICIENCY THROUGH A/B TESTING AND CRM ANALYTICS

Abstract: *This article examines the application of A/B testing and CRM analytics as tools to enhance the efficiency of the restaurant business. It is demonstrated that A/B tests enable an objective assessment of the impact of various marketing campaign elements on engagement and conversion, while CRM analytics allows for segmenting the customer base, personalizing offers, and forecasting demand. The combined use of these technologies leads to growth in key performance indicators such as average check, retention rate, and customer lifetime value. The study concludes that integrating analytical tools into the marketing activities of restaurant enterprises is strategically important for increasing competitiveness and market sustainability.*

Keywords: *restaurant business, A/B testing, CRM analytics, digital marketing, personalization, KPI, conversion, customer retention*

Введение

Современный ресторанный бизнес функционирует в условиях высокой конкуренции и постоянно изменяющихся потребительских предпочтений. Для сохранения и увеличения клиентской базы заведения вынуждены применять подходы, основанные не на интуиции, а на объективных данных. Одними из наиболее эффективных инструментов в этой сфере стали A/B тестирование и CRM-аналитика, позволяющие принимать обоснованные решения, минимизировать маркетинговые риски и повышать ключевые показатели эффективности (KPI) [1].

A/B тестирование обеспечивает проверку гипотез о влиянии различных элементов маркетинговых кампаний на реакцию аудитории, что особенно актуально для продвижения в социальных сетях, таких как Instagram. CRM-аналитика, в свою очередь, предоставляет возможность комплексного анализа данных о клиентах, их поведении и предпочтениях, открывая путь к персонализации предложений и долгосрочному удержанию.

Цель данной статьи — проанализировать роль A/B тестирования и CRM-аналитики в повышении эффективности ресторанного бизнеса, выявить ключевые направления их применения и оценить потенциал этих инструментов для роста вовлечённости, увеличения среднего чека и повышения лояльности клиентов. Рассмотрение данного вопроса позволит сформировать представление о современных методах оптимизации маркетинговых стратегий на основе точных данных.

2. Проблематика традиционного маркетинга в HoReCa

Маркетинговые стратегии в ресторанном бизнесе традиционно формировались на основе личного опыта владельцев, интуиции управляющих и субъективных оценок эффективности рекламных мероприятий. Такой подход, при определённых условиях способный приносить результат, имеет ряд существенных недостатков. Прежде всего, он не позволяет объективно измерять влияние конкретных действий на поведение клиентов и финансовые показатели. Отсутствие системного анализа данных приводит к риску перерасхода рекламного бюджета, неэффективному распределению ресурсов и недостаточной точности в выборе целевой аудитории [2].

Особенно уязвимыми оказываются решения, связанные с продвижением в социальных сетях. Без тестирования гипотез и сбора статистики сложно определить, какой тип контента вызывает наибольший отклик, какое время публикаций обеспечивает максимальный охват, и какие рекламные форматы дают оптимальное соотношение затрат и результата. В результате рестораны могут инвестировать значительные средства в кампании, не приносящие ожидаемого эффекта, или упускать потенциальные возможности для роста.

Ещё одной проблемой является ограниченная персонализация предложений. При использовании только массовых акций и общих рекламных сообщений без учёта индивидуальных предпочтений клиентов снижается вероятность повторных посещений и долгосрочной лояльности. Отсутствие сегментации базы данных и инструментов анализа поведения потребителей делает невозможным точное прогнозирование спроса и планирование мероприятий, направленных на удержание аудитории.

Таким образом, традиционный маркетинг в HoReCa в современных условиях нуждается в глубокой перестройке, ориентированной на использование аналитических методов, позволяющих тестировать гипотезы, сегментировать клиентов и оценивать результаты в количественных показателях.

3. A/B тестирование как инструмент оптимизации

A/B тестирование — метод сравнительного анализа двух или более вариантов маркетингового контента для выявления наиболее эффективного решения. В ресторанном бизнесе он используется для проверки гипотез, связанных с визуальным оформлением публикаций, формулировками сообщений, временем публикаций и форматами акций.

Особенно заметный эффект метод даёт в продвижении через социальные сети, в частности в Instagram, где визуальный контент играет ключевую роль. Например, ресторан может протестировать два варианта поста: с фотографией блюда крупным планом и с изображением интерьера. Анализ показателей вовлечённости (ER), переходов по ссылкам и конверсий в заказы показывает, какой вариант эффективнее.

Ключевые метрики в HoReCa: CTR (кликабельность), ER (вовлечённость), коэффициент конверсии, средний чек и LTV (пожизненная ценность клиента). Работа с ними позволяет выявлять успешные приёмы и масштабировать их на всю маркетинговую стратегию.

Преимущество A/B тестирования — принятие решений на основе объективных данных, что снижает риск неэффективных инвестиций и позволяет оперативно адаптировать стратегию. Для корректных результатов важно, чтобы тестируемые варианты отличались одним параметром, выборка была репрезентативной, а период тестирования — достаточным для статистической значимости.

Таким образом, A/B тестирование является действенным инструментом повышения эффективности маркетинга ресторанов, обеспечивая доказательную базу для корректировки стратегий.

4. CRM-аналитика и персонализация взаимодействия

CRM-аналитика представляет собой системный подход к сбору, хранению и анализу данных о клиентах с целью повышения качества взаимодействия и эффективности маркетинга. Для ресторанного бизнеса это означает возможность сегментировать аудиторию по частоте посещений, среднему чеку, предпочтениям в меню и отклику на акции [3].

Используя данные CRM, ресторан может формировать персонализированные предложения: приглашения на дегустации для постоянных гостей, скидки на любимые блюда, специальные предложения ко дню рождения. Такой подход увеличивает вероятность повторных заказов и укрепляет долгосрочную лояльность.

Ключевые показатели, анализируемые через CRM, включают LTV (пожизненная ценность клиента), частоту повторных заказов, коэффициент удержания и динамику среднего чека. Эти метрики позволяют прогнозировать спрос и планировать маркетинговые активности с максимальной отдачей.

Синергия с A/B тестированием заключается в том, что CRM помогает точнее выделять целевые сегменты для тестов и отслеживать их реакцию, а результаты тестирования — оптимизировать персонализированные кампании. В итоге маркетинг становится адресным, ресурсы используются рационально, а взаимодействие с клиентами — более продуктивным [4].

Заключение

Применение A/B тестирования и CRM-аналитики в ресторанном бизнесе позволяет перейти от интуитивного маркетинга к управлению, основанному на данных. A/B тесты обеспечивают объективную оценку эффективности различных вариантов контента и рекламных предложений, позволяя быстро выявлять и масштабировать успешные решения. CRM-аналитика, в свою очередь, предоставляет инструменты для глубокой сегментации аудитории, персонализации коммуникаций и прогнозирования спроса.

Совместное использование этих технологий повышает ключевые показатели эффективности: вовлечённость аудитории, коэффициент конверсии, средний чек и пожизненную ценность клиента. Такой подход способствует оптимизации маркетинговых расходов, укреплению клиентской лояльности и формированию устойчивой базы постоянных гостей. В долгосрочной перспективе интеграция A/B тестирования и CRM-аналитики становится неотъемлемой частью стратегии цифрового развития ресторанных предприятий, обеспечивая им конкурентные преимущества на динамичном рынке.

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НЕЗАКОННАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ОТХОДАМИ КАК ОДНА ИЗ СЕРЬЕЗНЫХ ФОРМ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

Аннотация:*В данном исследовании рассматриваются актуальные вопросы международной торговли отходов и незаконный оборот. В схематичном виде показано распределение отходов, утилизированных в Южной Корее в 2023 г. Изучен проект «Unwaste», который направлен на борьбу с незаконным оборотом отходов между ЕС и ЮВА.*

Отмечено, что на практике внедрили множество эффективных мер по предотвращению незаконного ввоза мусора в свои страны и борьбе с ним.

В заключении даны выводы и предложения.

Ключевые слова: *переработка отходов, торговля отходами, экологические преступления, экологические правонарушения, незаконный ввоз мусора*

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ILLEGAL TRADE IN WASTE AS A SERIOUS FORM OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Abstract:*This study examines the current issues of international waste trade and illegal trafficking. It provides a schematic representation of the distribution of waste disposed of in South Korea in 2023. The study also examines the "Unwaste" project, which aims to combat illegal waste trafficking between the EU and Southeast Asia. It highlights the implementation of various effective measures to prevent and combat illegal waste imports into their respective countries. The study concludes with recommendations and suggestions.*

Key words: *waste recycling, waste trade, environmental crimes, environmental offenses, and illegal import of waste*

Торговля отходами – это международная торговля с целью дальнейшей обработки, удаления или вторичной переработки отходов. Обычно развитые страны экспортируют отходы в развивающиеся страны, поскольку экспортировать отходы обычно дешевле, чем строить предприятия по переработке на местном уровне. Что касается импортной и экспортной торговли отходами, то как экспортирующие, так и импортирующие страны имеют свои собственные правила и системы. Существует Базельская

конвенция о контроле за трансграничной перевозкой опасных отходов[21] и их удалением на международном уровне. Торговля отходами, нарушающая эти правила, является незаконным оборотом.

С 2004 г. экспорт отходов из ЕС увеличился на 75 %, из которых почти половина отправляется в страны, не входящие в ОЭСР. Из–за ненадлежащего удаления некоторых из этих отходов некоторыми странами назначения загрязнение окружающей среды усилилось, ставя под угрозу здоровье населения, увеличивая количество парниковых газов и препятствуя достижению целей устойчивого развития и переходу к экономике замкнутого цикла.

Проект «Unwaste»[22] направлен на борьбу с незаконным оборотом отходов между ЕС и Юго–Восточной Азией путем укрепления партнерства между Европейским Союзом и государствами–членами АСЕАН, а также на постоянное стремление добиться перехода к экономике замкнутого цикла путем поддержки соответствующей политики.

Незаконные отходы прячутся в легальных отходах, пригодных для вторичной переработки.И часто они скрыты в работе законных предприятий.В товарах имеются ложные отчеты, поддельные документы, сокрытие информации и т.д. Ложная отчетность относится к объявлению запрещенного мусора или категорий мусора, которые должны соответствовать определенным процедурам, отходами, которые могут быть законно перевезены, или подделке документов для соблюдения соответствующих процедур, а затем незаконный мусор контрабандой ввозится в определенные районы. Другое средство заключается в следующем: независимо от того, какой вид транспорта используется, отходы, которые могут быть легально вывезены в контейнере, смешиваются с большим количеством запрещенного мусора [1-5].

Различные запрещенные отходы экспортируются в разные развивающиеся страны, включая пластиковые отходы и электронные отходы, которые не соответствуют экспортным стандартам. В рисунке 1 представлены данные по распределению отходов, утилизированных в Южной Корее.

[21] https://rpn.gov.ru/upload/iblock/23c/as9obdqp053eoxo5mul0cgd9x3ik9t2x/Bazel_konvenzia.pdf
[22] https://www.basel.int/Default.aspx?tabid=9797

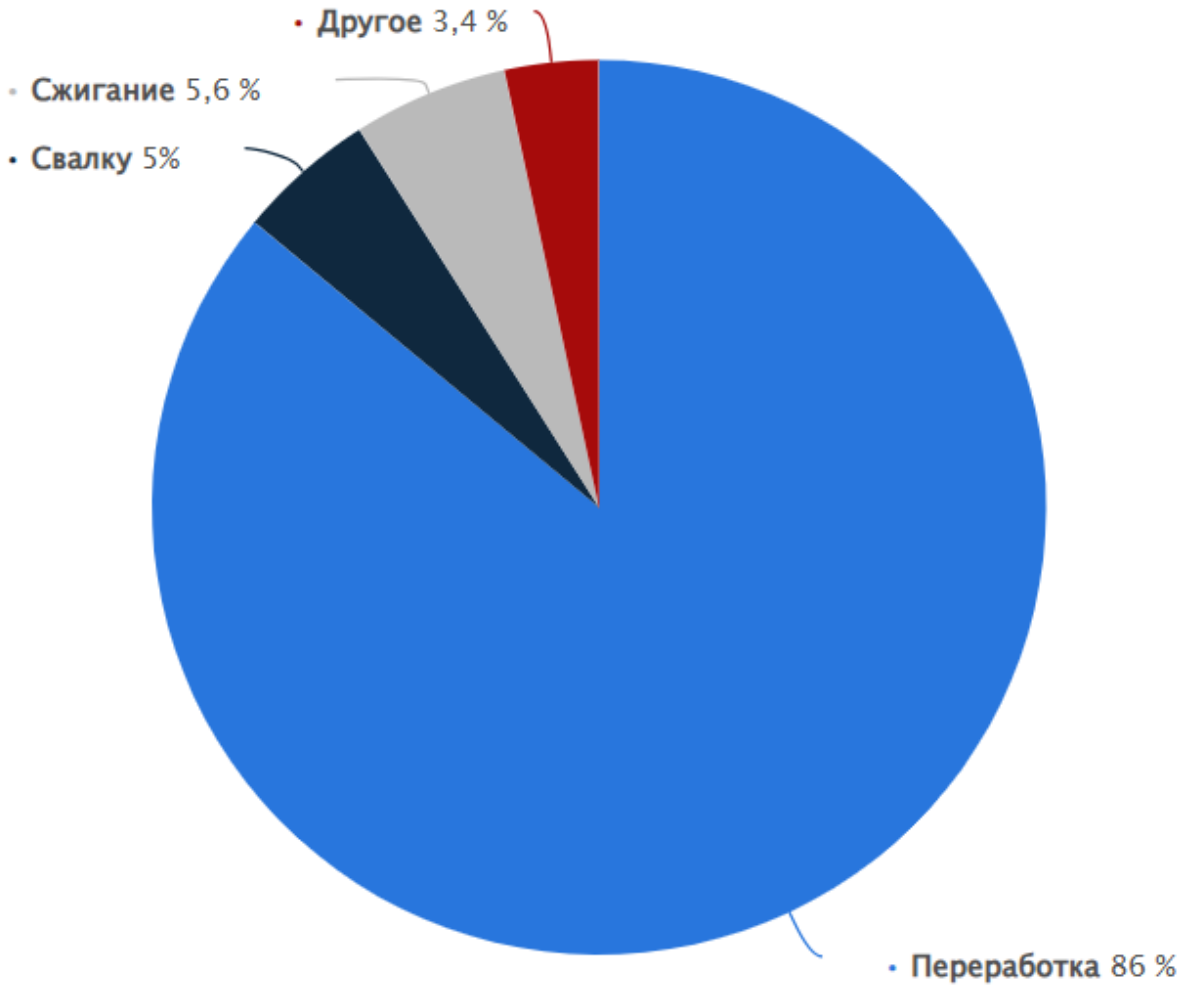


Рисунок 1 – Распределение отходов, утилизированных в Южной Корее в 2023 году, по способам утилизации

Источник: https://www.statista.com/statistics/1017093/south-korea-waste-disposal-distribution-by-type-of-method/

Из рисунка 1 видно, что в 2023 г. в Южной Корее было переработано около 86 % всех отходов, а около 5,6 % отходов было сожжено.

Незаконный оборот мусора наносит вред здоровью человека и окружающей среде, а также увеличивает экономические издержки страны назначения, которые несут расходы на контейнеры, хранение и управление. Часто они не могут отправить отходы обратно в страну происхождения, поэтому им приходится заниматься утилизацией этих отходов. Это относятся к экономическим издержкам [1–5].

Строгая политика, нормативные акты и строгое правоприменение могут эффективно бороться с незаконным оборотом отходов, а продвижение

политики экономики замкнутого цикла в стране происхождения отходов может помочь предотвратить незаконный оборот отходов.

За последние несколько лет страны Юго–Восточной Азии внедрили множество эффективных мер по предотвращению незаконного ввоза мусора в свои страны и борьбе с ним. Но их работа еще не получила полного международного признания.Этим странам приходится сталкиваться с очень серьезными проблемами, и их работа действительно заслуживает похвалы. Они надеются на более активное сотрудничество и поддержку со стороны стран происхождения отходов.

Проект «Без отходов» устанавливает партнерские отношения и обмены между странами происхождения, транзита и назначения посредством создания каналов связи в режиме реального времени, общих баз данных и совместных рабочих групп для борьбы с незаконным оборотом отходов и постоянного стремления содействовать реализации экономики замкнутого цикла.

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КЛИНОВИДНЫЕ ДЕФЕКТЫ: КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Аннотация:*В данной статье отражён анализ проблемы клиновидных дефектов и гиперстезии зубов. Результаты исследования говорят о большой распространённости данной патологии и подчеркивают необходимость усиления просветительской работы среди населения для повышения знаний о правильной гигиене полости рта и своевременном обращении к стоматологу.*

Ключевые слова: *клиновидные дефекты, гиперстезия зубов, гигиена рта, анкетирование, возраст*

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WEDGE-SHAPED DEFECTS: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Abstract: *This article presents an analysis of the problem of wedge-shaped defects and dental hyperesthesia. The results of the study indicate the high prevalence of this pathology and emphasize the need to strengthen educational work among the population to increase knowledge about proper oral hygiene and timely access to the dentist.*

Keywords*: wedge-shaped defects, dental hypersthesia, oral hygiene, questionnaire, age*

В последние годы в стоматологической практике наблюдается устойчивый рост числа пациентов, обращающихся с жалобами на клиновидные дефекты. Анализ литературных данных и клинических наблюдений позволил выделить ряд предрасполагающих факторов, включая

абразию, эрозию, бруксизм, окклюзионные нарушения и особенности гигиены полости рта. Эта тенденция обуславливает необходимость углубленного изучения этиопатогенеза данного заболевания, оптимизации методов его лечения и профилактики.

В связи с этим, нами было предпринято комплексное исследование, направленное на всесторонний анализ проблемы клиновидных дефектов.

Материалом явилось население города Андижан различного возраста с клиновидными дефектами и гиперстезией зубов.

Важным аспектом исследования стало определение уровня гигиены и знаний борьбы с гиперчувствительностью у пациентов с клиновидными дефектами. Были проведены опросы и анкетирования, направленные на выявление гигиенических привычек, используемых средств гигиены и знаний о причинах и методах профилактики гиперчувствительности зубов.

По результатам анкетирования выяснилось, что большинство пациентов, страдающих клиновидным дефектом зубов, входят в возрастной интервал от 45 до 60 лет (54%), 30% опрошенных в группе 20-29 лет, 16% в возрасте от 30 до 40 лет и 12% - в возрасте от 60 и старше лет.

По данным анкетирования было выявлено, что большая часть пациентов чистят зубы 1 раз в день (52%), что говорит о неосведомлённости об оптимальной кратности чистки зубов. 30% пациентов чистят 2 раза в день, 10 % чистят нерегулярно, к сожалению, многие пациенты уделяют чистке абсолютно мало времени или вообще не производят данную манипуляцию Также было выявлено, что большинство пациентов (54% осуществляют чистку зубов вне зависимости от приема пищи, тогда как 20% пациентов осуществляют чистку зубов до приема пищи, что говорит о неправильном подходе и только 25% после приема пищи, 4% исследуемых осуществляют чистку до и после приема пищи.

По данным исследования было выявлено, что 74% пациентов с клиновидными дефектами наблюдают болевую реакцию твердых тканей зуба на той или иной раздражитель. 25% опрошенных не страдают повышенной чувствительностью в области дефекта.

Причем, 35 % ничего не делают с гиперестезией, однако остальные 65 % пытаются предотвратить болевые ощущения посредством полосканий, смены зубной пасты, применением противовоспалительных препаратов, анальгетиков, либо обращаются к врачу-стоматологу за помощью.

Проведенное нами исследование четко демонстрирует актуальность проблемы клиновидных дефектов и гиперчувствительности зубов среди населения Андижана. Выявленная распространенность проблемы, особенно в возрастной группе 45-60 лет, в сочетании с недостаточной гигиеной полости рта и ограниченными знаниями о причинах и методах борьбы с гиперчувствительностью, подчеркивает необходимость комплексного подхода к профилактике и лечению данного заболевания.

Результаты анкетирования выявили тревожные тенденции в гигиенических привычках пациентов: нерегулярная чистка зубов,

неправильный выбор времени чистки относительно приема пищи и недостаточная осведомленность о методах борьбы с гиперчувствительностью. Это указывает на необходимость активной просветительской работы среди населения, направленной на повышение знаний о правильной гигиене полости рта и важности своевременного обращения к стоматологу.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ ВЕТЕРИНАРОВ ВЫСОКОЙ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Аннотация. *В статье предлагается инновационная педагогическая технология подготовки ветеринаров высокой научной квалификации, компетентных решать сложные вопросы профилактики и лечения болезни животных используя современные научно-практические подходы, для развития животноводческой отрасли. Анализ методики успешной реализации научно-образовательных проектов по литературным данным ведущими мировыми университетами показывает, что такой подход вывел их в лидеры, и обеспечил стабильное развитие системы подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров.*

Ключевые слова: *ветеринарное образование, научный бизнес-инкубатор, инновационная педагогическая технология, студенты, ветеринар высокой квалификации, университет.*

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APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY FOR TRAINING HIGHLY QUALIFIED VETERINARIANS

Abstract. *The article proposes an innovative pedagogical technology for training highly qualified scientific veterinarians, competent to solve complex issues of prevention and treatment of animal diseases using modern scientific and practical approaches, for the development of the livestock industry. Analysis of the methodology for the successful implementation of scientific and educational projects based on literary data by leading world universities shows that this*

approach has made them leaders and ensured the stable development of the system for training highly qualified personnel.

Key words: *veterinary education, scientific business incubator, innovative pedagogical technology, students, highly qualified veterinarian, university.*

Введение. Приняв за основу «Концепции развития науки до 2030 года» и учитывая интенсивное развитие животноводства в Республике Узбекистан в Самаркандском университете ветеринарной медицины, животноводства и биотехнологий разработан и реализуется научно-инновационный мегапроект по подготовке высококвалифицированных научно-практических кадров для животноводческой отрасли и ветеринарной сферы.

Созданием научных бизнес-инкубаторов в ведущих университетах мира осуществляется подготовка кадров, способных решать многофункциональные задачи и обеспечивать успешность производства. В бизнес-инкубаторах формируется временный коллектив, объединенный единой целью и способные решать производственные и организационные задачи с одинаковой интенсивностью. Ответственность за успешность проекта несет университет, финансовые риски ложатся на плечи государства и только выполнение задач для достижения цели за временным коллективом специалистов. По определенной задачи создается продукт, продвигается и успешно реализуется. В процессе работы временного коллектива каждый участник приобретает ценный опыт и навыки решения проблем при многозадачности осуществления дела. После завершения проекта, на основе приобретенного опыта каждый участник может по своему усмотрению открыть собственное дело и привлечь специалистов для совместного достижения высоких результатов. Тиражирование продукции научного бизнес-инкубатора основная цель этой формы работы университетов.

Основная часть. Учеными и профессорами Самаркандского университета ветеринарной медицины, животноводства и биотехнологии предложен мегапроект в котором принимают участие представители животноводческих комплексов, научно-образовательные учреждения и потребители сельхозпродукции. В такой кооперации каждый компонент проекта получает высокий результат: университет подготавливает такого специалиста, который обладая высокой компетенцией все виды работ выполняет на самом высоком уровне, кроме того у каждого специалиста будет опыт командной работы; производитель получает способного работника, перед которым неразрешимых задач нет, и повышение эффективности своего бизнеса; потребитель имеет на прилавке качественный продукт в достаточном количестве и по оптимальной цене, и сам участвует в создании этой продукции по своим запросам.

В реализации мегапроекта «Научный бизнес-инкубатор» учтены особенности успешно реализованных проектов. К примеру, теория тройной спирали предложенной Ицковитцом Г. и Лейдесдорфом Л. и успешно реализованной университетами, входящими в 500 лучших вузов мира. Для

полноценной реализации мегапроекта роль каждой спирали является решающим, как выше отметили, государство финансирует, производственники помогают осуществлению, а университет несет общую ответственность руководит всем проектом. Синхронная работа всех элементов спирали определяет успешности развития данной инновационной системы.

По форме работы «Научный бизнес-инкубатор» является НОЦ (Научно-образовательный центр) при университете и управляется соответствующими департаментами.

Мегапроект «Научный бизнес-инкубатор» в начальной стадии требует вложения капитала в виде прямых инвестиций, грантовых финансирования и льготных кредитов. Возвращение вложенных средств будут идти по нескольким направлениям: в виде прямого оживления производства; выпускники начнут создавать свои бизнес-проекты и осуществлять работу с высокой рентабельностью; и другие.

Классические методы подготовки научно-педагогических кадров в историческом смысле себя оправдали и их использование в высших учебных заведениях являются залогом успешной работы, но современное развитие науки, техники и технологий предъявляют свои требования по времени подготовки и привития таких компетенций, о которых раньше мы не слышали. Для соответствия современному темпу развития общества необходимо появление инновационных методов и педагогических технологий, которые в укороченные, во времени периоды, могли подготавливать кадров высшей квалификации, способных обеспечить интенсивное развитие животноводства и высококачественную ветеринарную службу.

К примеру, для подготовки одного доктора PhD, классическим методом, требуется три года времени, более 200 млн сум средств (только в виде стипендии) и не очень прозрачная научно-техническая база проведения исследований. В мегапроекте на такое задание, без отрыва от основной работы, диссертация доктора PhD выполняется в течение двух лет. Первый год (четыре сезона: весна, лето, осень и зима) идет на проведение экспериментов и сборку первичного материала, а также публикуются научные статьи в изданиях, профильного направления. Постоянно происходит работа с литературными источниками по тематике диссертационных исследований, а также каждый месяц группой исследователей проводится тематические семинары, где в спорах и дискуссиях закрепляется знания и повышается компетенции участников.

В мегапроекте на современной оснащенной всеми необходимыми приборами и оборудованием, с экспериментальными площадками, с возможностью круглосуточного наблюдения за опытом в течение всего эксперимента, регулярными семинарами всех участников проекта, зарубежными стажировками на лучших площадках, с прямым внедрением результатов исследовательской работы на опытных хозяйствах, и сокращенным на один год общего времени на защиту диссертации. Кроме всего, происходит обучение студентов и магистрантов на площадке проекта.

Научный бизнес-инкубатор является площадкой для партнерских взаимоотношений, где в тесном сотрудничестве осуществляется не только подготовка кадров высокой квалификации, еще и создается инновационные интеллектуальные продукты. Это дает возможность интеграции концепции совместного создания ценности, бизнес-инкубатора и научной инкубации. Инкубатор готовит зрелых научно-подготовленных специалистов, которые в производственном бизнесе могут выступать консультантами и экспертами и участвовать в тренингах. Также, созданная инновационная интеллектуальная продукция может быть основой для концепции совместного создания ценности.

Страны Европы отличаются значительным уровнем развития и университеты проявляют высокую активность в реализации своих инновационных инициатив, а органы государственной власти обеспечивают финансирование и всяческую поддержку. Использование такого подхода в Республике Узбекистан является необходимым путем интенсивного развития и достижения высоких результатов. Кроме серьезного улучшения экономических показателей имеет место социальная значимость проекта. Запуская такой мегапроект основной целью, ставится общее развитие среды, когда осуществляется повышение активности в предпринимательской деятельности среди студентов и жителей региона, увеличение заинтересованности в творчестве и практическом внедрение результатов работ.

Модель тройной спирали в Европейских странах начинает успешно реализовываться, государство, предприниматели и университетская среда тесно взаимодействуют между собой и с обществом (потребители, которые представляют четвертую спираль). Берут на себя ранее не свойственные функции, решение которых определяют рыночные отношения. Участие четвертой спирали в создании продукта является творческим процессом, и это помогает довести качество продукции до требований самых высоких стандартов. Вторая спираль в лице университета качественно меняется с появлением научного инкубатора, вместе с бизнес-инкубатором и концепцией совместного создания ценностей приближает внедрение инновационных интеллектуальных продуктов обеспечивая безопасности и стабильности их на рынке.

Очевидным является использование тройной спирали и зарождение научных инкубаторов с бизнес-инкубаторами в современном развитии Республики Узбекистан. На наш взгляд, инициатором создания инкубаторов в условиях нового Узбекистана должны выступить именно университеты, а государство может всячески поддержать. Бизнес-структуры четко и быстро реагируют на происходящие изменения, и могут немедленно приступать к выполнению своей части работы.

В Самаркандском государственном университете ветеринарной медицины, животноводства и биотехнологий процесс начался с анализа внутренних факторов университетского климата. Первым делом

проанализировали потребности и желания выпускников бакалавриата, магистратуры и молодых специалистов на готовность приступить к выполнению сложных задач научно-исследовательского характера. Изучили имеющиеся возможности университета, крупных животноводческих хозяйств, кластеров и государственные учреждения по развитию ветеринарной сферы и животноводческой отрасли, а также их желание по сотрудничеству ради достижения собственных целей и выполнения общих задач, с учетом государственных интересов.

Выявили, в структуре университета имеются подразделения и отделы, которые могли поддержать и способствовать началу процесса создания научного инкубатора:

-лабораторный центр-виварий, который вмещает 14 видов сельскохозяйственных животных. На этой базе разместили контрольную группу животных, а экспериментальные животные находились в хозяйствах, на которых мы параллельно запустили эксперимент;

-технопарк, где созданы условия для проведения всех видов лабораторных анализов согласно составленным регламентам;

-факультетские студенческие научные общества, которые явились платформой для сотрудничества всех сторон;

-межкафедральный лабораторный центр (центр коллективного пользования), где проводятся исследования и анализы по соответствующим видам деятельности.

Вышеперечисленные структуры университета по различным причинам свои функции реализуют частично, и по этой причине реализация плодотворного сотрудничества ограничена. Низкая эффективность структурных подразделений обусловлена различными факторами, и присутствии элементов научного инкубатора развита слабо.

В ожидании активности внутренней среды были проведены анкетные опросы студентов и молодых специалистов, которые подтвердили готовность принять участие в создании научного инкубатора.

Заключение. В итоге, студенты и молодые специалисты проявили интерес в создании электронной платформы научного инкубатора, совместно с предпринимателями определили хозяйства-доноры, в которых можно поставить экспериментальную часть проектных работ и обосновали свое желание участвовать в мегапроекте. Выяснилось, что студенты и молодые специалисты заинтересованы в предпринимательской деятельности, при этом пол, возраст и доходы не имели существенной роли. Многие из них готовы в процессе выполнения проектных исследований переходит на работу в качестве ведущих специалистов и консультантов в крупные хозяйства и кластеры. Некоторые соискатели изъявили желание открывать собственное дело в период выполнения исследовательских работ и только небольшое количество планируют продолжения своей деятельности в стенах университета в качестве преподавателей-исследователей.

Факторы внутренней, университетской среды полностью подтвердили, что создание научного инкубатора, как платформа подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров для развития животноводческой отрасли и ветеринарной сферы является обоснованным и соответствуют современным требованиям.

Платформа проекта научный инкубатор может, наравне с платформой бизнес-инкубатора и концепцией совместного создания ценностей, обеспечивать интенсивное развитие взаимодействия основных субъектов экономических отношений государство, университет (наука), производство и потребители. Появление в этой цепочке потребителей существенно усиливает позиции тройной спирали и замыкает круговорот продукта от создания до употребления.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ И ЭТАПЫ ИХ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ В ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОМ СЕКТОРЕ

Аннотация. *В данном тезисе рассмотрены этапы использования и совершенствования маркетинговой деятельности на рынке продовольственных товаров. Ее основной целью выступает повышение коммерческой эффективности на основе удовлетворения рыночных потребностей посредством обменных механизмов.*

Ключевые слова: *рынок продовольственных товаров, маркетинговая деятельность, целевые покупки, конкурентоспособность товаров.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING INSTRUMENTS AND STAGES OF THEIR APPLICATION IN THE FOOD SECTOR

Abstract. *This thesis examines the stages of using and improving marketing activities in the food market. Its main purpose is to improve commercial efficiency by meeting market needs through exchange mechanisms.*

Keywords: *food market, marketing activities, targeted purchases, competitiveness of goods.*

Под маркетинговой деятельностью в общем смысле следует понимать деятельность фирмы и ее служб, направленную на решение практических задач в области маркетинга. Ее основной целью выступает повышение коммерческой эффективности на основе удовлетворения рыночных потребностей посредством обменных механизмов.

Маркетинговая среда **во многом** определяет конкурентоспособность самого предприятия, однако между этими понятиями имеются отличия:

- конкурентоспособность предприятия, отражающая его отличия от соперничающих фирм, применима к довольно длительному периоду. Конкурентоспособность товара определяется в любой, небольшой с точки зрения экономики, отрезок времени;

• в отличие от конкурентоспособности товара, оценку которого дает потребитель, работу предприятия оценивает не столько потребитель, сколько сам производитель. Именно производитель определяет, выгодно ли ему при данных условиях создавать товар.



Рис. 1. Целевые покупки

В конкурентной политике относительно товара принимаются во внимание, прежде всего, его функциональное назначение, надежность, долговечность, удобство использования, эстетичность внешнего вида и другие характеристики, то есть способность товара удовлетворять совокупные потребности покупателя лучше, чем товары-конкуренты. Создание такой потребительской ценности товара, которая включала бы в себя всю совокупность свойств данного товара, а также сопутствующих ему, является важнейшим условием выживания на рынке.

Производитель, создавая конкурентоспособный товар, применяет различные стратегии. Например:

• добиться отличия товаров предприятия в глазах покупателей от товаров конкурентов;

• выбрать из намеченных к производству товаров один, являющийся наиболее привлекательным для всех покупателей, и осуществить на этой основе прорыв на рынке;

• отыскать новое применение выпускаемым товарам;

• своевременно изъять экономически неэффективный товар из сбытовой программы предприятия;

• найти выход на новые рынки как со старыми, так и с новыми товарами;

• осуществлять модификацию выпускаемых товаров в соответствии с новыми вкусами и потребностями покупателей;

• регулярно развивать и совершенствовать систему сервисного обслуживания реализуемых товаров и систему стимулирования сбыта в целом.

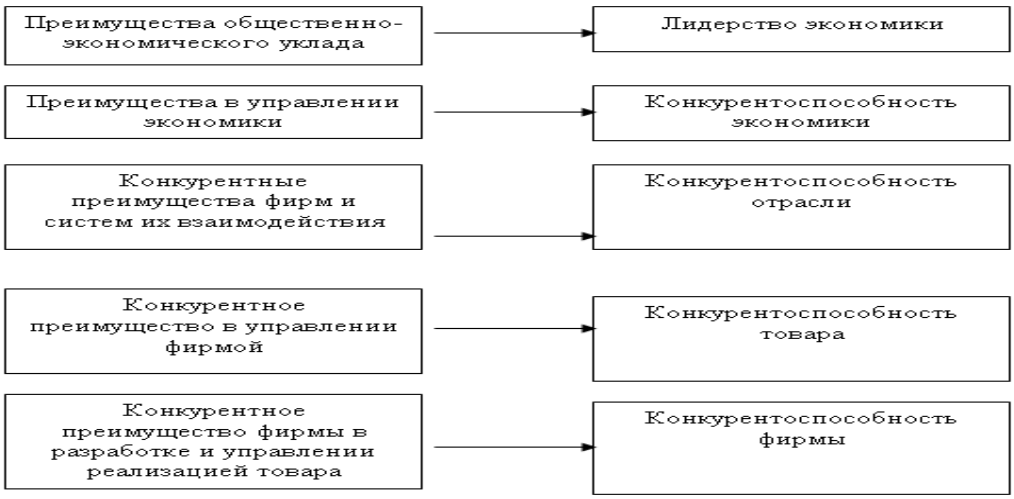


Рис. 2. Конкурентное преимущество фирмы в разработке и управлении реализацией товара

На рисунке 2 изображено конкурентное **преимущество** фирмы в разработке и управлении реализацией товара. Конкурентоспособность предприятия – это относительная характеристика, которая выражает отличия развития данной фирмы от развития конкурентных фирм по степени удовлетворения своими товарами потребностей людей и по эффективности производственной деятельности. Конкурентоспособность предприятия характеризует возможности и динамику его приспособления к условиям рыночной конкуренции.

Конкурентоспособность предприятия зависит от ряда таких факторов, как: • конкурентоспособность товаров предприятия на внешнем и внутреннем рынках; • вид производимого товара; • емкость рынка (количество ежегодных продаж); • легкость доступа на рынок; • однородность рынка; • конкурентные позиции предприятий, уже работающих на данном рынке; • конкурентоспособность отрасли; • возможность технических новшеств в отрасли; • конкурентоспособность региона и страны.

Сформулируем общие принципы, которые дают конкурентные преимущества производителям: • Нацеленность всех и каждого работника на действие, на продолжение начатого дела. • Близость предприятия к клиенту. • Создание автономии и творческой атмосферы на предприятии. • Рост производительности благодаря использованию способностей людей и их желания работать. • Демонстрация важности общих для предприятия ценностей. • Умение твердо стоять на своем. • Простота организации, минимум уровней управления и служебного персонала. • Умение быть одновременно мягким и жестким. Держать под жестким контролем наиболее важные проблемы и передавать подчиненным менее важные.

Как показывает мировая практика рыночных отношений, взаимосвязанное решение этих проблем и использование данных принципов гарантирует повышение конкурентоспособности предприятия.

Интерес представляет анализ конкретных шагов и действий, которые предпринимают производственные и технические лидеры **высокоразвитых** государств для того, чтобы осуществить очередной рывок в борьбе за лидерство.

Это, прежде всего, относится к постоянному обновлению ассортимента выпускаемой продукции, безостановочной разработке и быстрому освоению новых образцов изделий и одновременному наращиванию производительности труда, повышению гибкости производства, эффективности, снижению всех видов издержек и затрат.

Чем обширнее параметрические ряды и ассортиментные наборы, тем выше вероятность того, что покупатель найдет для себя оптимальный вариант закупки. Например, выпускают автопогрузчики одного и того же типа, но отличающиеся друг от друга грузоподъемностью, скоростью, радиусом разворота и тому подобное. Каждому потребителю с учетом конкретных условий его работы необходимы определенные эксплуатационные параметры покупаемых автопогрузчиков. Если продавец способен их обеспечить, покупка состоится, если нет – покупатель будет искать другого продавца.

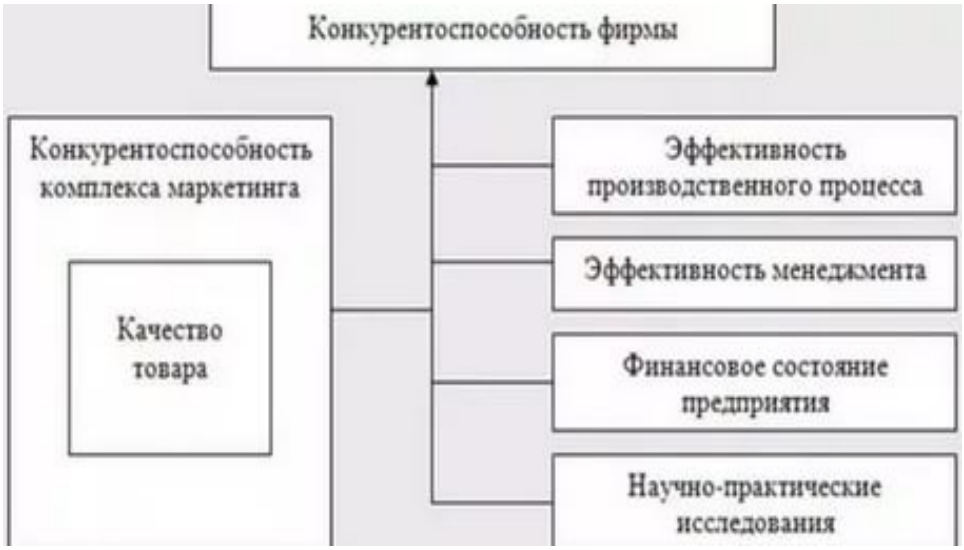


Рис. 3. Конкурентоспособность фирмы

На рисунке 3 приведена конкурентоспособность фирмы. Ключевым моментом в завоевании позиций на рынке относительно многочисленных конкурентов является своевременное обновление производимых товаров, подготовка и организация производства новых видов продукции. В современном мире создание и производство новых товаров имеют решающее значение для процветания предприятия. Согласно статистическим данным, после освоения новой продукции, которая составляет основу производства, темп роста ее реализации примерно вдвое выше, чем у конкурентов. Выпуская новую продукцию и расширяя ассортимент предлагаемых товаров, фирмы

стремятся снизить зависимость от одного товара, который может в любое время с учетом непредсказуемых изменений рынка привести к банкротству.

В основе концепции создания нового товара сегодня лежит не столько соблюдение традиционных стремлений к достижению новых технических и технико-экономических параметров, сколько стремление создать «товар рыночной новизны» с высоким уровнем конкурентоспособности относительно других аналогичных товаров.

При выборе путей повышения конкурентоспособности товара нередко бывает очень своевременным решение не о запуске нового, не о снятии с производства морально устаревшего, а о модификации товара. Решение о модификации товара принимается в целях удовлетворения особых требований покупателей для получения большей прибыли.

Бесспорным является и развитие такого направления повышения конкурентоспособности товара, как своевременное оказание комплекса услуг, связанных со сбытом и использованием машин, оборудования и другой промышленной продукции и обеспечивающих их постоянную готовность к высокоэффективной эксплуатации, то есть сервисное или послепродажное обслуживание. В решении задач повышения конкурентоспособности продукции с каждым годом все возрастающее значение приобретает проблема выбора и освоения новых рынков сбыта. В связи с этим на любом предприятии очень важны аналитико-поисковые усилия в этой области. Новые рынки сбыта решающим образом могут изменить конкурентоспособность товара и рентабельность сбытовой деятельности. Понятно, что внедряя товар на новый рынок, можно продлить жизненный цикл товара. Сезонные колебания в спросе могут способствовать успешной реализации одного и того же товара в различных точках планеты.

Ценообразование включает в себя стратегии, контролируемые правительством, контролируемые фирмой, контролируемые рынком и ценовыми войнами. Конкурентные преимущества – это уникальные осязаемые и неосязаемые ресурсы, которыми владеет предприятие, позволяющие ему побеждать в конкурентной борьбе, это высокая компетентность организации в какой-либо области, которая дает наилучшие возможности преодолевать силы конкуренции, привлекать потребителей и сохранять их приверженность товарам фирмы. Неотъемлемыми характеристиками конкурентного преимущества компании являются степень его известности или восприимчивости потребителями фирмы, привязанность к конкретным условиям и причинам, подверженность неоднозначному влиянию множества разнородных факторов. Поэтому в процессе стратегического планирования после проведения анализа внешней среды и управленческого анализа фирмы для определения конкурентных преимуществ организации в целях формирования оптимальной стратегии фирмы необходимо осуществлять сравнительный анализ сильных и слабых сторон предприятия с аналогичными характеристиками конкурентов и

оценивать степень известности и восприимчивости выявленных сильных сторон организации потребителями.

Оценка конкурентоспособности является исходным элементом для производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятий в условиях рыночной экономики. Изучение конкурентоспособности должно вестись непрерывно и систематически на всех этапах жизненного цикла продукции. Такой подход дает возможность своевременно принять решения об оптимальных изменениях товарного ассортимента, необходимости поиска новых рынков для производимых и модернизированных изделий, расширении и создании производственных мощностей и т.д.

Конечная цель любой фирмы – победа в конкурентной борьбе. Победа не разовая, не случайная, а как закономерный итог постоянных и грамотных усилий фирмы. Достигается она или нет – зависит от конкурентоспособности товаров и услуг фирмы, т.е. от того, насколько они лучше по сравнению с аналогами – продукцией и услугами других фирм. В чем же сущность этой категории рыночной экономики и почему она при всех стараниях любой фирмы не может быть жестко гарантирована?

Обычно под конкурентоспособностью товара понимают некую относительную интегральную характеристику, отражающую его отличия от товара-конкурента и, соответственно, определяющую его привлекательность в глазах потребителя. Но вся проблема заключается в правильном определении содержания этой характеристики. Все заблуждения начинаются именно здесь.

Большинство новичков сосредотачивается на параметрах товара и затем для оценки конкурентоспособности сопоставляет между собой некоторые интегральные характеристики такой оценки для разных конкурирующих товаров. Нередко эта оценка просто-напросто охватывает показатели качества, и тогда (нередкий случай) оценка конкурентоспособности подменяется сравнительной оценкой качества конкурирующих аналогов. Практика же мирового рынка наглядно доказывает неверность такого подхода. Более того, исследования многих товарных рынков однозначно показывают, что конечное решение о покупке только на треть связано с показателями качества товара. А другие две трети? Они связаны со значительными и достаточно весомыми для потребителя условиями приобретения и будущего использования товара.

Чтобы полнее понять существо проблемы, вычленим несколько важных следствий этого положения.

1. Конкурентоспособность включает три основные составляющие. Первая жестко связана с изделием как таковым и в значительной мере сводится к качеству. Вторая связана как с экономикой создания, сбыта и сервиса товара, так и с экономическими возможностями и ограничениями потребителя. Наконец, третья отражает все то, что может быть приятно или неприятно потребителю как покупателю, как человеку, как члену той или иной социальной группы и т.д.

2. Покупатель – главный оценщик товара. А это приводит к очень важной в рыночных условиях истине: все элементы конкурентоспособности товара должны быть настолько очевидны потенциальному покупателю, чтобы не могло возникнуть малейшего сомнения или иного толкования в отношении любого из них.

3. Как известно, каждый рынок характеризуется «своим» покупателем. Поэтому изначально неправомерна идея о некой абсолютной, не связанной с конкретным рынком, конкурентоспособности.

Затраты на удовлетворение потребности определяются условиями приобретения и потребления, которые связаны с социально-экономическим положением потребителей, наличием услуг, их стоимостью, удаленностью предприятий сервиса, а также зависят от факторов общеэкономического характера. Часто расходы, возникающие в процессе потребления, по многим видам изделий существенно превышают продажную цену. Таким образом, конкурентоспособность можно определить как комплексную характеристику товара, определяющую его предпочтение на рынке по сравнению с аналогичными изделиями-конкурентами как по степени соответствия конкретной общественной потребности, так и по затратам на ее удовлетворение.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЯЗЫКА В КУЛЬТУРЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются особенности языка в контексте культуры. Язык рассматривается как важнейший элемент духовного и материального наследия, который отражает исторический опыт, ценности и мировоззрение народа. Раскрывается взаимосвязь языка и культуры, их взаимное влияние и роль в формировании национальной идентичности. Рассматриваются трудности межкультурной коммуникации и современные тенденции развития языков в эпоху глобализации. В статье подчеркивается необходимость сохранения культурного многообразия через бережное отношение к языкам.*

Ключевые слова: *язык, культура, коммуникация, идентичность, глобализация, традиции.*

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THE PECULIARITIES OF LANGUAGE IN THE CULTURE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *This article analyzes the features of language in the context of culture. Language is considered as the most important element of spiritual and material heritage that reflects the historical experience, values, and worldview of the people. The relationship between language and culture, their mutual influence, and their role in shaping national identity are revealed. The difficulties of intercultural communication and modern trends in language development in the era of globalization are examined. The article emphasizes the need to preserve cultural diversity through the careful treatment of languages.*

Keywords: *language, culture, communication, identity, globalization, traditions.*

Язык и культура образуют неразрывное единство. Они взаимно влияют друг на друга, формируя мировоззрение, социальные нормы и ценностные ориентиры общества. Как отмечает Колесов (2019), язык является «зеркалом

культуры», отражающим все особенности исторического и духовного развития народа.

Современные процессы глобализации усиливают интерес к изучению взаимодействия языка и культуры. С одной стороны, глобализация способствует обмену культурными ценностями, с другой — несет угрозу унификации языков и утрате национальной самобытности.

Язык выполняет не только коммуникативную функцию, но и культурообразующую. Через язык передаются знания, традиции и нормы поведения. Пословицы и поговорки являются ярким примером того, как культурные установки закрепляются в языке. Например, русские пословицы «Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда» или «Что посеешь, то и пожнешь» отражают трудовую этику и философию причинно-следственных связей, присущих народу.

Караулов (2020) подчеркивает, что язык формирует языковую личность, то есть совокупность знаний, навыков и ценностей, которые выражают культурную специфику общества.

Культура оказывает огромное влияние на формирование языка. Религиозные верования, мифология, традиции и обычаи находят отражение в лексике и семантике. Например, у эскимосов существует несколько десятков слов для обозначения снега, что связано с условиями их жизни. В японском языке существует развитая система вежливых форм, отражающая социальную иерархию и уважение к старшим.

Сепир (2002) отмечал, что язык фиксирует не только опыт народа, но и его способ восприятия мира. Таким образом, культура неразрывно связана с языком и влияет на его развитие и структуру.

Национальная идентичность формируется через язык. Именно он объединяет людей, принадлежащих к одной культуре, и создает ощущение принадлежности к единому сообществу. Язык — это символ независимости, культурного единства и исторической памяти.

В странах, где язык подвергается угрозе исчезновения, предпринимаются меры по его сохранению. Так, в Узбекистане, Казахстане и других постсоветских странах предпринимаются шаги по укреплению статуса национальных языков, их внедрению в систему образования и делопроизводства.

Межкультурное взаимодействие часто осложняется различиями в языковых нормах и символике. Холл (1990) указывал, что неверная интерпретация метафор и устойчивых выражений может приводить к недопониманию. Например, английское выражение *“break the ice”* дословно переводится как «сломать лед», но означает «начать разговор». Для представителей другой культуры это может быть непонятно без объяснения.

Поэтому межкультурная компетентность становится важнейшей составляющей современного образования и международного общения.

Современные языки находятся под сильным влиянием глобализации, интернета и массовой культуры. Происходит активное заимствование

англицизмов, особенно в сфере технологий и бизнеса (*компьютер, маркетинг, онлайн, стартап*).

Однако параллельно наблюдается тенденция к сохранению национальной самобытности. Например, во Франции действует закон, ограничивающий использование англицизмов в официальных документах, а в Узбекистане ведется активная работа по продвижению узбекского языка как основного средства коммуникации в государственных учреждениях.

Crystal (2011) подчеркивает, что язык сегодня является не только инструментом общения, но и фактором культурного выживания в условиях глобализации.

Заключение. Таким образом, язык является не только средством передачи информации, но и важнейшим носителем культуры. Он отражает духовные ценности народа, формирует национальную идентичность и обеспечивает преемственность поколений. В условиях глобализации особенно важно сохранять языковое и культурное многообразие, так как именно оно обеспечивает богатство человеческой цивилизации.

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ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МОНОГОРОДОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: *В статье анализируются факторы, повлиявшие на формирование моногородов в Узбекистане, такие как разработка месторождений полезных ископаемых, ввод в эксплуатацию крупных промышленных предприятий, строительство транспортной инфраструктуры, гидротехнических сооружений, рекреационных ресурсов, военных и научно-исследовательских учреждений, а также научно обосновываются специфические особенности узкоспециализированных городов, сформировавшихся под влиянием этих факторов.*

Ключевые слова: *моногорода, шахтёрские города, полезные ископаемые, узкая специализация, промышленные предприятия, рекреационные ресурсы, транспортная инфраструктура, гидротехнические сооружения, диверсификация экономики, реликтовые города.*

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF MONOTOWNS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article analyzes the factors that have influenced the formation of monotowns in Uzbekistan, such as the development of mineral deposits, the commissioning of large industrial enterprises, the construction of transport infrastructure, hydrotechnical facilities, recreational resources, military and research institutions. It also scientifically substantiates the specific features of narrowly specialized towns that emerged under the influence of these factors.*

Keywords: *monotowns, mining towns, mineral resources, narrow specialization, industrial enterprises, recreational resources, transport infrastructure, hydrotechnical facilities, economic diversification, relict towns.*

Введение. При определении путей устойчивого социально-экономического развития моногородов Узбекистана важным является анализ факторов, влияющих на формирование этих поселений. Следовательно, большинство узкоспециализированных городов республики возникли на основе освоения полезных ископаемых, создания промышленных

предприятий или строительства крупных инфраструктурных объектов. Поскольку в этом процессе на развитие моногородов тесно взаимосвязано влияли природно-географические, экономические и социальные факторы, то детальный анализ механизма влияния каждого фактора позволяет создать теоретическую и практическую основу для будущего устойчивого развития моногородов.

Цель и задачи работы. Целью данного исследования является выявление основных факторов, повлиявших на процесс формирования моногородов Узбекистана и научное обоснование их роли в региональном и экономическом развитии. Для достижения этой цели были поставлены следующие задачи:

– Выявить города и посёлки, относящиеся к категории моногородов в условиях Узбекистана, и изучить историю и особенности их формирования;

– Провести анализ природно-географических, экономических и социальных факторов, влияющих на формирование республиканских моногородов;

– Разделить моногорода Узбекистана на группы по факторам их формирования.

– Выявить особенности и проблемы развития республиканских моногородов и разработать предложения по их решению.

Основная часть. В основу понятия города положен факт занятия населения видами деятельности, отличными от сельского хозяйства, что свидетельствует о том, что формирование городских поселений связано с формированием и развитием в ходе развития человеческого общества различных отраслей, таких как торговля, ремесла, промышленное производство и сфера услуг. Как известно из опыта многих стран мира, возникновение моногородов также зависит от ряда факторов, и в этом процессе важную роль играет ввод в эксплуатацию крупных промышленных предприятий. Следовательно, сеть моногородов в Узбекистане также формировалась под влиянием ряда факторов, анализ которых имеет большое значение при изучении проблем социально-экономического развития узкоспециализированных городов.

В связи с большим количеством видов и большими запасами полезных ископаемых большинство моногородов Узбекистана представляют собой города и посёлки, возникшие как шахтёрские посёлки на базе разработки полезных ископаемых. Формирование моногородов данной категории связано с добычей различных ресурсов из шахт и вводом в эксплуатацию предприятий по их первичной переработке, а также ростом населения в результате переселения работников, работающих на этих предприятиях. Следует отметить, что в социально-экономическом развитии «шахтёрских городов» определенную роль играют и виды полезных ископаемых, добываемых на данной территории, а моногорода, образованные на базе топливных, рудных и нерудных ресурсов, целесообразно анализировать как отдельные категории.

Топливные ресурсы Узбекистана состоят из нефти, природного газа, угля и горючих сланцев, среди которых особое значение имеют природный газ и нефть, месторождений которых открыто несколько сотен. Поэтому в результате открытия на территории республики месторождений нефти и природного газа и создания крупных предприятий по переработке этого сырья возникло много моногородских поселений, которые стали рабочими посёлками.

Так как первые месторождения нефти не только в Узбекистане, но и в Средней Азии были открыты в Ферганской долине, то и первые моногорода на основе этого топлива также располагались в этом регионе. Соответственно, первый из ныне существующих «шахтёрских городов» в Узбекистане — город Шорсу, который в настоящее время специализируется на производстве строительных материалов, был образован на базе нефтяного месторождения почти столетие назад. Позже, в результате ввода в эксплуатацию новых нефтяных месторождений в Ферганской долине, были образованы города Палванташ, Андижан (Булакбашинский район), Южный Аламышык, а строительство Алтыарыкского нефтеперерабатывающего завода положило начало появлению города Тинчлик. В 2009 году был образован еще один моногород, связанный с нефтяной промышленностью — город Нефтчилар. Из этих населенных пунктов только в городе Южный Аламышык нефтедобывающая промышленность сегодня практически прекратилась и стала реликтовым городом, в то время как нефтяная промышленность по-прежнему составляет основу экономики остальных.

В то время как экономика городов Газли и Мубарак, а также кыргызского города, основанного в первые годы независимости Узбекистана, базируется на газодобывающей промышленности, Шаргунь является единственным узкоспециализированным городом в стране, образованным на базе добычи угля.

Тот факт, что территория Узбекистана богата полезными ископаемыми, в частности рудами цветных металлов, и эти ресурсы широко используются в промышленных масштабах с прошлого века, также привел к образованию ряда моногородов. Значение золотодобывающей промышленности в этом плане особенно велико. Например, города Зарафшан, Учкудук и город Мурунтау были образованы в результате ввода в эксплуатацию Мурунтавского золотоносного рудника и связанных с ним предприятий, город Алтынкан был образован в результате Чадакского золотоносного рудника, а город Марджанбулак был основан в результате открытия одноименного золотоносного рудника.

Из вновь образованных городов страны с золотодобывающей промышленностью связано также образование города Заркент Кушрабадского района, основой которого является ввод в эксплуатацию гидрометаллургического завода Наваийского горно-металлургического комбината на базе Зармитанского золотоносного рудника.

Образование города Красногорска, где расположено одно из важных предприятий Навоийского горно-металлургического комбината, и проблема безработицы обострилась из-за закрытия градообразующего предприятия под воздействием ряда факторов, и образование города Чаркесар, экономика которого в настоящее время характеризуется специализацией на производстве строительных материалов (добыча гранита), связано с созданием добычи урановой руды.

Образование городов Кайташ, ставших реликтовым городом в результате ликвидации существовавшей горнодобывающей промышленности, как и города Красногорск, и Ингичка, до сих пор составляющего основу экономики, связано с вводом в эксплуатацию в этих районах вольфрамовых рудников, тогда как образование города Учкулач характеризуется открытием свинцово-цинковых рудников, а образование города Лангар, относящегося к Хатырчинскому району, также отнесенного к реликтовым городам, — открытием вольфрамо-молибденового рудника.

Примерами моногородов, образованных в связи с производством строительных материалов, входящих в состав полезных ископаемых нерудный, являются города Кувасай и Газган, а также поселки Каратау и Джумуртау.

Город Ширин, города Нуристан и Нурабад были образованы как рабочие поселки в период строительства и эксплуатации крупных тепловых электростанций, являющихся основным источником вырабатываемой в Узбекистане электроэнергии.

Образование городов Хавас, Каракалпакстан, Тинчлик, Кашкадарья, Навбахор (Папский район), Мискин, Балакарак характеризуется строительством железнодорожных станций и вокзалов и организацией их обслуживания.

Группа моногородов, образовавшихся в Узбекистане в результате строительства крупных гидротехнических сооружений — водохранилищ и гидроэлектростанций, включает город Ханабад и поселки Сув ховузи, Хишрав, Чарвак, Ходжакент.

Образование городов Бешбулак (Дехканабадский калийный комбинат) и Элабад (Кунградский содовый завод) связано с созданием предприятий перерабатывающей (химической) промышленности.

Если большинство моногородов республики на момент формирования характеризовались узкой специализацией экономики, то некоторые городские поселения также стали моногородами в результате запуска крупных предприятий, связанных с перерабатывающей промышленностью, в годы Независимости. Узкая специализация экономики городов Асака и Питнак связана с запуском автомобильного производства, запуск Бухарского нефтеперерабатывающего завода послужил основанием для характеристики города Караулбазар как моногорода. В частности, построенный в городе Асака автомобильный завод оказывает существенное влияние не только на занятость

и специализацию этого города в республиканском масштабе, но и на товарную структуру промышленного производства и экспорта страны.

Кроме того, город Эйвалек, экономика которого основана на производстве строительных материалов, также является одним из населенных пунктов, ставших моногородом в результате запуска крупного промышленного предприятия.

Помимо вышеперечисленных факторов, в формировании моногородов Узбекистана определенную роль играют также рекреационные ресурсы (города Чимён, Чадак, Нанай, Хаджа Исмаил, Хаджа Ахрари Вали, Бурчмулла, Хумсан), воинские части и другие объекты (города Ханабад, Гурумсарай, Чегарачи (Термезский район), Чегарачи (Музрабатский район)), научно-исследовательские учреждения (города Улугбек и Солнце).

Заключение. Моногорода республики сформировались на основе открытия месторождений полезных ископаемых, строительства гидротехнических сооружений, железных дорог, крупных тепловых электростанций, создания научно-исследовательских учреждений, строительства воинских частей и других объектов, создания крупных промышленных предприятий в годы независимости, рекреационных ресурсов. При изучении проблем социально-экономического развития узкоспециализированных городов важное значение имеет группировка этих поселений по композиционным признакам.

Результаты исследования показали, что моногорода Узбекистана сформировались в основном на основе таких экономических и социальных факторов, как месторождения полезных ископаемых, крупные промышленные предприятия, транспортная инфраструктура и гидротехнические сооружения. Однако история развития этих городов также подтвердила, что из-за экономической зависимости от одной отрасли или предприятия они сталкиваются с такими проблемами, как экономическая нестабильность, социальные проблемы и снижение занятости. Поэтому для обеспечения экономической устойчивости моногородов необходимо диверсифицировать их экономику, развивать малый и средний бизнес, эффективно использовать возможности туризма и рекреации.

В дальнейшем перспективы этих городов остаются важными с научно-исследовательской точки зрения: в частности, перспективными направлениями исследований являются оценка места моногородов в региональной экономике, разработка стратегий развития, сравнительное изучение зарубежного опыта. Кроме того, актуальными являются создание эффективных экономических механизмов для моногородов, расширение использования местных ресурсов, анализ социально-демографических проблем в процессах урбанизации. Комплексные исследования по этим вопросам будут иметь научное и практическое значение для регионального и экономического развития нашей республики.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ В РЕСУРСАХ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ МАШИННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ: ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ И СНАБЖЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается применение алгоритмов машинного обучения для прогнозирования потребности в ресурсах на промышленных предприятиях. Проанализированы ограничения традиционных методов планирования, выявлены преимущества подхода на основе ML, включая повышение точности прогнозов, снижение складских издержек и минимизацию простоев производства. Описаны ключевые этапы внедрения — от сбора и очистки данных до интеграции прогнозных моделей в ERP- и SCM-системы. Приведён пример практического применения ML, показавший значительное улучшение показателей снабжения и экономический эффект. Определены перспективы развития технологий в направлении создания автономных интеллектуальных систем управления ресурсами.*

Ключевые слова: *машинное обучение, прогнозирование потребности, планирование закупок, снабжение, искусственный интеллект, промышленность, ERP, SCM, оптимизация запасов, прогнозная аналитика.*

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RESOURCE DEMAND FORECASTING USING MACHINE LEARNING: ENHANCING PLANNING AND SUPPLY EFFICIENCY

Abstract: *This paper explores the use of machine learning algorithms for forecasting resource demand in industrial enterprises. The limitations of traditional planning methods are analyzed, and the advantages of an ML-based approach are highlighted, including improved forecasting accuracy, reduced inventory costs, and minimized production downtime. Key implementation stages are described — from data collection and preprocessing to integrating predictive models into ERP and SCM systems. A practical case study is presented, demonstrating significant supply performance improvement and economic benefits. The article also outlines future*

development prospects toward autonomous intelligent resource management systems.

Keywords: *machine learning, demand forecasting, procurement planning, supply chain, artificial intelligence, industry, ERP, SCM, inventory optimization, predictive analytics.*

Введение

В условиях глобальной конкуренции и высокой динамики рынков промышленным предприятиям необходимо не только обеспечивать бесперебойное снабжение, но и минимизировать издержки, связанные с избыточными запасами и неэффективным планированием закупок. Традиционные подходы к прогнозированию потребности в ресурсах, основанные на экспертных оценках и линейных моделях, часто оказываются недостаточно точными в условиях изменчивого спроса, колебаний цен и непредсказуемых сбоев в цепочках поставок.

Машинное обучение (ML) открывает новые возможности для повышения точности прогнозирования, интегрируя широкий спектр данных — от исторических показателей потребления до сигналов, поступающих от IoT-датчиков оборудования. Алгоритмы ML способны выявлять скрытые зависимости и нелинейные закономерности, которые остаются незамеченными при использовании традиционных статистических методов. Это позволяет предприятиям оперативно адаптировать производственные планы, корректировать объемы закупок и управлять складскими запасами с высокой степенью точности [1].

Цель данной статьи — проанализировать возможности применения алгоритмов машинного обучения для прогнозирования потребности в ресурсах в промышленности, определить ключевые этапы внедрения подобных решений и показать их влияние на устойчивость и эффективность снабженческой системы. Рассмотрение данного подхода позволит сформировать практическое понимание того, как цифровые технологии могут трансформировать процессы планирования и закупок, снижая операционные риски и обеспечивая стратегическую гибкость предприятия.

Ограничения традиционных методов прогнозирования

Традиционные подходы к прогнозированию потребности в ресурсах в промышленности базируются преимущественно на методах экстраполяции исторических данных, линейных регрессионных моделях и экспертных оценках. Несмотря на относительную простоту реализации, подобные методы обладают целым рядом ограничений, которые снижают их эффективность в условиях современного производства.

Во-первых, они демонстрируют низкую адаптивность к изменяющимся условиям внешней и внутренней среды. Колебания рыночных цен, сезонные колебания спроса, изменения в структуре потребления и непредвиденные сбои в поставках часто приводят к тому, что прогнозы, построенные на прошлых данных, теряют актуальность уже на этапе реализации планов.

Во-вторых, традиционные модели слабо учитывают нелинейные взаимосвязи между факторами, влияющими на потребность в ресурсах. Например, рост объема производства не всегда пропорционален увеличению расхода определённых материалов — на него могут влиять технологические изменения, модернизация оборудования или изменение норм расхода.

В-третьих, существенным препятствием становится зависимость от человеческого фактора. Экспертные оценки, даже основанные на многолетнем опыте, подвержены субъективным искажениям, а ручное формирование прогнозов ограничивает скорость реакции на внезапные изменения конъюнктуры рынка [2]

Наконец, традиционные методы часто слабо интегрированы в цифровые системы управления предприятием (ERP, SCM), что затрудняет автоматизацию процессов планирования и повышает риск несогласованности между производством, снабжением и складской логистикой. В совокупности эти ограничения создают предпосылки для поиска более гибких, точных и интегрированных решений, к которым относятся алгоритмы машинного обучения.

Применение алгоритмов машинного обучения

Машинное обучение (ML) представляет собой набор методов искусственного интеллекта, позволяющих выявлять сложные зависимости и закономерности в больших массивах данных без явного программирования этих зависимостей. В контексте прогнозирования потребности в ресурсах ML обеспечивает качественно новый уровень точности и адаптивности по сравнению с традиционными подходами.

Подходы и модели. Для задач прогнозирования наиболее часто применяются регрессионные модели (линейная и полиномиальная регрессия с регуляризацией), методы анализа временных рядов (ARIMA, Prophet, LSTM-сети), градиентный бустинг (XGBoost, LightGBM) и глубокие нейронные сети. Выбор алгоритма зависит от специфики отрасли, объёма и структуры доступных данных.

Источники данных. Ключевым условием успешного применения ML является доступ к репрезентативным и качественным данным. В промышленности это могут быть:

- ERP-системы — данные о закупках, производственных планах и остатках на складах;
- IoT-датчики — показатели загрузки оборудования, расхода материалов в реальном времени;
- CRM-системы — информация о заказах и контрактах с клиентами;
- Внешние источники — рыночные котировки, данные о погоде, транспортной логистике и макроэкономических индикаторах.

Этапы внедрения. Процесс применения ML в прогнозировании ресурсов включает несколько шагов:

1. Сбор и интеграция данных из внутренних и внешних систем.

2. Очистка и нормализация данных для устранения выбросов, пропусков и несоответствий.

3. Выбор модели и гиперпараметров на основе тестирования различных алгоритмов.

4. Обучение и валидация модели на исторических данных с использованием методов кросс-валидации.

5. Интеграция в операционные процессы предприятия через ERP или SCM-систему [3].

Преимущество ML-подхода заключается в способности модели самообучаться по мере накопления новых данных. Это обеспечивает актуальность прогнозов и позволяет учитывать неожиданные изменения спроса, сезонные факторы, форс-мажорные события и нестандартные сценарии потребления ресурсов.

Практические результаты и преимущества ML-прогнозирования

Внедрение алгоритмов машинного обучения в процессы прогнозирования потребности в ресурсах даёт предприятиям измеримые результаты, которые напрямую влияют на экономическую эффективность и устойчивость цепочек поставок.

Повышение точности прогнозов. Благодаря способности моделей ML учитывать множество факторов и выявлять сложные взаимосвязи, уровень ошибки прогнозирования может снижаться на 20–40% по сравнению с традиционными методами. Это позволяет предприятиям точнее планировать закупки и избегать избыточных или недостаточных запасов.

Сокращение складских расходов. Более точные прогнозы позволяют оптимизировать объёмы заказов и минимизировать издержки, связанные с хранением материалов и готовой продукции. Это особенно важно для отраслей с дорогостоящими или скоропортящимися ресурсами.

Снижение риска простоев. ML-модели могут интегрировать данные о состоянии оборудования, графиках технического обслуживания и сроках поставок, что помогает своевременно заказывать необходимые материалы и предотвращать остановки производства.

Повышение гибкости управления. Возможность переобучения модели в режиме близком к реальному времени позволяет адаптировать планирование под изменения рыночной конъюнктуры, форс-мажорные обстоятельства и колебания спроса [4].

Кейс-пример. На одном из металлургических предприятий внедрение системы прогнозирования на основе градиентного бустинга позволило снизить средний уровень складских запасов на 18%, при этом обеспечив 98% своевременного обеспечения производства необходимыми ресурсами. Экономический эффект составил более 25 млн рублей в год, включая снижение затрат на хранение и высвобождение оборотного капитала.

Заключение

Применение алгоритмов машинного обучения для прогнозирования потребности в ресурсах открывает перед промышленными предприятиями

новые возможности в управлении снабжением и планированием производства. Высокая точность прогнозов, способность адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям и интеграция с цифровыми системами управления позволяют не только снизить операционные издержки, но и повысить устойчивость всей цепочки поставок.

ML-модели обеспечивают оперативное выявление тенденций, позволяют быстро реагировать на колебания спроса и предугадывать потенциальные перебои в поставках. Это снижает риск простоев и избыточных запасов, а также способствует более рациональному использованию ресурсов предприятия.

В перспективе развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта в этой сфере пойдёт по пути более глубокой интеграции с системами управления цепями поставок (SCM), расширения источников данных за счёт подключённых устройств IoT, а также применения методов прогнозной аналитики для поддержки ESG-стратегий. Следующим этапом станет внедрение автономных интеллектуальных систем, способных не только прогнозировать потребности, но и автоматически инициировать закупки, управлять складскими запасами и оптимизировать логистику в режиме реального времени.

Машинное обучение становится ключевым инструментом в формировании интеллектуальной, гибкой и устойчивой системы снабжения, соответствующей вызовам современной промышленной экономики.

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УЛУЧШЕНИЕ МОНИТОРИНГА ЗЕМЕЛЬ ПУТЕМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГИС В ГОРОДСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ

Аннотация: *Современные города сталкиваются с множеством вызовов, связанных с ростом населения, экологическими проблемами и необходимостью эффективного управления инфраструктурой. Геоинформационные системы (ГИС) играют ключевую роль в оптимизации городского строительства, позволяя анализировать пространственные данные, моделировать развитие территорий и принимать обоснованные решения. В данной статье рассматриваются основные направления применения ГИС-технологий в градостроительстве, их преимущества и перспективы развития.*

Ключевые слова: *Фотограмметрия, дистанционное зондирование, лидар, лазерное сканирование.*

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IMPROVING LAND MONITORING THROUGH THE USE OF GIS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *Modern cities face many challenges related to population growth, environmental issues and the need for efficient infrastructure management. Geographic information systems (GIS) play a key role in optimizing urban development, allowing for spatial data analysis, territorial development modeling and informed decision-making. This article discusses the main areas of application of GIS technologies in urban development, their advantages and development prospects.*

Key words: *Photogrammetry, remote sensing, lidar, laser scanning.*

Введение

Современные города сталкиваются с множеством вызовов, связанных с эффективным управлением земельными ресурсами. Рост урбанизации, экологические проблемы и необходимость рационального планирования требуют внедрения инновационных технологий. Одним из ключевых инструментов в этом процессе являются географические информационные

системы (ГИС), которые позволяют повысить точность, оперативность и качество мониторинга земель.

Одним из значительных результатов развития области информационных систем за последние несколько десятилетий стали географические информационные системы (ГИС). Они пронизывают нашу жизнь во многих аспектах, которые мы даже и не замечаем. Мы пользуемся ими и попросту не знаем, как это называется. Яндекс карты, GOOGLE MAPS, и другие программы с навигационными картами являют собой типичные ГИС. Это только самые «востребованные» массовые геоинформационные системы. Их применение весьма обширно и в ряде случаев весьма нетипично. Везде, где удобно сопосталять объекты на местности с их местоположением стараются использовать ГИС.

Роль ГИС в мониторинге земель. ГИС предоставляют возможности для:

Сбора и анализа пространственных данных – интеграция данных дистанционного зондирования, кадастровых записей и статистики.

Визуализации изменений – создание карт землепользования, выявление незаконных построек и деградации почв.

Прогнозирования и моделирования – оценка последствий градостроительных решений, анализ рисков (подтопления, эрозия).

Автоматизации отчетности – формирование документов для органов управления и контроля.

Примеры применения ГИС в городском развитии

Кадастровый учет – точное определение границ участков, предотвращение земельных споров.

Экологический мониторинг – контроль за загрязнением почв, вырубкой зеленых зон.

Инфраструктурное планирование – оптимизация транспортных сетей, размещение социальных объектов.

Умные города – интеграция с IoT для управления коммунальными ресурсами.

Преимущества внедрения ГИС

✓ Повышение прозрачности – открытый доступ к данным для граждан и органов власти.

✓ Снижение затрат – минимизация ошибок при планировании.

✓ Ускорение принятия решений – оперативный анализ и реагирование на изменения.

Помимо традиционной аэрофотосъемки-метры, платформа UAV (беспилотный летательный аппарат) для фотограмметрии. Использование БПЛА оказывает большое влияние на фотограмметрию. Из-за меньшей высоты полета значительно стало доступно более высокое разрешение (1-2 см, см. Рисунок 2). Фотосъемка больших площадей с воздуха должны выполняться с традиционными самолетами установленная камера. Для городской ГИС ближнего действия фотограмметрия также может быть эффективно использована. Разработано программное обеспечение, способное

обрабатывать изображения, снятые любительской камерой, при использовании неметрические камеры широко распространены. На основе изображения рук, можно создавать 3-х мерные модели зданий или других объектов.

Географическая информационная система (ГИС) – это система, созданная для сбора, хранения, анализа и управлять пространственными или географическими данными. ГИС методы используются в широком спектре глобальных, региональное и местное планирование. Существенный вопрос для ГИС - это качество и пригодность для анализа данные, используемые в прикладной базе данных. Концепция качество в наши дни означает не только геометрические точность, но и качество дальнейшего содержания базы данных. Помимо точности, геометрическое разрешение важно. Далее в в случае данных дистанционного зондирования имеет значение спектральный (номер канала) и радиометрический (BPC-бит / канал) разрешение. Традиционная планировка методы архитектуры и гражданского строительства трудоемкие и статические процедуры. Сегодня, есть много известных данных сбора технологии, которые могут доставлять большие объемы данных самостоятельно, а при совместном использовании приумножить информационное содержание. [1]

Лидарная технология собирает высокоточные геометрические данные с высокой плотностью, но анализ и семантическая интерпретация требуют прикладные методы обработки данных. Это возможно наложение цвета на данные LiDAR в этап постобработки на новедополнительных информация, такая как изображения или другие источники данных.Цвет также может быть добавлен на основе классификация. Как размер лидара оборудования становится меньше, они не только устанавливается на самолетах, а также на БПЛА, увеличивая и разрешение, и точность. [2]

Методы сбора и обработки данных показывают разное разрешение и точность. Это важно понимать, что все технологии имеют свою силу, а также ограничения, определенные приложением, для которого они были разработаны. Обычно их можно использовать дополнительно, поэтому совместите часто рекомендуется использовать эти методы. Ни одна из этих технологий не лучше другой и ни один из них не может быть использован оптимально для всех случаи. Геометрическое разрешение LIDAR лучше чем разрешение спутникового изображения, но Сам лидар не имеет непрерывного спектрального информация с поверхности. Мы можем подготовить карта промышленных инвестиций с использованием технологий БПЛА, но конструкции необходимо присвоить полевую геодезическую измерения. Технологии изменились, но правило остается. Требуется точность и требования к эффективности являются основными факторами, которые необходимо решить о правильном методе сбора данных, и мы выберите технику, которая лучше всего подходит для наших цель.

Использование ГИС в мониторинге земель значительно улучшает управление городскими территориями, способствуя устойчивому развитию.

Внедрение этих технологий требует инвестиций в оборудование, ПО и обучение специалистов, однако их долгосрочные выгоды оправдывают затраты.

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ЛЕГИРЛАНГАН ЧЎЯНЛАРНИ ҚУМ-ГИЛЛИ ҚОЛИПЛАРГА ҚУЙИБ ОЛИШ

Аннотация: *Ушбу мақолада легирланган чўяндан қум-гилли қолипда сифатли қуйма маҳсулотлари олиш кўзда тутилган бўлиб, суюқ металлни ламинар ва турбулент оқими ҳақида тафсилотлар келтирилган. Шунингдек сифатли қуйма олиш учун қотишманинг таркибига, оқувчанлигига, киришишига, печ ва қуйиш тизимини тўғри танлаш кераклиги муҳим аҳамият касб этган.*

Калит сўзлар: *хром, марганец, молибден, қуйиш тизими, легирланган, стояк, қум-гил, қолип, таъминлагич, қуйиш косачаси, ламинар, турбулент, ковш.*

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CASTING ALLOY CAST IRONS INTO SAND-CLAY MOLDS

Abstract: *This article deals with the production of high-quality cast iron products in sand-clay molds from alloyed cast iron, and details are given about laminar and turbulent flow of liquid metal. Also, the composition of the alloy, its flowability, its penetration, and the correct selection of the furnace and casting system are important for obtaining high-quality castings.*

Keywords: *chromium, manganese, molybdenum, casting system, alloyed, base, sand-clay, mold, feeder, ladle, laminar, turbulent, ladle.*

Ҳозирги кунда ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш тармоқларни сифатли қуйма усулда олинган турли деталлар билан таъминлаш муҳим масалалардан бири бўлиб қолмоқда. Чунки сифатли қуйма олиш учун фақат сифатли қолиплар бўлиши талаб этилади, балки: қотишмани қандай ҳароратда ва қандай печда суюқлантириш; қуйиш тизимини ва қолипга қуйилаётган суюқ қотишма ҳароратини тўғри танлаш [1] суюқ қотишма оқувчанлиги, киришувчанлигини ва қуйма геометрик шакли ҳамда ўлчамини инобатга олиш зарур.

“Қуймакорлик технологиялари” кафедраси профессор-ўқитувчилари томонидан ўтказилган статистик маълумотга кўра, ҳозирги пайтда тоғ-кон

металлургияси, кимёвий машинасозлик ва яна шунга ўхшаш бир қатор корхоналарда абразив эксплуатацион шаротида ишловчи кўпгина деталлар легирланган чўяндан қуйма усулда олиш йўлга қўйилмокда. Бунда асосан чўяннинг ЧХ16, ЧХ16М2, ЧХ22, ЧХ22С, ЧХ28Д2, ЧХ32, ИЧ290Х12М, 280Х29НЛ ва яна шунга яқин маркалари қўлланилмокда. Бунда чўян ГОСТ 7769-82 кўрсатмаларгига биноан Ч–ҳарфидан кейин қуйидаги легирловчи элементларга эга бўлиши мумкин: Х–хром, С–кремний, Г–марганец, Н–никель, Д–мис, М–молибден, Т–титан, П–фосфор, Ю–алюминий. Легирланган чўянлар асосан юқори агрессив муҳит ва абразив ейилишга эга бўлган эксплуатацион шароитларда ишловчи деталлар тайёрланади [2, 3]. Шунинг учун бу чўянларга мамлакатимизнинг ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш соҳаларида қизиқиш жуда катта ҳисобланади [4].

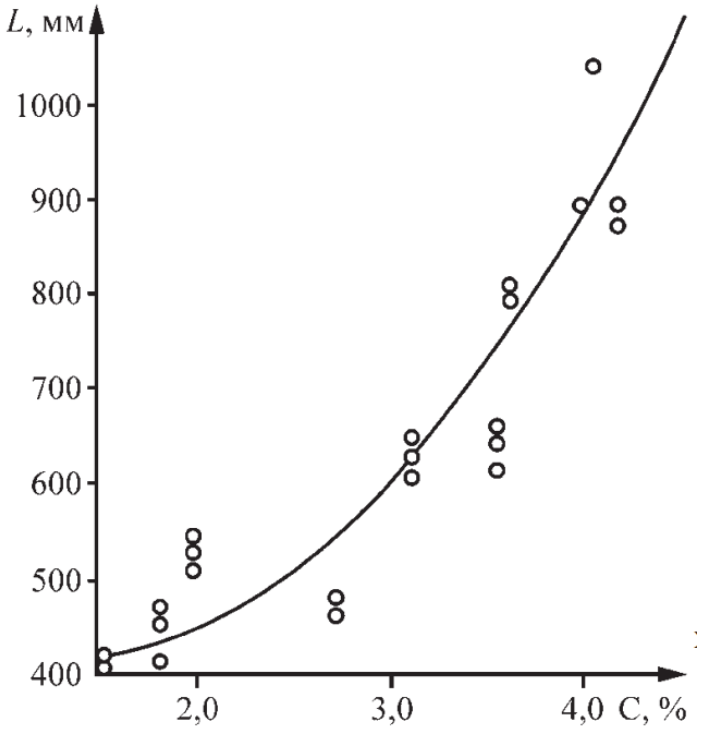
Легирланган чўянлар юқори эксплуатацион хоссаларга эга бўлсада, улардан сифатли қуйма деталларни олиш бир мунча яхшиланиб боради. Чунки чўян турли легирловчи элементлар билан айниқса хром билан легирланиши натижасида унинг қуймакорлик хоссалари хром миқдорига боғлик ҳолда яхшиланади [5, 6]. Бундан ташқари легирланган чўянларнинг ейилишга бардошлиги унинг микроструктура шаклланишига жуда сезгир бўлади, яъни легирланган чўян қуймаларини олишда фақат қуйманинг сифати, балки чўянни ейилишга бардошлигини таъминловчи микроструктурани шаклланиши таъминланиши зарур [7].

Чўянларни ейилишга бардошлигини асосан $(Cr, Fe, Mn)_7 C_3$ тузилишга эга бўлган карбидлар томонидан таъминланади. Сабаби бу карбид цементит карбидига қараганда 1,5-2,0 марта қаттиқроқ [8]. Бу билан боғлиқ яна бир мураккабликлардан бири $(Cr, Fe, Mn)_7 C_3$ системадаги карбидларни ҳосил бўлиши учун 3% С га эга бўлган чўянда хромнинг миқдори жуда кўпи билан 12 дан 27 % оралиғида ҳосил бўлишидадир.

Оқ чўян қуймакорлик хоссалари ўрганилганда, уларнинг таркибидаги углерод ва хром миқдорини энг оптимал таркиби аниқланди. Қотишмада углерод 1,53-4,15 % ва хром 12,84-31,5 % оралиғида ҳамда қолган легирловчи элементлар Mo 1,4-1,6 %, Si 0,4-0,7 % ва Mn 0,4-0,7 % оралиғида бўлиши керак 1-жадвал [9, 10].

Қуймаларни қуйишда қотишмани суюқланиш температурасидан 100^0 С юқори ҳароратда яъни 1500^0 С температурагача қиздирилади.

1-расмда юқори хромли чўянларда углерод миқдори ошиб бориши билан оқувчанлигига таъсири кўрсатилган.



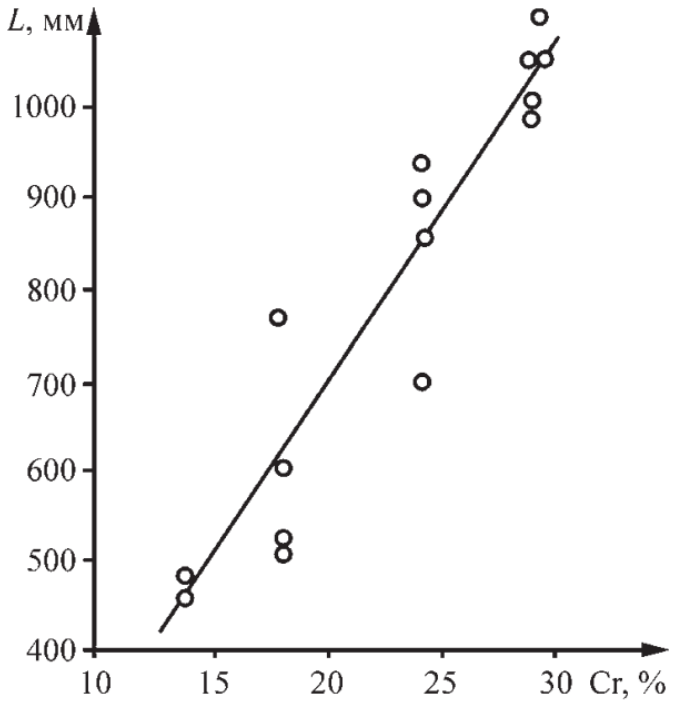
1-расм. Хромли чўян таркибида Cr 12-14 % бўлганда углерод миқдори ўзгаришини оқувчанлигига таъсири келтирилган.

1-жадвал

Юқори хромли чўянларни қуймакорлик хоссалрига С ва Cr миқдорининг таъсири [11]

Миқдори %		Температура, ^{0}C			Чизиқли киришиш %	Оқувчанлик,мм
C	Cr	ликвидус	солидус	Қуйиш температураси		
1,53 1,53	12,6 13,0	1410	- -	1490-1500	- 2,18	415,410 -
1,8 2,19 1,96 1,98	12,2 13,5 13,1 13,6	- 1335 1370 1340	- 1220 - -	1440-1460	1,91 - 1,8 -	470, 460, 420 - 550, 530, 520 -
3,02 3,03 3,10	12,84 13,2 13,7	1265 1285 1280	1220 1220 -	1370-1380	- - 1,74	- - 650, 640, 610
3,6 3,55	13,0 12,9	1210, -	1210 -	1310-1330	- -	- 660, 650, 610

3,57 3,67	14,2 13,5	1230 1225	- -		1,64 -	820, 800 -
3,94 4,15 4,0	12,1 13,8 12,3	1230 - 1220	- - 1180	1320-1330	- 1,78 -	1050, 900 880, 900 -
2,86 2,78 2,84 2,85	18,1 18,8 17,9 16,4	1280 1290 1275 -	- 1230 1250 -	1390-1400	- - - 2,13	765, 610 - - 520, 500
2,72 2,79 2,84	24,5 23,8 24,3	1280 1280 -	- - -	1380-1400	1,99 2,0 1,98	850, 700 - 930, 900, 850
2,80 2,84 2,92	29,3 31,5 29,0	1300 1260 -	- 1260 -	1390-1400	- 2,12 2,08	1100, 1000 - 1000, 1020, 1050



2-расм. Углерод миқдори 2,8-3,2 % бўлганда хром миқдорини ўзгаришини оқувчанликка таъсири

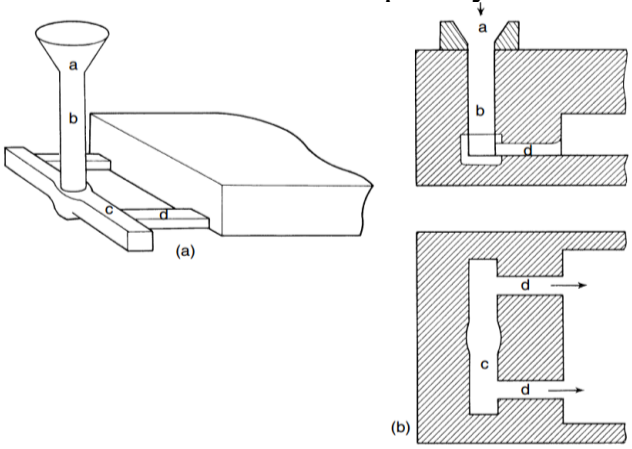
2-расмда кўриниб турибдики, хром миқдори ошиб бориши билан чўянларни оқувчанлиги яхшиланади. Хром миқдори 18-30 % оралиғида бўлганда, амалиётда қуйма чўянни киришишга таъсири бўлмайди [12-15].

Ушбу қотишмада углерод ва хром миқдори ошиши билан оқувчанлиги ва иссиқлиги яхшиланади.

Қуйиш тизимларини муҳим хоссалари

Энг оддий қуйиш тизимларидан бири бу-ён томондан қуйиш тизимидир. Ён тмонидан қуйиш тизимида суюқ металлни қолипнинг ён қисмида жойлашган суюқ металл қуйиш косачасига қуйилади. Ушбу усул кўпинча кичик ва ўртача қуймалар олиш учун қўлланилади [16-18], бунда қолип бўшлиғини тўлдириш учун таъминлагичларда қўшимча металл миқдори сезиларли даражада камайтирилади; бир вақтнинг ўзида суюқ металл қолип бўшлиғига тез вақтда етиб бориши ва темпратурани тўғри тақсимланиши муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Бироқ, аксарият ҳолларда, металл бўлган алоҳида қуйиш косачаси тизимидан фойдаланилади. Таъминлагичлар орқали қолип бўшлиғи суюқ металл билан тўлдирилади. Одатдаги тизимнинг муҳим хусиссиятлари 4-расмда келтирилган. Суюқ металл қуйиш косачасига қуйилади, у ердан пастга тушувчи вертикал жойлашган конуссимон стоякка ўтади ва қуйиш йўлидан оқиб ўтиб, таъминлагичлар орқали суюқ металл қум-гилли қолип бўшлиғини аста-секин тўлдиради. Қуйма бўшлиғини тўлдириш учун қуйманининг шакли ва ҳажмидан келиб чиқиб, бир ёки бир нечта таъминлагичлар бўлиши мумкин [19]. Ушбу асосий функцияларга қўшимча равишда, қуйиш тизими вазифасини кўпинча металлмас мосламаларини ўз ичига олади.



3-расм. Қуйиш тизимининг асосий хусусиятлари.
а) қуйиш косачаси б) стояк с) қуйиш йўли д) таъминлагичлар

Қуйиш тизимини баҳолашимиздан олдин қуймакорлик қолипида суюқ металл оқиш жараёнининг умумий табиатига эътибор беришимиз керак.

Қолипнинг эррозияланиш тенденцияси бу суюқ металлнинг қолипга қуйиш жараёнида турбулент ҳаракатланиши натижасидир. Бу эса суюқ металлнинг равон ёки ламинар оқимидан фарқ қилади. Турбулент оқиш

жараёнида гарчи суюқ металлнинг асосий массаси маълум йўналиш бўйича оқса ҳам, бу ерда бир қанча муайян йўналишлардаги ўзгаришлар содир бўлади. Бундан ташқари оқимнинг тезлиги турли хил кўринишда вужудга келади. Белгиланган металлнинг хусусиятлари ва қолипнинг ўлчамларидан келиб чиқиб, ламинар ҳаракат маълум критик оқиш тезлигида турбулент ҳаракатга айланади. Суюқ металлни оқим турини белгилайдиган ҳолатлар одатда **Рейнолдс сони** бўйича аниқланади [20].

$$(Re) = \frac{Vd}{v} \quad (1)$$

бу ерда: V = ўртача тезлик,
d = қолип ариқчасининг чизиқли ўлчами,
v = суюқликнинг кинематик қовушқоқлиги.

Турбулент оқими юқори (Re) қийматлари билан шунингдек суюқ металлни оқиш тезлиги ва катта оқиш каналлари ва кичик тезликлар билан узвий боғланган. Турбулент оқиш жараёнига боғлиқ (Re) қиймати системанинг геометриясига боғлиқ, лекин одатда 2000-4000 қийматлар атрофида ўзгаради. Турбулент ҳаракати ҳаттоки кичик (Re) қийматларида содир бўлиши мумкин. Суюқ металлни қуйишда қолип бўшлиғидаги маълум бурилишлар, ўлчамларидаги ўзгаришлар ва оқим йўналишидаги ўзгаришлар суюқ металлни равон ҳаракатланишига ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Шундай ҳолатларда Рейнолдс қиймати жудаям паст бўлади. Кўпгина қуймакорлик жараёнларида белгиланган минимум қуйиш тизими ўлчамларга боғлиқ бўлади ва минимум оқиш тезликлари ўзгарганда турбулент ҳаракат вужудга келади. Қуйиш тизимининг асосий функцияси бу суюқ металлни температураси инобатга олган ҳолда белгиланган қолип бўшлиғини яхши тўлдира олишга хизмат қилади. Қуйиш тизимида металл бўшлиғини тўлдириш учун таъминлагичлар сони етарли бўлса, бунда қуйиш тизимимизни идеал деб аташимиз мумкин.

Қуйиш тизимларини лойиҳалаш

Қуйиш тизимларини кўпгина замонавий тадқиқотлари шуни кўрсатадики, суюқлик динамикасининг икки қонунини эътиборга олган ҳолда ўрганилади. Улардан биринчиси, узлуксизлик тенгламаси, оқим тезлиги ҳар қандай тизимда доимий бўлиб қолади ва у қуйидагича ифодаланади:

$$Q=A_1V_1 = A_2V_2 \quad \text{в.ҳ.} \quad (2)$$

бу ерда: Q = оқим тезлиги,
A = оқимнинг кесишган майдони,
V = оқимнинг чизиқли тезлиги.

Бернулли тенгламаси бўйича тизимда оқимнинг чизиқли тезлиги бошқа омиллар билан боғлиқ, суюқликнинг бирлик оғирлиги бутун тизимда доимий бўлади:

$$\frac{V_1^2}{2g} + h_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho} = \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + h_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}$$ в.ҳ.

(3)

бу ерда: V = оқимнинг чизиқли тезлиги,
h = баландлик,
P = босим,
ρ = зичлик

Тенгламадаги кетма-кет атамалар кинетик, потенциал ва мос равишда босим энергияларидир. Ушбу қонуниятга асосланиб, оқимларни ҳисоблаш, ишқаланиш натижасида юзага келадиган хатоликлар, кескин бурилишлар натижасида кесишиш йўналишидаги кескин ўзгаришларни инобатга олишимиз зарур. Ушбу муаммоларни тузатишимиз мумкин. Бунинг учун экспериментал равишда аниқланган йўқотиш коэффициентларидан фойдаланишимиз керак. Тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатадики, бундай йўқотишлар бир вақтнинг ўзида унчалик катта эмасдек туюлади ва уларни кўп ҳолларда аҳамиятсиз деб ўйлайдилар [21].

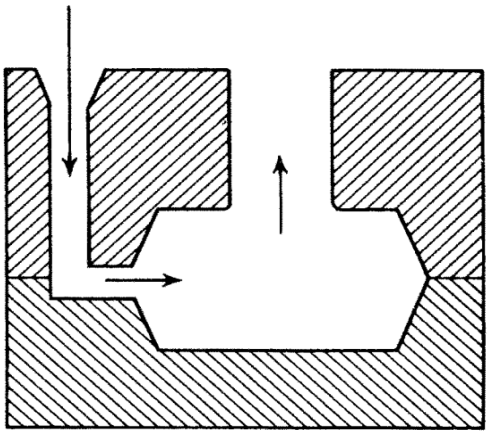
Ушбу тамоиллардан айрим тизимларда оқим тезлигини ҳисоблаш учун фойдаланиш мумкин. Дастлабки металл қуйиш жойидан тушган суюқ металл оқими қаршиликка учрайди ва эришилган пастки қуйиш йўлидаги металлнинг ҳаракатини чизиқли тезлигини маълум миқдорда камайтиради. Бундай ҳолда атмосфера босими потенциал энергия ва қолган ҳар қандай нуқтада эса ҳаракатланувчи оқимни тўғридан-тўғри кинетик энергия билан тенглаштириш мумкин. Шундай қилиб, Бернулли оқимидаги нуқта маълумот сифатида (3) формулада келтириб ўтилган.

$$h = \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

(4)

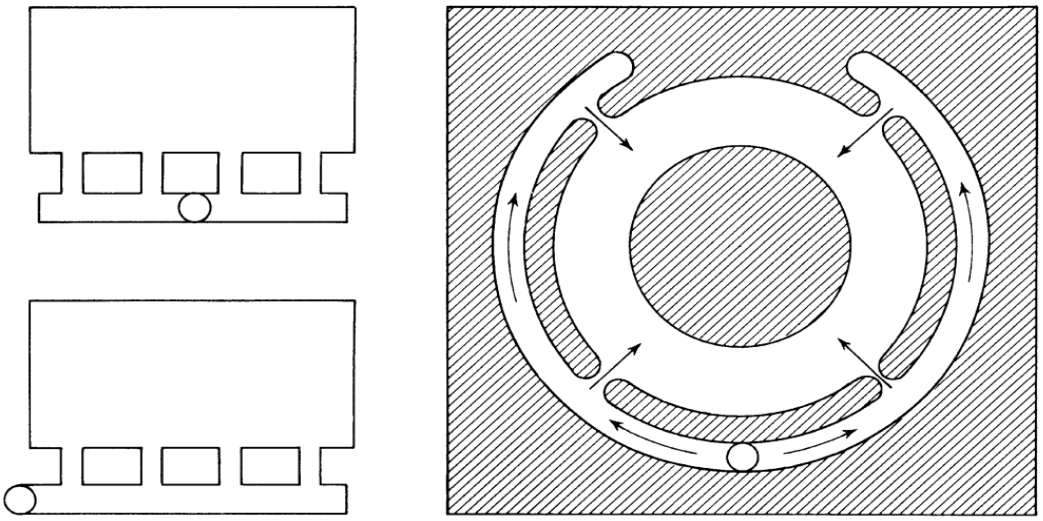
Шундай қилиб, $V = (2gh)^{1/2}$ ва бошланғич нуқтадан оқиб тушаётган суюқ металл тезлиги масофага боғлиқ бўлади.

Сифатли қуйма олишимиз учун биз албатта чўяннинг оқувчанлигини ҳисобга олишимиз керак. Кулранг чўян оқувчанлиги юқори бўганлиги билан таркибидаги хром миқдори сезиларли даражада чўянни оқувчанлигига ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Шунинг учун бизга керакли қуймани қум-гилли қолипда сифатли олиш учун ён томонидан қуйиш тизимида қуйишимиз керак.



4-расм. Ён томонидан қуйиш тизими

Ён томондан қуйиш тизимини танлаб олишимиздан мақсад қолип бўшлиғини бир текисда тўлдира олиши ва чўянлардаги киришиш ҳисобини таъминлагичлардаги металл билан яхши таъминлай олишидир. Шуни ҳисобига ортиқча металл сарфини каматиришимиз мумкин. Бундан ташқари йирик қуймаларни олишда кўп тармоқли таъминлагичлардан фойдаланишимиз тавсия этилади [22].



6-расм. Кўп тармоқли қуйиш тизими

Сабаби суюқ металимиз қисқа вақт ичида қолип бўшлиғини яхши тўлдириши керак. Бунинг учун қуйидаги кўп тармоқли таъминлагичли қуйиш тизимидан фойдаланишимиз мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Бу қуйиш тизими орқали бизга керак бўлган сифатли қуймани олишимиз мумкин бўлади.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СФЕРЫ ВИДОВ МАЛОГО ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация:*Данная работа посвящена анализу информации о возможностях использования туристической деятельности с практическим применением альтернативных источников электроэнергии на удаленных территориях. Обсуждаются климатические условия, экономические аспекты, влияющие на развитие сферы малого туризма, а также дается мониторинг работ об интеграции с единой сетью электроснабжения и другими источниками электроэнергии.*

Ключевые слова: *инфраструктура, малый туризм, климат, внутренний туризм, ветровая энергетика, экология.*

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PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF USING ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE TOURISM SECTORS

Abstract: *This work is devoted to the analysis of information on the possibilities of using tourism activities with the practical use of alternative sources of electricity in remote areas. The climatic conditions and economic aspects affecting the development of the small tourism sector are discussed, as well as work on integration with the unified power supply network and other sources of electricity is monitored.*

Keywords: *infrastructure, small tourism, climate, domestic tourism, wind energy, ecology.*

Туризм является одной из самых быстрорастущих отраслей промышленности в мире и основным источником иностранной валюты и занятости для многих стран. Это одно из самых замечательных экономических и социальных явлений.

Восстановление международного туризма было медленным: только 115 стран (53% от общего числа в мире) сняли ограничения на поездки по состоянию на 1 сентября 2020 года, но спрос на внутренний туризм растет на многих основных рынках, таких как Китай, с воздушным транспортом. трафик в июле вырастет примерно до 90% от уровня 2019 года [3-5].

Сегодня обеспечение электроэнергией удаленных территорий сигало одной из важных среди имеющихся проблем с некоторыми неразрывно связано с экологическим развитием. Без ее решение невозможно достидение какого-либо результата ни в сфере образования, промышленности, туризме и в малом бизнесе.

В данной работе основное внимание направлено на изучение состояния использования с обеспеченнием электроэнергией в случае удаленных территорий для развития возможностей малого туристического бизнеса.

Для начала рассмотрим Фаришский район Джизакской области. Границы данного района начинается с равнинной части около г.Джизак с с переходом в высоко холмистую с окончанием в Самаркандской области и выходом на Навоийскую область.

Территория различается по климатическим условиям и степени экономической обеспеченности населения:

- в пределах высогорного плато лето менее жаркое со сравнению со степной частью;
- наличие элементов туристической инфрастирукты (гостевые дома, торговые точки, зоны отдыха и другие);
- благоприятное отношение к приезжей части населения.

Температура ниже с среднем на 10-12ºС по отношению с г.Джизак, т.е при температуре +45+50 ºС на территории г.Джизак на плато будет наблюдаться +35+40 ºС благодаря постоянным ветрам.

За последние 3-4 года произошли следующие изменения:

- улучшилось состояние автомобильных дорог;
- произошло обновление линий электроснабжения;
- повысилось обеспечение охвата услугами.

На основе Закона Республики Узбекистана “О туризме” от 18.09.2025 года за №ЗРУ-549 было выполнено много работ [1]:

- проведен мониторинг реализации государственных, территориальных и иных программ в сфере туризма (Статья 8, Глава 2),
- создаются условия для развития сферы туризма на соответсвующей территории (Статья 10, Глава 2).

Для обеспечения данной территории пользуются центральной линией подачи электроэнергии от г.Фариша. Кроме того, из-за наличия ветров ведутся работы по созданию сети распределения электроэнергии, получаемых при помощи ветровых электрических генераторов:

- создана сеть распределения электроэнергии с равномерным распредением потребляемой мощности в пределах 2-2,5 кВт на хозяйство;

- обновлена сеть подачи электроэнергии (имеется ввиду – вся инфрастуктура);

- улучшается состояние дорог для обслуживания всей сети;

- улучшен мобильный охват сетей (расширена зона обмена информацией и мобильной сети);

- решена проблема единой логистики с центральной линией подачи электроэнергии и альтернативными источниками электроэнергии.

Имеются некоторые проблемы, требующие своего решения:

1. Сильная зависимость от уровня водоснабжения. Вследствие чего имеются потери в урожаях сельскохозяйственных растений.

2. Слабое развитие социальной инфраструктуры, что влечет отток молодежи в развитые части страны.

3. Необходимо постепенно повысить уровень обеспеченности электроэнергией до 3,5-4,5 кКт. Потому что развитие состояния благосостояния населения и развитие конкуренции в сфере туристической деятельности влечет за собой повышение потребления электроэнергии.

4. Создание гарантированной буферной зоны между новыми разработками полезных ископаемых и территориями для выпаса скота населения.

5. Нужно повысить уровень охвата туристических услуг.

6. Разрешения ведения вырубки деревьев с постоянной посадко для местного населения.

Начиная с 2023 года постоянно улучшается инфрастуктура автомобильных дорог. Особенно результаты были весомыми в 2024 году и в период май-июль 2025 года – завершено асфальтирование автомобильных борог от г.Фариш до середины к.Каттасай, дальше идут засыпные рабльты (щебенкой).

Основное занятие местного населения скотоводство, виноградарство, садоводство, выращивание некоторых видов сельскохозяйственной продукции. Здесь необходимо иметь наличие больших площадей для выпаса овец.

Учитывая увеличение спроса на стройматериалы из древесины актуально стало выдача разрешений на вырубку тополей местных пород до 100 штук на хозяйство. Эту проблему надо решать с природоохранными органами. Вместо вырубленных данное хозяйство будет восполнять путем посадки новых саженцев с увеличением до 10-15% от числа вырубленных. Это даст новый стимул для улучшения экономической обеспеченности населения. Данный подход применяется по отношения с коренным населением в других странах (Канада, Россия).

Экологические проблемы в мире остаются актуальными, но все же есть шансы все исправить, благодаря экологической политике стран и людям, которым не безразлична природа восстановления порядка в мире. В качестве решения можно рассматривать пилотные проекты по сохранению экосистем как важный инструмент для развития сферы малого туризма.

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ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ТУРИЗМА НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается взаимосвязь туризма и окружающей среды, влияние туризма на окружающую среду. При этом, если рассматривать природные географические объекты как основной источник туризма, то взаимосвязь с реками, озерами, высокими горами, скалами, лесами, пастбищами, водопадами, уникальными местами природы в различных случаях остается нуждающейся в охране. При этом сохранение естественного ландшафта территории в определенной степени достигается за счет создания туристско-рекреационных зон.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, рекреация, окружающая среда, экология, биоразнообразие, загрязнение*

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THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. *This article discusses the relationship between tourism and the environment, the impact of tourism on the environment. At the same time, if we consider natural geographical objects as the main source of tourism, then the relationship with rivers, lakes, high mountains, cliffs, forests, pastures, waterfalls, unique places of nature in various cases remains in need of protection. At the same time, the preservation of the natural landscape of the territory is being achieved to a certain extent through the creation of tourist and recreational zones.*

Keywords: *tourism, recreation, environment, ecology, biodiversity, pollution*

Введение. На протяжении всей жизни люди занимаются различными видами деятельности. При этом они организуют поездки в различные места. Одни путешествуют за рубеж, другие – по своим регионам или внутри своей страны. В процессе путешествий они напрямую или косвенно воздействуют на природу. В результате наносится определенный ущерб уникальным природным объектам и их биоразнообразию. Закон обязывает туристов бережно относиться к природным и культурным объектам в местах своего пребывания и отдыха. Например, статья 6 Постановления Правительства Республики Узбекистан от 18 июля 2019 года № ЗРУ-549 «О туризме» строго регламентирует «рациональное использование и сохранение туристских ресурсов»[1]. Также, Постановление Правительства Республики Узбекистан от 12 января 2024 года № ПП-21 «О мерах по ускоренному развитию экологического туризма в Республике Узбекистан» также регламентирует вопросы «обозначения мест утилизации отходов и установки дорожных знаков в экорегионе, а также размещения санитарно-гигиенических пунктов, отвечающих экологическим требованиям». Учитывая эти аспекты, изучение охраны окружающей среды в туристических зонах является актуальной задачей.

Анализ литературы по теме. Вопросы воздействия туристско-рекреационных объектов на окружающую среду изучают зарубежные ученые, такие как Ф. Могимехфар, Э. Халпенни, Р. Роллинз, П. Дирден и Д. Феннелл, Р. А. Холодова, А. С. Ермолина, В. П. Кекушев, Б. П. Сергеев, В. Б. Степанинский, Р. Р. Сергеевич, М. А. Чуб, А. В. Кулаков. Зарубежные ученые проводили исследования в области изучения воздействия туризма на окружающую среду. Научные исследования по охране окружающей среды при развитии рекреации и туризма в нашей стране проводили такие исследователи, как А. А. Рафиков, А. Н. Нигматов, Н. Т. Шамуратова, Ш. Т. Якубжанова, Ш. А. Холмуродов, С. Ш. Сиддиков, Ш. А. Равшанов. Например, С.Ш. Сиддиков (2024) исследовал влияние туризма на охрану окружающей среды в свободной туристической зоне «Чарвак» [9]. Ш.А. Равшанов (2025) исследовал значение экотуризма в развитии горных и предгорных регионов [8].

Анализ и результаты. Туризм – это сектор, приносящий огромный доход экономике страны. Красота природы, посещение исторических и архитектурных памятников, а также предоставление услуг туристам, посещающим туристические объекты, вносят вклад в экономику любой страны.

Туризм – один из самых быстрорастущих секторов экономики в мире, оказывающий как положительное, так и отрицательное воздействие на окружающую среду (рис. 1).

Его негативное влияние связано с чрезмерной эксплуатацией окружающей среды посетителями. Что касается позитивного влияния, то его

можно оценить как искреннюю веру посетителей в концепцию устойчивого туризма.

Туризм – это сфера, где природоохранние деятельность выходит на первый план. В широком смысле, природная среда и культурное наследие принадлежат в первую очередь населению страны, в которой они находятся, а затем народам всего мира.

Для обеспечения устойчивости природных ресурсов, являющихся объектами туризма, необходимо рассматривать туристические объекты с точки зрения снижения их негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. Сегодня туристическая индустрия – это отрасль, которая продолжает стремительно развиваться. Однако этот рост также приводит к экологическим проблемам. В процессе строительства и эксплуатации жилых зданий может возникать множество экологических проблем, таких как шум, загрязнение воздуха, воды, почвы, твердые и жидкие отходы. Одним из наиболее эффективных способов минимизации этих проблем и защиты этих ресурсов является правовое регулирование, применяемое государством и обществом.



Рисунок 1. Положительные и отрицательные аспекты туризма

Сегодня мы все наблюдаем как положительное, так и отрицательное воздействие туризма на окружающую среду. Другой аспект заключается в том,

что туризм сильно зависит от климата и природных ресурсов. Климат, пляжи, океаны, горы, леса, дикая природа и связанные с ними экосистемы обеспечивают привлекательность многих туристических направлений. Наличие природных ресурсов, таких как чистая вода, имеет решающее значение для функционирования туристических направлений. Эти ресурсы десятилетиями использовались для создания регулярных международных и внутренних туристических потоков. Туризм, в свою очередь, является сектором, функционирующим как естественным, так и экономическим образом. Негативное воздействие развития туризма может постепенно разрушать природные ресурсы, от которых он зависит. Туризм обладает потенциалом оказывать благотворное воздействие на окружающую среду, способствуя ее защите и сохранению. Это способ повысить осведомленность об экологических ценностях и может стать средством финансирования защиты природных территорий и повышения их экономической ценности. Экологически полностью безопасное экологичное жилье, созданное для преодоления климатического кризиса, который является серьезной проблемой последнего времени, в настоящее время широко используется. Это позволяет экономить энергию, воду и продукты питания, а также стимулирует использование возобновляемых источников энергии. Основное внимание в нашей статье уделяется той части туризма, которая связана с окружающей средой. Поскольку туристы, как внутренние, так и иностранные, посещают исторические и архитектурные памятники, ущерб окружающей среде наносится относительно редко. Например, если рассматривать повседневную деятельность, большую часть времени туристы проводят в отелях и исторических туристических объектах. Туристы, отправляющиеся в путешествие на природу, непосредственно контактируют с ней. Они отдыхают на лоне природы, питаются, путешествуют по различным маршрутам, и при этом происходит загрязнение окружающей среды. Однако следует также подчеркнуть и экономическую выгоду от туризма.

Туристическая индустрия, в свою очередь, оказывает множество положительных воздействий на экономику и природу страны. Например, восстановление культурного наследия приносит огромный доход экономике страны, обеспечивая её развитие вместе с мировым сообществом. Что касается негативных последствий, то можно назвать загрязнение окружающей среды различными бытовыми отходами, загрязнение воздуха из-за возросшего транспортного потока и возникновение различных пожаров по неосторожности.

Охрана природного и культурного наследия способствует улучшению экологической инфраструктуры и росту экологической сознательности. Туризм может способствовать сохранению природной красоты в туристических зонах, а по мере роста интереса к этим зонам будут расти и усилия по их сохранению.

Кроме того, доходы от туризма могут способствовать развитию инфраструктуры и финансированию проектов, направленных на улучшение

окружающей среды. Возросший спрос на природное и культурное наследие со стороны туризма будет способствовать финансовой поддержке охраны и восстановления этих объектов. Возросший спрос на туристов может побудить местные органы власти инвестировать в улучшение инфраструктуры.

Туристы могут стать более осведомленными об окружающей среде, наслаждаясь природной красотой и культурным наследием посещаемых мест. Это понимание может побудить их делать более экологичный выбор в своем образе жизни и поддерживать местные усилия по защите окружающей среды.

Туризм может вносить вклад в местную экономику, создавать рабочие места и повышать качество жизни местного населения.

Однако воздействие туризма на окружающую среду не всегда может быть положительным. Туризм может привести к разрушению природных территорий, увеличению образования отходов и нанесению ущерба культурному наследию. Поэтому необходимо внедрять методы устойчивого туризма и тщательно контролировать его воздействие на окружающую среду.

Негативное воздействие туризма на окружающую среду включает такие факторы, как чрезмерное использование природных ресурсов, загрязнение, утрата биоразнообразия, деградация ландшафтов и ущерб культурному наследию. К негативным экологическим последствиям туризма относятся:

Туристическая деятельность может привести к чрезмерному потреблению природных ресурсов, таких как вода, энергия и земля. Чрезмерное использование водных ресурсов, особенно в зонах отдыха, может привести к увеличению проблем со сточными водами и загрязнению воды. Туристическая деятельность может привести к загрязнению воздуха, воды и почвы. Такие факторы, как рост количества транспортных средств, развитие транспортной инфраструктуры, увеличение количества отходов и строительство экологически небезопасных объектов, могут привести к загрязнению воздуха. Морской туризм может усилить загрязнение морской среды.

Туристическая деятельность может разрушить естественную среду обитания и привести к вымиранию или сокращению видов растений и животных. Неконтролируемое развитие туризма в хрупких экосистемах может привести к нарушению экологического баланса.

Строительство туристических объектов может вызвать такие проблемы, как разрушение природной красоты, деградация ландшафтов и экологическая эрозия. Туристическая деятельность может нанести ущерб историческим и культурным памятникам, культурному наследию и изменить образ жизни местного населения.

Инфраструктура, особенно транспортная, водоснабжение и утилизация отходов, может быть перегружена в течение туристического сезона. Это может привести к сбоям в предоставлении услуг, повышению уровня загрязнения и проблемам со здоровьем. Как видно из вышеизложенных комментариев, туризм, подобно двум сторонам медали, оказывает как положительное, так и отрицательное воздействие на природную географическую среду.

Таблица 1

Организационные стратегии устойчивого туризма

Организация	Стратегия	Практическое значение
Всемирная туристская организация Объединенных Наций (UNWTO)	Инициатива против пластика	Эта инициатива призывает туристический бизнес отказаться от ненужного пластика и перейти на альтернативные варианты, подлежащие повторному использованию или переработке.
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП)	Адаптация к изменению климата и смягчение его последствий	ЮНЕП сотрудничает с заинтересованными сторонами в сфере туризма в целях сокращения выбросов парниковых газов. ЮНЕП поддерживает использование возобновляемых источников энергии и энергоэффективных методов в туристической деятельности. Например, партнёрство ЮНЕП с Глобальным экологическим фондом (ГЭФ) поддерживает проекты, интегрирующие адаптацию к изменению климата в планирование туристической деятельности.
Всемирный совет по путешествиям и туризму (WTTC)	Основы устойчивого развития гостиничного бизнеса	Инициатива Всемирного совета по туризму и путешествиям (WTTC) устанавливает 12 мер, которые должны быть реализованы отелями в качестве минимального стандарта устойчивого развития. Они включают в себя меры по сокращению потребления энергии и воды, минимизации отходов и отказу от одноразового пластика.

Международные организации также разработали ряд стратегий, касающихся взаимосвязи туризма и окружающей среды. Их цель — создание рамок и руководящих принципов для координации туризма и экологической устойчивости, поддержка ответственной политики, контроль за её реализацией и вовлечение заинтересованных сторон туристического сектора в защиту окружающей среды.

По нашему мнению, негативное воздействие туризма можно предотвратить следующими мерами:

• Контроль за строгим соблюдением принятых государственных и региональных нормативных актов и правил охраны окружающей среды при планировании и организации экскурсий.

• Отсутствие нормативно-правовой базы, обеспечивающей охрану окружающей среды, не должно останавливать процесс планирования развития туризма. Если в посещаемом районе отсутствуют экологические службы или нормативно-правовая база слаба, ваши специалисты в этой области должны оценить возможное воздействие на окружающую среду и разработать правила безопасного взаимодействия туристов с окружающей средой. Отсутствие

нормативно-правовой базы не должно останавливать процесс планирования развития туризма. Следует отметить, что охрана окружающей среды обходится дешевле, чем устранение ущерба в будущем.

• Понятие «окружающая среда» включает в себя не только флору и фауну. Окружающая среда также включает в себя культурные, социальные, экономические, исторические и политические элементы. К таким элементам могут относиться живописные и антропогенные ландшафты, климат, уникальные исторические здания, культура и реальный быт местного населения.

• Создание продуманной системы сбора и утилизации отходов, учитывая, что туристическая индустрия является крупным потребителем ресурсов и производителем отходов.

• Путешественников следует обучать тому, как сокращать количество отходов, экономить ресурсы и уважать местную культуру. Простые действия, такие как отказ от мусора, пребывание в специально отведенных местах и соблюдение местных обычаев, могут значительно снизить негативное воздействие туризма на туристическую зону.

• Правильное обращение с отходами имеет решающее значение для снижения экологических рисков, связанных с туризмом. Путешественникам следует стараться перерабатывать отходы, правильно утилизировать их и избегать использования ненужной упаковки. Поддержание чистоты в туристических зонах не только защищает окружающую среду, но и делает пребывание там более приятным для других посетителей.

В заключение можно сказать, что, как мы уже рассмотрели выше, регулируя взаимоотношения между туризмом и окружающей средой, регулярно наблюдая за природой, своевременно выявляя изменения в ней и принимая соответствующие меры, мы предотвратим возможные негативные последствия. Мы рассмотрели, что туризм оказывает определённое влияние на каждый элемент географической оболочки. Понимая, что основные элементы географической оболочки — вода, воздух, почва, флора и фауна — являются самыми ценными дарами, каждый из нас должен осознанно подходить к своим действиям и оставить будущим поколениям чистую и непорочную жизнь..

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ МЕТОДОВ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА КАПИТАЛИЗАЦИИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ РАБОТНИКОВ В ЗАРАБОТНОЙ ПЛАТЕ

Аннотация: *В статье представлены аналитические результаты моделирования оценки человеческого капитала на основании расчета стоимости требований к соискателям вакансий, заявленных работодателями. На сегодняшний день оценка человеческого капитала осуществляется на основе статистических и натуральных измерений. Для решения этой задачи используются модели, но области и возможности их практического применения изучены недостаточно. Вместе с тем математические модели способны оценивать непосредственно носителя человеческого капитала с учетом индивидуальных профессиональных, социальных, психологических индикаторов.*

Ключевые слова: *человеческий капитал, математическое моделирование, обучение моделей, стоимость компетенций, предлагаемая заработная плата.*

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING MATHEMATICAL MODELING METHODS TO ANALYZE THE CAPITALIZATION OF EMPLOYEE COMPETENCIES IN WAGES

Abstract: *The article presents analytical results of modeling human capital assessment based on the calculation of the cost of requirements for candidates for vacancies declared by employers. Nowadays human capital is assessed based on statistical and natural measurements. Models are used to solve this problem, but the areas and possibilities of their practical application have not been sufficiently studied. At the same time, mathematical models are capable of directly the subject of the human capital taking into account individual professional, social, psychological indicators.*

Keywords: *human capital, mathematical modeling, model learning, cost of competencies, proposed salary.*

Социально-экономическое развитие страны невозможно без накопления человеческого капитала и улучшения его качественных характеристик. В современной практике анализа и прогнозирования оценка человеческого капитала осуществляется на основе статистических и натуральных измерений. Для решения этой задачи используются математические модели, но возможности их применения на сегодняшний день ограничены и недостаточно изучены. Вместе с тем модели способны формировать оценку непосредственно носителя человеческого капитала с учетом индивидуальных профессиональных, социальных и психологических индикаторов. В статье предлагаются результаты применения методов математического моделирования и обучения моделей на реальных данных отечественного рынка труда с целью стоимостной оценки человеческого капитала. Методологическую основу статьи составили теории человеческого капитала и математического моделирования социальных процессов [1].

Сам термин «человеческий капитал» был введен в научный оборот лауреатом Нобелевской премии Теодором Шульцем, который данное понятие определял как приобретенные человеком ценные качества, которые могут быть усилены соответствующими вложениями [2]. Т. Шульц одним из первых выделил человеческий капитал в качестве основного производительного фактора постиндустриальной экономики. В свою очередь Гэри С. Бэккер, Лауреат Нобелевской премии по экономике 1992 года в развитие идей Т. Шульца обосновал эффективность вложений в воспроизводство человеческого капитала. В своей книге «Человеческий капитал» он определил данную сущность как совокупность имеющихся у индивида знаний, навыков и мотиваций. Инвестиции в него выражаются в затратах на образование,

накоплении трудового опыта, затратах на здоровье, способности воспринимать новую информацию [3]. Таким образом свой капитал, а именно врожденные способности, приобретенные навыки, знания и сформированные мотивации работник используют для производства товаров и услуг, обеспечивая источник дохода для себя и благосостояние общества в целом.

В рамках изучения человеческого капитала, который обладает количественными и качественными характеристиками, отечественные экономисты и социологи используют и стоимостные, и натуральные методы оценки. Часто используется показатель среднего количества лет обучения, определяющий уровень образования (самая простая категория оценки человеческого капитала). Но также человеческий капитал оценивается и через показатели труда: уровень заработной платы, производительность труда, структуру и численность персонала [4].

Авторы данной статьи предлагают в рамках количественной оценки человеческого капитала рассматривать заработную плату не только как цену производительного труда работника, но прежде всего как регулятор взаимоотношений работника и работодателя (спроса-предложения на рынке труда) и индикатор эффективности их взаимодействия.

В статье представлены результаты исследования предложения вакансий на отечественном рынке труда, проведенного специалистами ФГБУ «ВНИИ труда» Минтруда РФ. Результаты получены путем анализа мониторинговых данных вакансий на отечественном рынке труда – требований работодателей к соискателям – с использованием методов машинного обучения. Таким образом были сформированы модели, которые обеспечивают возможности расчета и прогнозирования предлагаемой заработной платы работников, занятых в различных сферах экономической деятельности.

В качестве основного математического инструмента выбран наиболее универсальный и современный алгоритм регрессии на основании градиентного бустинга по решающим деревьям, предназначенный для работы с категориальными данными – CatBoostRegressor. Описание вакансий как раз представлено в виде категорий: наличие или отсутствие компетенции и вид условий работы (например, одно из множества вариантов уровня опыта).

На этапе выбора алгоритма для построения моделей CatBoost показал наилучшие метрики качества по сравнению с другими методами моделирования (LinearRegeressor, DecisionTreeRegression, XGBoost, LightGBM), опробованными на рассматриваемых данных. Метрики RMSE[23] и MAPE[24] при качественной настройке модели показывают более низкие значения по сравнению с другими алгоритмами, поэтому эта методика выбрана для решения текущей задачи.

[23] RMSE - метрика в машинном обучении измеряет среднее различие между предсказанными значениями статистической модели и фактическими значениями.

[24] MAPE - метрика в машинном обучении, которая выражает среднее абсолютное отклонение прогнозируемых значений от фактических значений в процентах. По сути, метрика показывает, насколько процентов в среднем прогнозы отклоняются от факта.

Авторы статьи выдвигают следующие гипотезы:

1. Величина предлагаемой заработной платы – это суммарная стоимость совокупности компетенций: знаний, навыков (полученных благодаря образованию и трудовому опыту), личных способностей и мотиваций работника, с учетом предлагаемых работодателем условий труда.

2. Каждая отдельная компетенция имеет стоимость и вносит вклад в общую сумму заработной платы.

3. Наличие или отсутствие отдельных компетенций оказывает прямое влияние на величину предлагаемой заработной платы.

Объектом анализа являются выборки вакансий[25], в которых указаны значения предлагаемой кандидату заработной платы, относящихся к различным типовым позициям. Под типовой позицией понимается совокупность вакансий, которые объединяют близкие по содержанию требования работодателей к образованию, умениям и навыкам, трудовому функционалу, виду деятельности работников.

Итак, рассмотрим выборку вакансий, относящихся к определенной типовой позиции, как множество обработанных и структурированных наблюдений и соответственно множество значений заработной платы. Каждое наблюдение представлено текстовым описанием, которое в свою очередь декомпозировано на отдельные компетенции и другие условия трудоустройства (далее – признаки)[26]. Среди признаков выделяются бинарные переменные (компетенции) и категориальные переменные (уровень опыта, региональный рынок труда, год публикации вакансии и форма занятости).

Учитывая факт значительной территориальной дифференциации значений заработной платы в вакансиях, относящихся к одной типовой позиции (далее – ТП), был реализован механизм сглаживания – нивелирования колебаний и выбросов значений путем применения региональных коэффициентов.

Региональный коэффициент – поправочный коэффициент, который используется:

1. на этапе обучения модели для устранения выбросов и сглаживания временных рядов на отдельных подвыборках наблюдений (категория опыта работы, тип занятости, условия труда);

2. на этапе расчета заработной платы по обученной модели для восстановления (аналогично методике сглаживания тренда и учета влияния сезонности) [5].

Таким образом каждое наблюдение можно выразить через функцию:

$$S = R \cdot f(T, X) + \varepsilon,$$

где

[25] Использованы исходные данные за период 2023 - I кв. 2025 гг. по результатам мониторинга вакансий работодателей, размещаемых на рекрутинговых порталах HeadHunter.ru, SuperJob.ru и Trudvsem.ru.

[26] С целью сохранения аутентичного языка вакансий использованные работодателями формулировки приводятся без изменений. Уточнения даются курсивом.

S – заработная плата,

R – региональный коэффициент,

$T = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ – бинарные признаки ($t_i \in \{0,1\}$),

$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ – другие дискретные параметры,

$f(T,X)$ – некоторая функция, аппроксимирующая зависимость заработной платы от набора признаков,

ε – случайная ошибка.

Отметим, что данная функция имеет строгие ограничения:

$S \geq S_{\min}$,

$f(T',X) \geq f(T,X)$, если $T' \geq T$,

где T' формируется путем увеличения T, то есть добавлением хотя бы одного нового бинарного признака.

Выполняются следующие условия:

– значение заработной платы (S) для определенной ТП не должно быть меньше определенной величины – стоимости набора базовых признаков. Базовый набор является обязательными для кандидата с определенным опытом работы. По сути – это отправная точка для трудоустройства.

– добавление нового бинарного признака гарантированно не уменьшает значение функции.

Рассуждая в рамках формальной логики и здравого смысла, мы полагаем, что каждое дополнительное знание и умение имеет стоимость, что обеспечивает увеличение заработной платы на некую дельту по отношению к стоимости базового набора. Таким образом при выполнении второго условия мы имеем дело с монотонно неубывающей ступенчатой функцией.

Рассмотрим динамику предлагаемой заработной платы ТП «SMM-менеджер» в зависимости от набора признаков на примере следующей подвыборки наблюдений (параметров модели): невахтовая работа, полная занятость, работа в офисе, требование к опыту работы - 1–3 года, регион трудоустройства – г. Москва. Московский рынок труда выбран как площадка для анализа, поскольку он характеризуется наибольшим количеством наблюдений в целом и большим отраслевым разнообразием вакансий. Это один из самых больших и диверсифицированных рынков труда в мире. В конце 2024 года в среднем на одного соискателя в столице приходилось 25 актуальных предложений трудоустройства [5].

Базовый набор признаков «SMM-менеджера» должен включать владение различными программами (Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop, CapCut, CorelDRAW, Figma), навыки копирайтинга, работы с социальными сетями и мессенджерами, ведения групп и аккаунтов, ведения рекламных кампаний и другие. Он должен иметь установку на саморазвитие, быть коммуникабельным, креативным и целеустремленным. Стоимость базового набора составляет сумму около 55 000 рублей. При наличии 10-ти

дополнительных признаков (см. Таблицу 1) предлагаемая заработная плата «SMM-менеджера» может быть на 18,5% выше.

Таблица 1. «SMM-менеджер», стоимость дополнительных признаков в предлагаемой заработной плате на рынке труда г. Москвы, в руб.

№	Признаки (Т)	Стоимость, руб.
1	Навык работы с Adobe Photoshop	1593
2	Модерировать комментарии (обеспечивать соответствие содержания контента требованиям)	881
3	Взаимодействие с дизайнерами	3454
4	Многозадачность, интенсивность	0
5	Графические редакторы, программы (помимо базовых это могут быть GIMP и Sketch)	0
6	Размещать контент	0
7	Продвигать группы и аккаунты	0
8	Писать тексты	3429
9	Составлять ТЗ для дизайнеров	0
10	Осуществлять общение, взаимодействие с подписчиками	772

Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Практика анализа текстов вакансий показывает, что в большинстве случаев для фиксирования требования к кандидату работодатели ограничиваются упоминанием названий программных продуктов. Принимая во внимание эту особенность, можно утверждать, что упоминание Adobe Photoshop в сочетании с требованием навыка работы, свидетельствует об исключительной популярности именно этого графического редактора в данном профессиональном сегменте. Вклад данного признака по стоимости составляет 1 593 рубля. Динамика предлагаемой заработной платы в целом представлена на Рисунке 1.

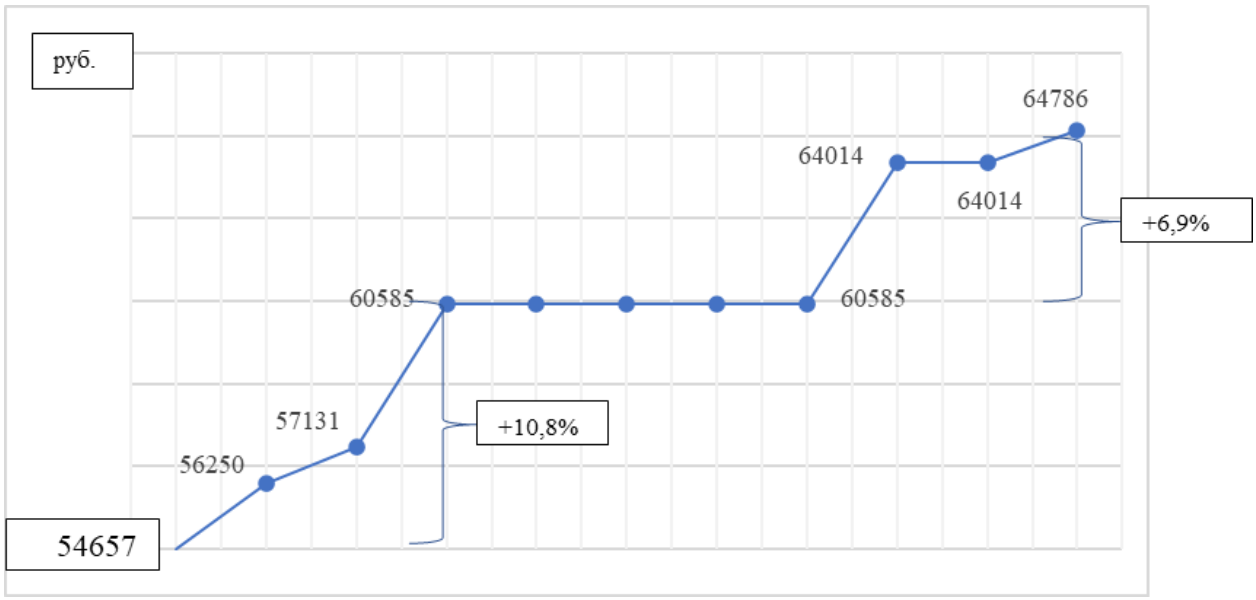


Рисунок 1. Вклад стоимости признаков в изменение размера предлагаемой заработной платы, ТП «SMM-менеджер».
Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

На графике мы не наблюдаем поступательного последовательного прироста заработной платы с расширением набора признаков – имеет место эффект плато, стабилизация роста предлагаемой заработной платы на отметке 60 585 рублей и 64 014 рублей. Наиболее весомый вклад по стоимости вносит признак «Взаимодействие с дизайнерами» - 3 454 рубля. Предположим, что этот функционал, в понимании работодателя, подразумевает «Многозадачность, интенсивность» и также он предполагает определенные навыки и знания в части применения различных графических редакторов, поэтому заработная плата не меняется. Усложнение функционала от размещения контента к его созданию («Написание текстов») и появление принципиально иной задачи («Составлять ТЗ для дизайнеров») сопровождается приростом заработной платы на 3 429 рублей.

Таким образом, первая заявленная авторами гипотеза полностью подтверждается, но вторая (о вкладе каждого признака в общую сумму заработной платы) – на данном примере не подтверждается. Поскольку одного примера очевидно недостаточно, мы используем для анализа подвыборки вакансий по другим ТП.

Рассмотрим динамику предлагаемой заработной платы для ТП «Личный помощник руководителя», «Машинист экскаватора» и «Повар-универсал» с применением аналогичных параметров к обученной модели каждой ТП.

Личный помощник руководителя, обладающий базовым набором признаков и имеющий опыт работы 1–3 года, может на столичном рынке труда рассчитывать на заработную плату ≈ 62 000 рублей. От него потребуется аккуратное выполнение поручений и указаний руководителя, а также ведение рабочего календаря и графика встреч руководителя, планирование встреч и переговоров, прием звонков, организация телефонной и видео

конференцсвязи, организация, подготовка переговоров и встреч, в том числе с лицами, принимающими решение и др. Личный помощник должен находиться в постоянном контакте с руководителем.

При наличии 10 дополнительных признаков предлагаемая заработная плата «Личного помощника руководителя» может увеличиться на 29,7%, то есть до уровня 81 000 рублей (см. Таблицу 2).

Таблица 2. «Личный помощник руководителя», стоимость дополнительных признаков в предлагаемой заработной плате на рынке труда г. Москвы, в руб.

№	Признаки (Т)	Стоимость, руб.
1	Работа с первичной документацией *(документами для бухгалтерского учета)*	6011
2	Ведение, подготовка, оформление протоколов заседаний, совещаний, встреч	2757
3	Навык работы с MS Office (программами семейства MS Office)	2031
4	Навык работы с персональным компьютером (ПК) / ноутбуком	1702
5	Навык работы с оргтехникой	1688
6	Составление, оформление, подготовка писем	1602
7	Ответ на звонки, прием звонков	1308
8	Административная поддержка руководителя *(комплексное решение административных задач)*	840
9	Дисциплинированность	0
10	Умение планировать рабочий день, задачи, время	484

Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Отметим, что максимальный, 10-процентный прирост относительно стоимости базовых признаков обеспечивает умение работать с первичной документацией. В данном случае дельта последовательно формируется многими слагаемыми функционала секретаря. Модель отражает интерес работодателей к навыкам ведения протоколов совещаний, владению пакетом программ MS Office, навыкам работы с оргтехникой, который имеет стоимостной эквивалент – вклад в общую сумму предлагаемой заработной платы 8,0%.

Наблюдаемая стабилизация заработной платы объясняется закономерным сочетанием способности помощника комплексно администрировать работу руководителя и его внутренней дисциплины. Собственно умение работника грамотно ежедневно распределять свое рабочее

время для решения имеющихся задач, не разбрасываться, следует рассматривать скорее всего как дефолтный[27] признак. Этим объясняется малый вклад 3 признаков в общую сумму заработной платы – только 1,6%. Динамика предлагаемой заработной платы относительно стоимости базового набора представлена на Рисунке 2.

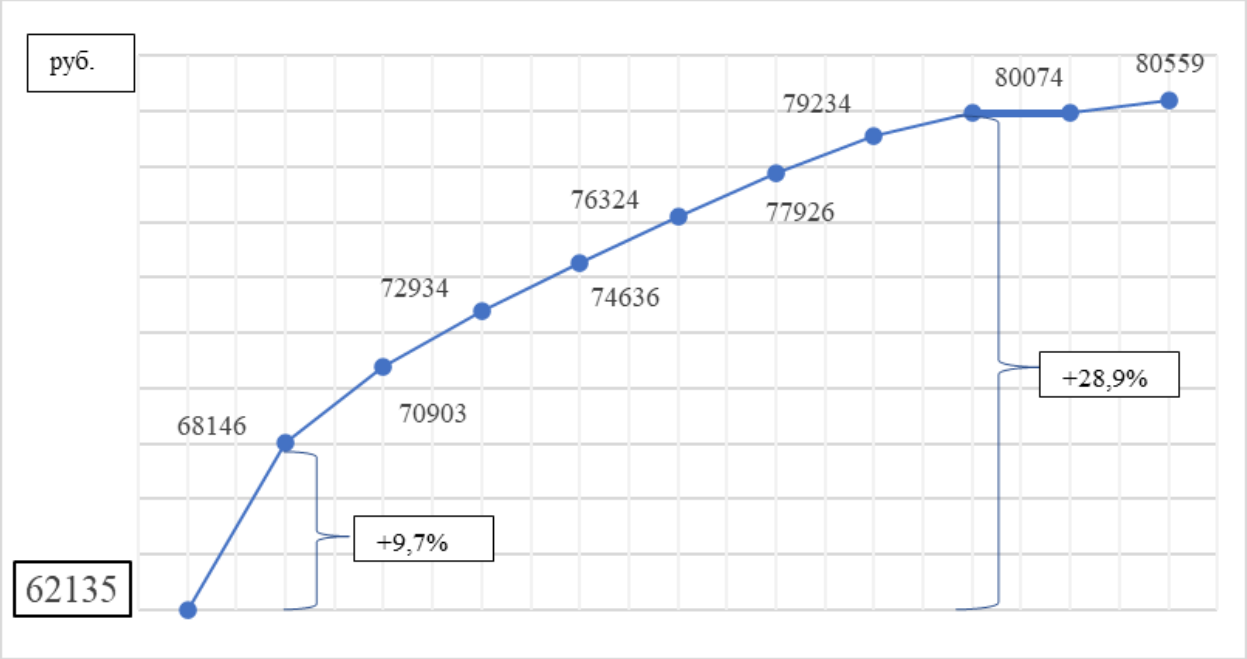


Рисунок 2. Вклад стоимости признаков в изменение размера предлагаемой заработной платы, ТП «Личный помощник руководителя»
Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Для выявления влияния регионального коэффициента проведен расчет предлагаемой заработной платы «Личного помощника руководителя» на рынках Калининградской, Нижегородской и Тюменской областей. Модель показывает значимые региональные различия по стоимости одного и того же набора признаков. Соответственно предлагаемые суммы заработной платы в этих регионах составили ≈ 58 700 рублей (региональный диапазон типовых зарплат 31 000–64 000 рублей), ≈ 70 400 рублей (диапазон 30 000–64 000 рублей) и ≈ 61 000 рублей (диапазон 37 000–81 000 рублей) [7].

Базовый набор признаков для «Повара-универсала» на московском рынке труда стоит ≈ 64 600 рублей. В него входят навыки приготовления первых и вторых блюд, холодных и горячих закусок, салатов, а также приготовления бургеров, гамбургеров, хот-догов, сэндвичей, кроме того, различных полуфабрикатов, заготовок блюд. «Повар-универсал» обязан знать и соблюдать в работе санитарные нормы и правила, гигиенические нормативы (СанПиН, ГН). Очевидно «Повар-универсал» трудится как в горячем, так и в холодном цехе. Он владеет множеством различных рецептов и технологий приготовления блюд и напитков.

[27] Устанавливается «по умолчанию».

По результатам расчета на базе обученной модели данной ТП получена сумма предлагаемой заработной платы на уровне 86 780 рублей, то есть на + 34,3% к стоимости базы. Стоимость 10 дополнительных признаков представлена в Таблице 3.

Таблица 3. «Повар-универсал», стоимость дополнительных признаков в предлагаемой заработной плате на рынке труда г. Москвы, в руб.

№	Признаки (Т)	Стоимость, руб.
1	Приготовление соусов	9316
2	Приготовление роллов	2487
3	Приготовление супов	1409
4	Приготовление пиццы	1217
5	Приготовление гарниров	0
6	Соблюдение технологии приготовления блюд и напитков	3367
7	Знание сроков и условий хранения продуктов и блюд	2734
8	Контроль сроков годности, сроков реализации продукции	0
9	Аккуратность	542
10	Участие в инвентаризациях	1093

Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

В иерархии, сложившейся в ресторанном бизнесе, мастер соусов (соусье) – это одна из самых сложных и престижных позиций. Этот специалист отвечает за приготовление разнообразных соусов и всех блюд с ними (холодных и горячих). Высокая стоимость признака «Приготовление соусов» подтверждает уникальность и востребованность этих компетенций (вклад в общий прирост максимальный - 14,4%).

Неотъемлемой составляющей эффективности повара-универсала является знание особенностей приготовления блюд и их ингредиентов, что объясняет высокую стоимость признака «Соблюдение технологии приготовления блюд и напитков» (вклад в общую сумму 3,9%). Знание сроков и условий хранения продуктов и их контролирование неразрывно связаны. Ресторатор платит работнику не только за знания, но и за умение применять свои знания на практике наилучшим образом. Модель учитывает эту связь между двумя признаками при расчете стоимости, при этом перераспределяет стоимость на более редкий признак («Знание сроков...»), который имеет информационную ценность для более частотного признака («Контроль сроков...»)[28]. Динамика предлагаемой заработной платы в целом представлена на Рисунке 3.

[28] Редкий признак – это редко встречающееся в текстах вакансий требование.

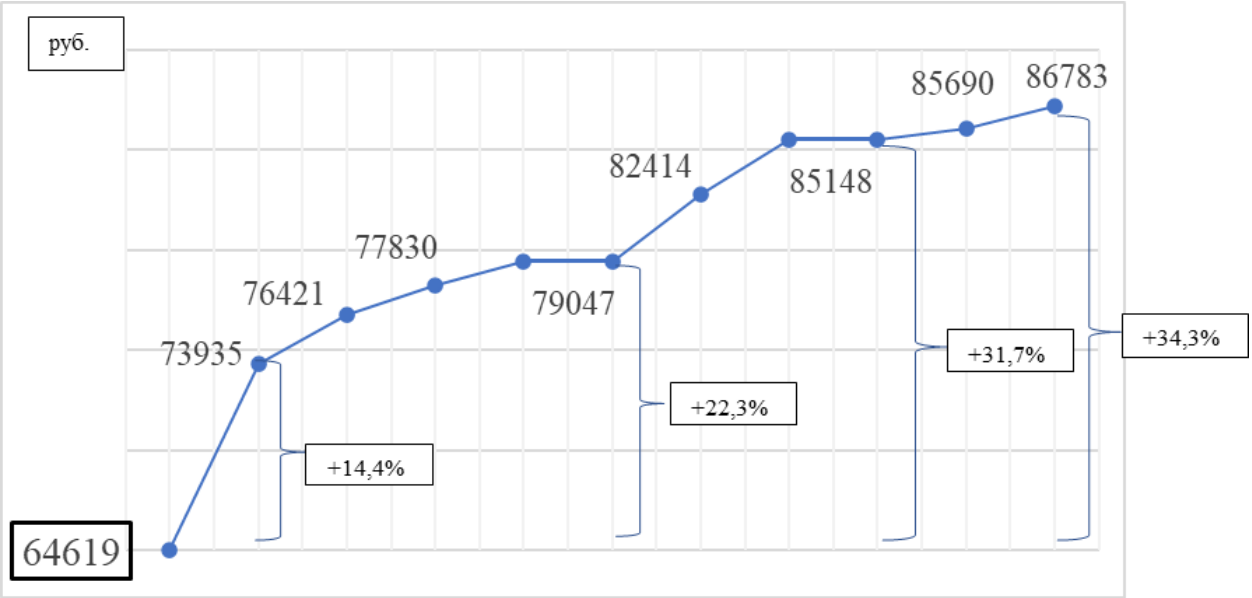


Рисунок 3. Вклад стоимости признаков в изменение размера предлагаемой заработной платы, ТП «Повар-универсал»
Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Для оценки региональной неоднородности и вариативности зарплатных предложений рассчитаны суммы предлагаемой заработной платы «Повара-универсала» в 3-х регионах активного туризма, сопровождающегося развитием сферы гостеприимства: Краснодарском крае, Ленинградской области и Республике Крым. Они равны соответственно ≈ 67 600 рублей, ≈ 75 200 рублей и ≈ 61 500 рублей. В Краснодарском крае рассчитанное на базе обученной модели значение соответствует верхней границе диапазона типовых зарплат, в Ленинградской области оно несколько ниже (81 000 рублей), а в Республике Крым – значимо выше (53 000 рублей) [7].

В качестве последнего примера сделан расчет стоимости базового набора признаков и предлагаемой заработной платы для ТП «Машинист экскаватора». Стоимость базового набора требований на столичном рынке труда находится на уровне 81 600 рублей, а предлагаемая заработная плата на 36,6% выше.

Таблица 4. «Машинист экскаватора», стоимость дополнительных признаков в предлагаемой заработной плате на рынке труда г. Москвы, в руб.

№	Признаки (Т)	Стоимость, руб.
1	Разработка траншей	0
2	Засыпка траншей	0
3	Разработка, перемещение и планировка грунтов	0
4	Выполнение ремонтных работ	0
5	Планировка площадей при устройстве выемок	0
6	Техническое обслуживание и ремонт экскаватора	217

№	Признаки (Т)	Стоимость, руб.
7	Выполнение работ по рекультивации *(комплекс работ: выемка и перемещение грунта, разработка траншей, формирование дренажной системы и др.)*	21783
8	Проведение вскрышных работ *(удаление горных пород)*	7871
9	Выносливость, высокая работоспособность	0
10	Внимательность	0

Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Максимальный вклад в общую сумму предлагаемой заработной платы вносит признак «Выполнение работ по рекультивации» – 19,5%. Модель, учитывая связь релевантного для профессии высокочастотного признака «Выносливость и высокая работоспособность» (частота упоминания – 1366) и 2-х редких признаков: «Выполнение работ по рекультивации», частота – 131 и «Выполнение вскрышных работ», частота – 88, перераспределяет стоимость на редкие признаки как на содержательно информативные.

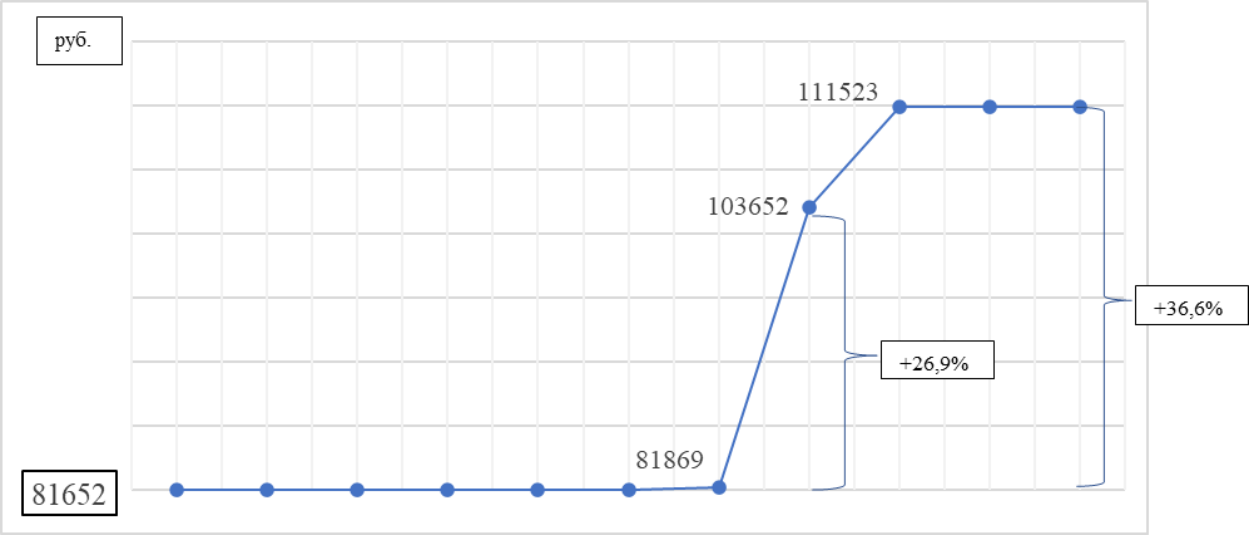


Рисунок 4. Вклад стоимости признаков в изменение размера предлагаемой заработной платы, ТП «Машинист экскаватора»
Источник: Составлено авторами на данных обученной модели ТП

Данная ТП выделяется отсутствием в структуре предлагаемой заработной платы стоимостного эквивалента 7-ми дополнительных признаков из 10-ти. Авторы видят причину в большой вариативности формулировок в текстах вакансий, относящихся к этой ТП. Первые 3 признака частотные, но тем не менее они являются результатом используемой частью работодателей детализации базовых требований – «Разработка грунтов», «Выполнение дорожно-строительных работ». Также и признак «Выполнение ремонтных работ» коррелирует по смыслу с базовым «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт техники».

Приведенные выше примеры позволяют утверждать, что из трех выдвинутых авторами гипотез две нашли подтверждение. Величина предлагаемой заработной платы — это всегда суммарная стоимость совокупности признаков, а наличие отдельных компетенций оказывает прямое влияние на величину предлагаемой заработной платы. У каждой ТП, взятой в качестве примера, выделяются такие признаки: умение писать тексты у «SMM-менеджера», навыки работы с первичной (бухгалтерской) документацией у «Личного помощника руководителя», навыки приготовления соусов у «Повара-универсала» и умения выполнять комплекс работ по рекультивации у «Машиниста экскаватора». В то же время у каждой ТП в структуре предлагаемой заработной платы имеют место элементы с нулевой стоимостью, которые либо вообще не вносят вклад в общую сумму, либо вносят, но только в сочетании с другими признаками (например, дисциплинированность работника в сочетании с умением планировать рабочий день).

В связи с обозначенной спецификой рынка труда представляют интерес актуальные результаты опроса россиян о профессиональных навыках, представленные Аналитическим центром ВЦИОМ в апреле 2025 года. Специалисты ВЦИОМ утверждают, что несмотря на рост востребованности навыков для карьерного продвижения, их влияние на уровень доходов граждан не увеличивается после 2013 года. Это указывает на противоречие: рынок требует от работников квалификации, но не готов полноценно ее капитализировать в оплате труда [8]. Проведенное авторами статьи исследование, что важно с использованием иной методологии, приводит к схожим по сути выводам - имеет место капитализация далеко не всех признаков, фиксируемых работодателями в описаниях вакансий. Также важно отметить, что обученные модели позволили проследить отличия в формировании предлагаемой заработной платы и увидеть «индивидуальность» каждой ТП - например, сумму большинства слагаемых с континуальным ростом у «Личного помощника руководителя», но скачкообразный, дискретный характер изменений у «SMM-менеджера» и «Машиниста экскаватора».

Таким образом использование методов математического моделирования предоставило широкие возможности дифференцированной количественной оценки человеческого капитала через заработную плату. Обученные модели являются в данном случае основой для выводов о существующем на отечественном рынке труда спросе на компетенции со стороны работодателей и их потенциальной готовности к капитализации необходимых компетенций в заработной плате.

Проведенный комплексный анализ данных позволяет сделать следующие выводы:

1. Моделирование с использованием методов машинного обучения — это современный, эффективный прикладной инструмент для стоимостной оценки спроса на рынке труда. Обученные модели могут применяться и для

расчета суммарных значений заработной платы, и для расчета стоимости отдельных компетенций (навыков, знаний и других способностей) соискателей.

2. При обучении моделей на исторических данных были получены валидные результаты для различных типовых позиций - стоимость базовых и дополнительных требований. На данных моделей подтверждена региональная неоднородность российского рынка труда, когда наблюдаются значимые отличия стоимости одного и того же набора требований в разных регионах страны.

3. Представленные расчеты построенных моделей по прогнозированию заработной платы отражают реальную динамику рынка труда. Графическая визуализация результатов моделирования доказательно отражает различия спроса на компетенции, который выражается в готовности работодателей их капитализировать.

4. Комплексный анализ данных позволил не только проследить, как именно происходит капитализация компетенций работников, но и сделать вывод, что при отсутствии универсального алгоритма у каждой типовой позиции есть компетенции с нулевой стоимостью, то есть далеко не каждая востребованная на рынке компетенция вносит вклад в общую сумму предлагаемой кандидату заработной платы. Преимущество моделей в том, что они дают базу для углубленного анализа причин возникновения нулевой стоимости в каждом конкретном случае.

5. В контексте интерпретации представленной информации человеческий капитал следует рассматривать как отражение конъюнктуры рынка труда, для которой характерна изменчивость под влиянием технологических и социально-экономических факторов. В связи с этим обучение моделей на актуальных данных имеет серьезный прогнозный потенциал - возможности для отслеживания и изучения тенденций рынка, спроса на человеческий капитал.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НДС ШАССИ ЛЕГКОВОГО АВТОМОБИЛЯ ПРИ СТАНДАРТНЫХ И ЭКСТРЕМАЛЬНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматривается напряженно-деформированное состояние шасси легкового автомобиля при стандартных и экстремальных условиях эксплуатации. Анализируется влияние динамических и статических нагрузок на конструкцию, а также выявляются зоны повышенной концентрации напряжений. Предоставляется сравнительная характеристика поведения шасси в нормальных режимах движения и в условиях перегрузки, резкого торможения и вибрационных воздействий. Отдельное внимание уделено методике численного моделирования с использованием программного комплекса конечно-элементного анализа.*

Ключевые слова: *Шасси, автомобиль, нагрузка, напряжение, деформация, анализ, прочность, надежность, моделирование, эксплуатация*

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VAT OF A PASSENGER CAR CHASSIS UNDER STANDARD AND EXTREME OPERATING CONDITIONS

Abstract: *This paper examines the stress-strain state of a passenger car chassis under standard and extreme operating conditions. The effect of dynamic and static loads on the structure is analyzed, and areas of increased stress concentration*

are identified. A comparative characteristic of the chassis behavior in normal driving modes and under overload, sudden braking, and vibration conditions is provided. Particular attention is paid to the methodology of numerical modeling using finite element analysis software.

***Keywords**: Chassis, car, load, stress, deformation, analysis, strength, reliability, modeling, operation*

В современных условиях развития автомобильной промышленности и роста интенсивности дорожного движения особое внимание уделяется вопросам надёжности и долговечности узлов транспортных средств. Одним из ключевых элементов, определяющих эксплуатационные характеристики автомобиля, является несущая система шасси. Именно она воспринимает и перераспределяет динамические нагрузки, возникающие при движении, торможении и маневрировании. Для оценки качества шасси важным параметром служит напряжённо-деформированное состояние (НДС), позволяющее выявить степень прочности и устойчивости конструкции при воздействии внешних факторов. Анализ НДС даёт возможность определить критические зоны конструкции, прогнозировать ресурс и повысить безопасность эксплуатации автомобиля.

Методика численного моделирования напряженно-деформированного состояния шасси легкового автомобиля. В основе методики лежит использование конечно-элементного анализа для определения распределения напряжений и деформаций в конструктивных элементах шасси. На первом этапе формируется трехмерная модель шасси с учетом всех основных узлов и соединений. Затем задаются физико-механические характеристики применяемых материалов и граничные условия, соответствующие эксплуатационным нагрузкам. Для стандартных условий моделируются равномерные статические нагрузки, возникающие при движении по ровной дороге, а также динамические воздействия от ускорений и торможений в пределах нормативных значений.

На втором этапе рассматриваются экстремальные режимы эксплуатации, включающие повышенные ударные нагрузки, асимметричные деформации и воздействие высоких скоростей. В расчет вводятся данные о дорожных неровностях, перегрузах и повышенных вибрационных воздействиях. Сопоставление результатов расчетов для стандартных и экстремальных условий позволяет выявить критические зоны конструкции и оценить степень ее работоспособности. Данный подход обеспечивает объективное сравнение напряженно-деформированного состояния шасси и служит основой для рекомендаций по повышению его надежности и долговечности.

Результаты проведенного численного моделирования показали, что при стандартных условиях эксплуатации распределение напряжений в элементах шасси оставалось в пределах допускаемых значений. Максимальные значения напряжений составили около 62–68 процентов от предельной прочности

материала, что подтверждает надежность конструкции при нормальных нагрузках. Деформации имели равномерный характер и не превышали расчетных параметров, что указывает на устойчивость геометрической формы шасси в штатных режимах движения.

При переходе к экстремальным условиям эксплуатации наблюдалось значительное увеличение напряженно-деформированного состояния конструкции. На отдельных участках шасси величина напряжений достигала 92 процентов от предельной прочности, что свидетельствует о приближении к критическим значениям. Деформации в узловых соединениях увеличились на 27 процентов по сравнению со стандартными условиями, а уровень вибрационных воздействий повысился более чем на 35 процентов. Данные результаты указывают на необходимость усиления отдельных зон конструкции и внедрения дополнительных инженерных решений для повышения надежности шасси в экстремальных условиях эксплуатации.

Таблица 1

Характеристика оборудования, использованного при исследовании НДС шасси

Наименование оборудования	**Область применения**	**Преимущества**
Испытательный стенд	Имитация эксплуатационных нагрузок	Высокая точность воспроизведения режимов
Вибрационный стенд	Анализ динамических воздействий	Реалистичное моделирование вибраций
Тензометрические датчики	Измерение напряжений и деформаций	Высокая чувствительность и точность

Проведенное исследование напряженно-деформированного состояния шасси легкового автомобиля показало, что при стандартных условиях эксплуатации конструкция сохраняет надежность и устойчивость. Напряжения и деформации распределяются равномерно и не превышают расчетных пределов, что подтверждает соответствие шасси нормативным требованиям. Использованное оборудование, включая испытательные стенды, вибрационные установки и тензометрические датчики, обеспечило высокую точность измерений и позволило объективно оценить работу конструкции в реальных условиях.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются сущность и особенности экологических преступлений в Российской Федерации, а также анализируется современное состояние охраны окружающей среды. Раскрываются ключевые виды экологических правонарушений, их динамика за последние годы и влияние на природные ресурсы. Особое внимание уделяется проблемам правоприменительной практики, недостаточности мер по предупреждению экологических преступлений и слабой эффективности системы экологического контроля. Отмечаются современные тенденции, связанные с цифровизацией экологического мониторинга, внедрением «зелёных» технологий и формированием экологической культуры общества.*

Ключевые слова: *экологические преступления, окружающая среда, устойчивое развитие общества, классификация экологических преступлений, экологическая безопасность.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND THE CURRENT STATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Abstract*: The article examines the essence and features of environmental crimes in the Russian Federation, as well as analyzes the current state of environmental protection. It reveals the key types of environmental offenses, their dynamics over the past years, and their impact on natural resources. Special*

attention is paid to the problems of law enforcement practice, the lack of measures to prevent environmental crimes, and the weak effectiveness of the environmental control system. The article also highlights current trends related to the digitalization of environmental monitoring, the introduction of green technologies, and the formation of an environmental culture in society.

***Keywords**: environmental crimes, environment, sustainable development of society, classification of environmental crimes, environmental safety.*

Экологические преступления занимают особое место в системе уголовно наказуемых деяний, поскольку они напрямую затрагивают основы жизни и здоровья человека, а также устойчивое развитие общества. Современное состояние охраны окружающей среды в России и в мире свидетельствует о том, что экологические вызовы приобретают глобальный характер и требуют комплексного регулирования.

В уголовно-правовой доктрине экологические преступления понимаются как общественно опасные деяния, нарушающие экологическую безопасность, причиняющие вред окружающей среде, жизни и здоровью людей, а также имущественным интересам [1].

Основные характеристики:

- объект посягательства — общественные отношения в сфере охраны окружающей среды и использования природных ресурсов;
- прямой вред наносится экосистемам (леса, водные биоресурсы, животный мир, земля, воздух);
- последствия выражаются в утрате биоразнообразия, деградации природных ресурсов, рисках для здоровья людей;
- регулируются нормами главы 26 УК РФ "Экологические преступления" (ст. 246–262 УК РФ).

Классификация экологических преступлений включает:

- преступления против земли и почв (порча земель, незаконное обращение с пестицидами и агрохимикатами);
- преступления против водных ресурсов (загрязнение водоемов, незаконный водозабор);
- преступления в сфере охраны атмосферного воздуха (выбросы, превышающие нормативы);
- преступления против животного и растительного мира (браконьерство, незаконная рубка леса, торговля редкими видами);
- преступления, связанные с обращением отходов производства и потребления [2].

По данным МВД и Генпрокуратуры, экологическая преступность в России в последние годы демонстрирует устойчивую тенденцию к снижению по количеству зарегистрированных преступлений, но при этом сохраняет высокую латентность (значительная часть деяний не фиксируется официально).

Ключевые тенденции (2017–2023 гг.):

• Общее количество зарегистрированных экологических преступлений сократилось с 24,3 тыс. (2017 г.) до 16,2 тыс. (2023 г.), то есть на 33,5%.

• Уровень раскрываемости вырос с ~50% до ~56%.

• Структура преступлений (2023 г.):

онезаконная рубка леса — 48,5%;

онезаконный вылов водных биоресурсов — 33%;

онезаконная охота — 7,9%;

онезаконное обращение с особо ценными видами — 6%;

оуничтожение/повреждение лесов — 2,3%;

опрочие экологические составы — около 2% [4].

Особенности современного состояния:

• Снижение числа дел связано не столько с улучшением экологической ситуации, сколько с латентностью и трудностями выявления нарушений.

• Региональная специфика: наибольшее количество преступлений фиксируется в лесных и рыбопромысловых регионах (Сибирь, Дальний Восток, Архангельская, Карелия, Поволжье).

• Основной ущерб наносится незаконной лесозаготовкой и браконьерством, что напрямую влияет на устойчивое развитие экономики.

• Растет роль цифровых технологий в выявлении преступлений: использование космоснимков, дронов, автоматизированных систем мониторинга.

В настоящее время в сфере экологических преступлений ключевыми проблемами являются:

• Высокая латентность преступлений (особенно незаконной охоты и загрязнения вод).

• Слабая координация между надзорными органами (Росприроднадзор, МВД, ФСБ, региональные структуры).

• Недостаточное финансирование мероприятий по охране природы [3].

• Мягкость наказаний по ряду статей УК РФ, что снижает превентивный эффект.

В свою очередь в сфере борьбы с экологическими преступлениями можно отметить следующие проблемы:

• Недостаточность правоприменительной практики: низкий процент дел доводится до суда.

• Экономическая заинтересованность предприятий в нарушении норм (штрафы зачастую ниже затрат на модернизацию технологий).

• Коррупционные факторы, затрудняющие контроль и надзор.

• Недостаточная правовая культура населения и низкая экологическая ответственность бизнеса.

Согласно докладам Минприроды РФ и Росстата (2023 г.), экологическая ситуация в России характеризуется рядом проблем:

• высокий уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха в промышленных регионах (Норильск, Челябинск, Магнитогорск);

• деградация лесных ресурсов вследствие незаконных рубок;

• недостаточная эффективность обращения с твердыми коммунальными отходами;

• загрязнение водных объектов промышленными и сельскохозяйственными стоками [5, 6].

Позитивные тенденции в этой области можно отметить следующим образом:

• развитие системы особо охраняемых природных территорий;

• цифровизация экологического мониторинга (спутниковое наблюдение, «умные датчики» на предприятиях);

• усиление международного сотрудничества (Парижское соглашение, программы по сохранению биоразнообразия) [7].

Несмотря на позитивные тенденции, стоит выделить основные пути совершенствования охраны окружающей среды:

1. Совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы: повышение штрафов и введение механизмов экономического стимулирования «зеленых» технологий.

2. Развитие государственно-частного партнерства в сфере переработки отходов и экологически чистого производства.

3. Усиление международного сотрудничества в сфере трансграничного контроля за выбросами и отходами.

4. Внедрение цифровых платформ экологического мониторинга с открытым доступом для населения.

5. Экологическое просвещение и формирование у граждан навыков ответственного потребления.

В целом, экологические преступления остаются одной из серьезнейших угроз устойчивому развитию России и мира. Несмотря на определенные положительные тенденции в развитии законодательства и технологий, уровень экологических рисков остается высоким. Борьба с такими преступлениями требует комплексных мер, включающих усиление государственного контроля, развитие экологически ответственного бизнеса и активное участие общества.

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Энергетика ав электр технологияси кафедраси катта ўқитувчиси
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ЭЛЕКТР ЁЙНИНГ ХОСИЛ БЎЛИШ ВА ЁНИЩ ШАРТЛАРИ

Annotatsiya: *Ушбу мақолада электр ёйининг физик табиати, унинг ҳосил бўлиш механизмлари ва барқарор ёниб туришини таъминловчи шартлар таҳлил қилинади. Электр ёйидан электр пайвандлаш, ёқилғи ёндириш, ёруғлик чиқариш ва бошқа соҳаларда фойдаланиш имкониятлари кўриб чиқилади.*

Калит сўзлар: Электр ёй, ионлашув, термоионик эмиссия, плазма, пайвандлаш, ёруғлик манбаи.

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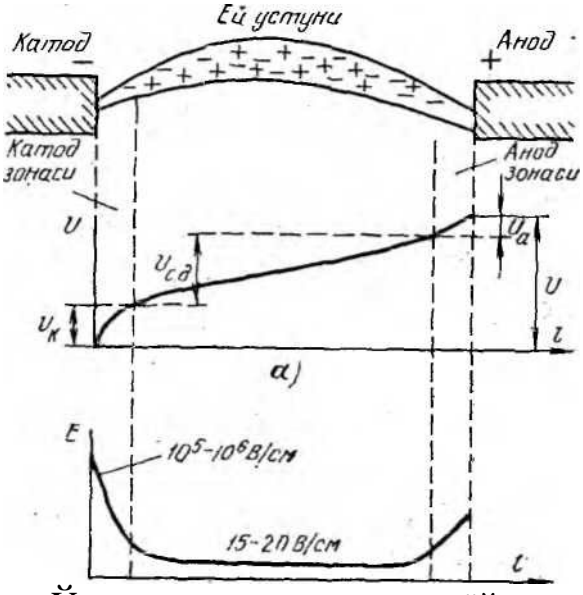
ARC DISCHARGE FORMATION AND COMBUSTION CONDITIONS

Annotation*: This article analyzes the physical nature of the electric arc, the mechanisms of its formation, and the necessary conditions for its stable combustion. The applications of arc discharge in welding, fuel ignition, lighting, and other technical fields are also discussed.*

Keywords: *Electric arc, ionization, thermionic emission, plasma, welding, light source*

Коммутацион аппаратларнинг конструкциясини кўриб чиқишдан аввал электр ёйида ҳосил бўладиган асосий процесслар билан танишиш лозим. Газлардаги разряд, шунингдек, ёй разряди ҳодисаси «Юқори кучланишлар техникаси» курсида батафсил ўрганилади.

Юкори кучланишли занжирдаги контактлар ажралганда ёй кўринишидаги электр разряд ҳосил бўлади. Ёй катод олди бўшлиқ, ёй стволи ва анод олди бушлиқларига бўлинади (1- расм), ҳамма кучланиш шу соҳалар ўртасида тақсимланади U_K, $U_{с,д}$. Ўзгармас ток ёйидаги кучланишнинг катоддаги пасайиши 10—20 В бўлиб, шу участканинг узунлиги эса 10^{-4} —10^{-6} см ни ташкил этади.

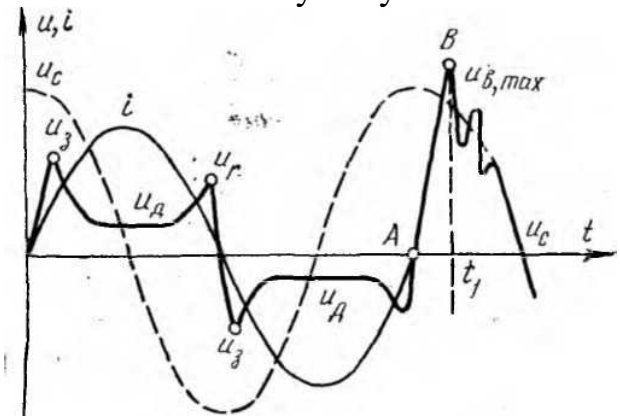


1- расм. Ўзгармас токнинг турғун ёйидаги кучланиши ва кучланганлигн Е(б) нинг тақсимланиши.

2-

Шундай қилиб, катод олдида юқори электр майдон кучланганлиги кузатилади (10^5—10^6 В/см). Бундай юқори кучланганликда зарбий ионизация содир бўлади. Бунинг маъноси қуйидагича: катоддан электр майдон (автоэлектрон эмиссия) кучи билан ёки катоднинг қизиши (термоэлектрон эмиссия) ҳисобига ажралган электронлар электр майдонда катта тезликда ҳаракатланади ва нейтрал атомга урилганда унга ўзининг кинетик энергиясини беради. Агар шу энергия нейтрал атомнинг қобиғидан битта электронни ажратишга етарли бўлса ионизация содир бўлади. Ҳосил бўлган эркин электронлар ва ионлар ёй стволи плазмасини ташкил этади. Плазманинг ўтказувчанлиги металларнинг ўтказувчанлигига яқинлашади [у = 2500 1/(Ом*см)]. Ёйнинг стволидан катта ток ўтади ва юқори температура ҳосил бўлади. Токнинг зичлиги 10000 А/см^2 ва ундан ортиқ бўлиши мумкин, температура эса атмосфера босимида 6000 К дан то 18000 К гача ва босим ошганда ундан ҳам юқори бўлади.

Ёй стволидаги юқори температуралар интенсив термоионизацияга олиб келади, у ўз навбатида плазманинг катта ўтказувчанлигини сақлаб туради.



2- расм. Индуктив нагрузкали занжирдаги ўзгарувчан ток ёйининг синишида кучланиш билан токнинг ўзгариши.

Термоионизация — молекула ва атомларнинг юқори тезликда ҳаракатланишида катта кинетик энергияга эга бўлган молекула ва атомларнинг бир-бирига урилишидан ионлар ҳосил бўлиш процессидир. Ёйда ток қанча катта бўлса, унинг ҳар-хилиги шунча кичик бўлади, шу сабабли ёйнинг ёниши учун кичик кучланиш етарли бўлади, яъни катта токли ёйни сўндириш анча қийин бўлади.

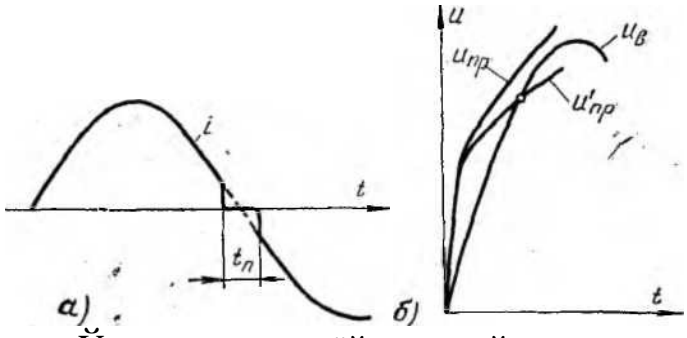
Ўзгарувчан токда таъминловчи манба кучланиши U_c синусоида бўйича ўзгаради, шунингдек, занжирдаги ток ҳам ўзгаради (2-расм), бунда ток кучланишдан тахминан 90° га орқада қолади. Узгич контактлари орасида ёнаётган ёйдаги кучланиш $U_д$ ўзгарувчан. Кичик токларда кучланиш $U_з$ миқдоргача кўпаяди (ёндириш кучланиши), сўнгра токнинг ёйда ортиб бориши билан, термик ионизациянинг ортиши натижасида кучланиш пасаяди. Ток нолга яқинлашган ярим давр охирида сўндириш кучланиши U_r да ёй сунади. Кейинги ярим даврда, агар, оралиғида деионизация учун тадбирлар курилмаса шу ҳодиса такрорланади.

Агар ёй у ёки бу усуллар билан сўндирилса, у ҳолда узгич контактлари орасидаги кучланиш таъминловчи тармоқ кучланиши микдорига қадар тикланиши лозим. Бирок, занжирда индуктив, актив ва сиғим қаршиликлар бўлганлиги учун ўтиш процесси ҳосил бўлади ва кучланишнинг тебраниши пайдо бўлади, бўларнинг $U_{в,max}$ амплитудаси нормал кучланишдан анча юқори бўлади (2- расм). Ўчирувчи аппаратуралар учун *AB* участкадаги кучланиш қандай тезликда тикланиши муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтиш мумкинки, ёй разряди зарбий ионизация ва катоднинг электронлар эмиссияси ҳисобига бошланади ёнгандан сўнг эса ёй, ёй устунида (стволида) термоионизация ҳисобига давом этиб туради.

Ўчирувчи аппаратларда контактларни бир-биридан ажратишдан ташқари, улар орасида ҳосил бўлган ёйни сўндириш ҳам зарур. Ўзгарувчан ток занжирларида ёйдаги ток ҳар бир давр ярмида

нолдан ўтади (2- расм,), бу моментларда ёй ўз-ўзидан ўчади, лекин даврнинг кейинги ярмида яна ҳосил бўлиши мумкин. Осциллограммаларнинг кўрсатишича, ёйдаги ток нолдан табий ҳолда ўтишидан анча олдин нолга якин бўлади (3- расм, *а)*. Бунга сабаб шуки, ёйга келаётган энергия ток камайиши билан камаяди, демак ёй температураси ҳам камаяди ва термоионизация тугайди. Токсиз пауза давомлилиги t_n катта эмас (ўндан то бир неча юз микросекундларгача), лекин ёйни сўнишида катта роль ўйнайди. Агар контактлар токсиз паузада ажратилса ва улар етарлича тезликда



3- расм. Ўзгарувчан ток ёйининг сўниш шартлари:
а—ток нолдан табиий ўтгандаги ёйининг суниши; *б*—ток нолдан ўтгандаги ей оралиғи электр мустаҳкамлигининг ортиши.

электр тешилиш содир бўлмайдиган шундай ораликда узоқлаштирилса, шундагина занжир жуда тез ўчирилади.

Токсиз пауза вақтида ионизация интенсивлиги кескин пасаяди, чунки термоионизация содир бўлмайди. Коммўтацион аппаратларда, бундан ташқари, ёй оралиғини совитиш ва зарядланган заррачалар сонини камайтиришга қаратилган сунъий тадбирлар қўлланилади. Деионизациянинг бу процесслари оралиғнинг электр мустадкамлиги нинг аста-секин ортишига олиб келади (3-расм, б).

Ток ноль орқали ўтгандан сўнг оралиқнинг электр мустаҳкамли- гининг кескин ортиши, асосан, катод олдидаги бўшлиқ (150 —250 В ли ўзгарувчан ток занжирида) мустаҳкамлигининг ортиши ҳисобига бўлади. Бир вақтнинг ўзида тикланувчи кучланиш $u_в$ ортади. Агар исталган вақтда $u_{пр} > u_в$ ораликдан заррачалар ўтмаса, ток нолдан ўтгандан сўнг хам ёй қайта ёнмайди. Агар қандайдир моментда $u'_{лр}$—$u_в$ бўлса, ораликда ёйнинг қайта ёниши содир бўлади.

Шундай дилиб, ёйни сўндириш учун контактлар орасидаги бўш- лиқнинг электр мустадкамлиги $u_{пр}$ улар орасидаги кучланиш $u_в$ дан катта бўладиган шароитлар яратиш лозим.

Ўчирувчи аппаратнинг контактлари орасидаги кучланишнинг ўсиш процесси коммутацияланадиган (узиб-уланадиган) занжирнинг параметрларига қараб ҳар хил характерда бўлиши мумкин. Агар узиладиган занжирнинг актив қаршилиги катта бўлса, у долда кучланиш апериодик қонун буйича тикланади, агар занжирнинг индуктив қаршилиги катта бўлса, у долда тебранишлар пайдо бу*либ,* уларнинг частотаси занжирнинг индуктивлиги ва сиғимининг нисбатига боғлиқ бўлади. Тебранма процесс кучланишнинг жуда катта тезликда тикланишига олиб келади, тезлик du_B/dt дан катта бўлса, оралиқнинг тешилиши (пробой) ва ёйнинг қайта ёниши эҳимоли шунча кўп бўлади. Ёйни ўчириш шароитларини енгиллаштириш учун узиладиган ток занжирига актив қаршиликлар киритилади ва бунда кучланишнинг тикланиш характери апериодик бўлади (3- расм, б).

Электр ёй — бу юқори ҳароратли, ионлашган муҳитда рўй берадиган разряд тури бўлиб, унинг ҳосил бўлиши ва барқарор ёниб туриши бир қанча

физик шартларга боғлиқ. Бу жараённинг ўрганилиши ва бошқарилиши, унинг техника ва технологияларда кенг қўлланилишига хизмат қилади. Илмий изланишлар ёйни самарали бошқариш ва янги қурилмаларда қўллаш имкониятларини янада кенгайтиришга йўналтирилган.

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ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ОТКЛОНЕНИЙ В СМЕТАНЕ С ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫХ РЫНКОВ РОСТОВА-НА-ДОНУ

***Аннотация**: В данной статье представлена комплексная ветеринарно-санитарная экспертиза сметаны, реализуемой на продовольственных рынках Ростова-на-Дону. Целью исследования была оценка соответствия образцов от различных производителей требованиям ГОСТ 31452-2012 и ТР ТС 033/2013. Был проведен комплексный анализ органолептических и физико-химических свойств. Результаты показали, что ни один из пяти изученных образцов не соответствовал полностью всем нормативным требованиям. Ключевые выявленные проблемы включают признаки фальсификации, такие как отклонения в титруемой кислотности, уровне синерезиса и массовой доле сухого остатка, которые не всегда обнаруживаются при органолептической оценке. Выводы подчеркивают необходимость усиления производственного контроля, ужесточения надзора на рынке и повышения осведомленности потребителей для обеспечения качества и безопасности молочной продукции.*

***Ключевые слова:** сметана, ветеринарно-санитарная экспертиза, контроль качества, безопасность пищевых продуктов, ГОСТы, физико-химические показатели, органолептические свойства, фальсификация продукции, продовольственные рынки, молочные продукты.*

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IDENTIFICATION OF DEVIATIONS IN SOUR CREAM FROM Rostov-ON-Don FOOD MARKETS

***Abstract:** This article presents a comprehensive veterinary and sanitary examination of sour cream sold in food markets in Rostov-on-Don. The aim of the study was to assess the compliance of samples from various manufacturers with the requirements of GOST 31452-2012 and TR CU 033/2013. A comprehensive analysis of organoleptic and physicochemical properties was conducted. The results showed that none of the five studied samples fully complied with all regulatory requirements. Key issues identified include signs of adulteration, such as deviations in titratable acidity, syneresis level, and dry residue mass fraction,*

which are not always detected during organoleptic assessment. The findings highlight the need to strengthen production controls, tighten market surveillance, and raise consumer awareness to ensure the quality and safety of dairy products.

Key words: *sour cream, veterinary and sanitary expertise, quality control, food safety, GOST standards, physicochemical parameters, organoleptic properties, product adulteration, food markets, dairy products.*

Введение

Сметана является одним из самых популярных молочных продуктов, потребляемых как самостоятельно, так и в качестве ингредиента в различные блюда. Следовательно, ветеринарно-санитарная экспертиза является crucial шагом перед ее поступлением на продовольственные рынки. В то время как крупные производители работают в условиях строгого контроля качества, что делает ошибки маловероятными, продукция от малых крестьянско-фермерских хозяйств представляет более высокий риск. Из-за малых объемов продаж и высоких затрат на производство такие производители более склонны к фальсификации и нарушениям условий хранения. Начальные нарушения хранения могут не влиять на органолептические свойства, но могут быть обнаружены по отклонениям в физико-химических показателях.

Данное исследование проводит лабораторный анализ образцов сметаны с рынков Ростова-на-Дону для выявления отклонений от установленных нормативных требований.

Материалы и методы

Было отобрано пять образцов сметаны 20% жирности от разных производителей (как крупных, так и малых). Экспертиза проводилась в соответствии с ГОСТ 31452-2012 «Сметана. Технические условия» и ТР ТС 033/2013 «О безопасности молока и молочной продукции».

Методика включала:

1. **Органолептическую оценку:** оценку внешнего вида, консистенции, вкуса, запаха и цвета.

2. **Физико-химический анализ:** определение титруемой кислотности (°Т), степени синерезиса (%) и массовой доли сухого остатка (%).

Таблица 1 – Результаты проведения экспертизы потребительских свойств образцов сметаны

Результаты и обсуждение

Результаты экспертной оценки систематизированы в Таблице 1.

Наименование показателя	Соответствие/несоответствие требованиям ГОСТ				
	Образец № 1	Образец № 2	Образец № 3	Образец № 4	Образец № 5
Внешний вид	+	-	+	+	+
Консистенция	+	-	+	+	+
Вкус и запах	+	+	+	+	+
Цвет	+	-	+	+	+
Кислотность, °Т	-	-	+	-	-
Степень синерезиса, %	-	-	-	-	-
Сухой остаток, %	-	+	-	-	+
Итого соответствий	4	2	5	4	5

Ключевые выводы:

- **Образец №1 («Коровка из Кореновки»):** полностью соответствовал органолептическим нормам, но не прошел все физико-химические испытания (кислотность, синерезис, сухой остаток).
- **Образец №2 («Белый Медведь»):** не соответствовал по внешнему виду, консистенции и цвету, что указывает на нарушения хранения. Соответствовал только по сухому остатку.
- **Образец №3 («Вкуснотеево»):** полностью соответствовал органолептическим нормам и по кислотности. Однако не прошел испытания на синерезис и сухой остаток.
- **Образец №4 («Сметана фермерская»):** полностью соответствовал органолептическим нормам, но не прошел все физико-химические испытания. Также на маркировке отсутствовала информация о пищевой ценности.
- **Образец №5 («Простоквашино»):** полностью соответствовал органолептическим нормам и по сухому остатку. Не прошел испытания по кислотности и синерезису.

Наиболее критичной проблемой стало отклонение по степени синерезиса, наблюдавшееся у всех образцов, что указывает на недостаточную стабильность продукта и потенциальные технологические или storage нарушения. Отклонения по кислотности и сухому остатку предполагают возможную фальсификацию, такую как добавление немолочных компонентов или воды.

Заключение

Исследование подтверждает, что проблема качества сметаны на продовольственных рынках остается актуальной. Несмотря на широкий ассортимент, значительная часть продукции не соответствует заявленным

характеристикам. Ни один из изученных образцов не соответствовал полностью всем требованиям ГОСТ 31452-2012. Ближе всех к норме был образец №3 («Вкуснотеево»), но и он показал отклонения.

Практическая значимость работы заключается в следующем:

- Для **потребителей** рекомендуется обращать внимание на маркировку, выбирать продукцию с указанием ГОСТ и избегать товаров с неполной информацией.
- **Производителям** необходимо усилить контроль над технологическими процессами, условиями хранения и транспортировки, чтобы исключить фальсификацию.
- Для **контролирующих органов** целесообразно проводить регулярные проверки качества продукции на рынках, уделяя особое внимание мелким и фермерским производителям.

Результаты вносят вклад в развитие товароведческой экспертизы, защиту прав потребителей и совершенствование систем контроля качества молочной продукции в регионе.

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КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА КАК ФАКТОР АДАПТАЦИИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ К УСЛОВИЯМ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: *В условиях ускоренной цифровизации мировой экономики промышленным предприятиям необходимо не только модернизировать технологическую базу, но и перестраивать внутренние управленческие и организационные механизмы. Одним из ключевых инструментов успешной адаптации выступает корпоративная культура, формирующая ценности, нормы и модели поведения сотрудников в новых условиях.*

Цель исследования - выявить, каким образом корпоративная культура влияет на способность промышленных предприятий адаптироваться к цифровой трансформации, и какие элементы организационной среды оказываются наиболее значимыми для устойчивого развития в цифровую эпоху.

Ключевые слова: *корпоративная культура, цифровая экономика, промышленное предприятие, адаптация, цифровая трансформация, организационные изменения, инновации, управление персоналом.*

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CORPORATE CULTURE AS A FACTOR OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES' ADAPTATION TO THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract*: In the context of the accelerated digitalization of the global economy, industrial enterprises face the challenge of not only modernizing their technological base but also restructuring their internal managerial and organizational mechanisms. One of the key instruments of successful adaptation is corporate culture, which establishes values, norms, and behavioral models that guide employees under new conditions.*

The purpose of this study is to identify how corporate culture influences the ability of industrial enterprises to adapt to digital transformation and which

elements of the organizational environment are most significant for sustainable development in the digital era.

Keywords: *corporate culture, digital economy, industrial enterprise, adaptation, digital transformation, organizational change, innovation, human resource management.*

I. Введение

Современный этап развития мировой экономики характеризуется стремительным внедрением цифровых технологий во все сферы производственной и управленческой деятельности [29]. Для промышленных предприятий это не только открывает новые возможности, но и предъявляет повышенные требования к гибкости организационной структуры, компетенциям сотрудников и эффективности управленческих процессов.

В условиях цифровой экономики конкурентоспособность предприятия определяется не только уровнем технологической оснащенности, но и способностью персонала адаптироваться к новым условиям работы. Здесь ключевую роль играет корпоративная культура - совокупность ценностей, норм, традиций и моделей поведения, разделяемых коллективом и направляющих его действия [30].

В Узбекистане цифровая трансформация промышленного сектора стала одним из приоритетов государственной политики. Согласно данным Министерства экономики и финансов (2024), более 38% крупных промышленных предприятий страны внедрили элементы автоматизированных систем управления производством, а около 25% используют цифровые платформы для внутренней коммуникации и планирования [31]. Однако процесс адаптации проходит неравномерно: успешнее справляются компании с развитой корпоративной культурой, поддерживающей инновации и обучение персонала.

Международные исследования OECD (2023) и McKinsey & Company (2023) [32] подтверждают, что корпоративная культура, поддерживающая командную работу и открытые коммуникации, ускоряет внедрение цифровых решений на 20–25% и повышает производительность труда.

II. Обзор литературы

Э. Шейн рассматривает корпоративную культуру как систему базовых ценностей, норм и установок, которые определяют поведение членов организации и могут быть инструментом управления изменениями. Г.

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Хофстеде и соавторы подчеркивают влияние национальных культурных особенностей на восприятие и внедрение инноваций .

А.Р. Бекмуродов (2021) [33] выделяет корпоративную культуру как ключевой элемент организационной гибкости, обеспечивающей готовность предприятий к изменениям в условиях цифровой трансформации. Н.Р. Мухамедова (2022) [34] указывает, что внедрение цифровых технологий невозможно без формирования инновационно-ориентированной среды внутри предприятия.

Доклад OECD (2023) и отчёт Всемирного банка (2022) [35] фиксируют прямую зависимость между развитой корпоративной культурой и результативностью цифровой трансформации в промышленности. McKinsey (2023) приводит данные о том, что до 70% цифровых проектов терпят неудачу из-за организационных барьеров, связанных с культурой и сопротивлением изменениям.

III. Методология

Исследование построено на основе сочетания качественных и количественных методов анализа, что позволяет комплексно оценить роль корпоративной культуры в процессе цифровой трансформации промышленных предприятий.

1. Объект и предмет исследования

Объектом исследования выступают промышленные предприятия Узбекистана, находящиеся на различных стадиях цифровой трансформации. В качестве предмета рассматриваются структурные и содержательные характеристики корпоративной культуры, оказывающие влияние на скорость и эффективность адаптации к цифровой экономике.

2. Источники данных

Для анализа использованы:

- Статистические данные Государственного комитета по статистике Республики Узбекистан (2020–2024 гг.) по показателям цифровизации и инновационной активности предприятий;
- Отчёты «Uztextileprom» (2022–2024 гг.) и Министерства экономики и финансов о внедрении цифровых технологий в промышленности;
- Международные исследования OECD, Всемирного банка, McKinsey & Company (2022–2023 гг.);
- Результаты социологического опроса, проведённого автором в апреле–мае 2024 года среди 120 сотрудников и 35 руководителей промышленных предприятий в Ташкентской, Самаркандской и Ферганской областях.

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3. Методы исследования

- **Контент-анализ** - изучение научных публикаций и отраслевых отчетов для выявления ключевых элементов корпоративной культуры, влияющих на цифровую адаптацию;
- **Сравнительный анализ** - сопоставление опыта предприятий, имеющих развитую корпоративную культуру, с организациями, где данный аспект слабо выражен;
- **Анкетирование и интервьюирование** - сбор первичных данных о восприятии цифровых технологий сотрудниками и руководителями;
- **Корреляционный анализ** - оценка взаимосвязи между уровнем развития корпоративной культуры и скоростью внедрения цифровых технологий.

4.Ограничения исследования

Не все предприятия предоставили полные данные о внутренних организационных процессах, что ограничивает возможность глубокой статистической обработки для отдельных случаев. Однако использование нескольких источников информации позволило минимизировать влияние данного фактора.

Таким образом, предложенная методология позволяет комплексно оценить влияние корпоративной культуры на успешность цифровой трансформации и выявить специфические особенности данного процесса в условиях промышленного сектора Узбекистана.

IV. Анализ и результаты

Анализ собранных данных показал, что влияние корпоративной культуры на процесс цифровой трансформации промышленных предприятий является многоаспектным и проявляется в ряде ключевых направлений.

1. Общий уровень цифровизации

Согласно данным Госкомстата (2024) [36], 42% опрошенных предприятий промышленного сектора в Узбекистане внедрили хотя бы один элемент автоматизации производственных процессов, однако только 18% из них имеют комплексную стратегию цифрового развития. На предприятиях с развитой корпоративной культурой этот показатель достигает 31%, что почти в два раза выше среднереспубликанского уровня.

2. Роль коммуникаций и лидерства

Опрос руководителей показал, что открытые каналы внутренней коммуникации и прозрачная система принятия решений способствуют ускоренному внедрению цифровых технологий. На предприятиях с активной обратной связью от сотрудников срок внедрения новых программных решений сокращается в среднем на 20–25% по сравнению с организациями, где подобная практика отсутствует.

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[36] Государственный комитет по статистике Республики Узбекистан. Промышленность: цифровые технологии и инновации. — Ташкент: Госкомстат, 2024. — 84 с.https://stat.uz

3. Обучение и развитие персонала

На предприятиях с сильной культурой обучения доля работников, прошедших курсы по цифровым компетенциям в 2023–2024 гг., составила 46%, тогда как на остальных предприятиях - лишь 23%. Международные исследования McKinsey (2023) подтверждают, что инвестиции в цифровое обучение персонала напрямую коррелируют с ростом производительности.

4. Влияние на экономические показатели

Сравнительный анализ финансовых результатов показал, что предприятия с высоким уровнем корпоративной культуры и интегрированными цифровыми процессами имеют в среднем на 12-15% более высокий рост выручки и на 8-10% выше уровень рентабельности продаж, чем компании, находящиеся на начальных стадиях цифровизации.

5. Барьеры и риски

Несмотря на позитивное влияние, в ряде случаев выявлены барьеры, связанные с консерватизмом персонала, недостаточным уровнем цифровой грамотности и отсутствием долгосрочной стратегии цифровой трансформации. Особенно остро эта проблема проявляется в средних и малых промышленных предприятиях, где корпоративная культура формируется стихийно и не закреплена в официальных документах.

Итоговый вывод анализа:

Корпоративная культура, ориентированная на инновации, сотрудничество и постоянное развитие компетенций, является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих скорость и успешность цифровой адаптации промышленных предприятий.

V. Выводы и предложения

Выводы:

1. Корпоративная культура является важнейшим нематериальным активом предприятия, оказывающим прямое влияние на скорость и качество цифровой трансформации.

2. Предприятия с развитой культурой, поддерживающей инновации, обмен знаниями и командное взаимодействие, демонстрируют более высокие темпы внедрения цифровых технологий и лучших экономических результатов.

3. Наличие системных программ обучения и развития цифровых компетенций сотрудников значительно повышает эффективность адаптации предприятий к условиям цифровой экономики.

4. Основными барьерами остаются недостаточная цифровая грамотность персонала, консерватизм в управлении и отсутствие стратегического планирования цифровой трансформации.

Предложения:

1. **Для промышленных предприятий**

• Внедрять корпоративные ценности, ориентированные на инновации и постоянное развитие компетенций.

• Создавать эффективные каналы внутренней коммуникации для вовлечения сотрудников в процесс цифровых изменений.

• Регулярно проводить обучение и повышение квалификации персонала в области цифровых технологий и управления изменениями.

2. **Для органов государственной власти и отраслевых ассоциаций**

• Разрабатывать и внедрять программы поддержки цифровой трансформации предприятий, включающие методические рекомендации по развитию корпоративной культуры.

• Предоставлять гранты и льготы на обучение персонала цифровым навыкам и внедрение инновационных управленческих практик.

• Организовывать обмен опытом между предприятиями-лидерами цифровой трансформации и организациями, находящимися на начальном этапе этого процесса.

3. **Для образовательных учреждений**

• Интегрировать курсы по развитию корпоративной культуры и цифровых компетенций в программы подготовки и переподготовки управленческих кадров.

Таким образом, корпоративная культура в условиях цифровой экономики выступает не только как элемент внутреннего организационного климата, но и как стратегический ресурс, определяющий долгосрочную конкурентоспособность промышленных предприятий.

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МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁДА СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШНИНГ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Сув «экзистенциал ресурс» ҳисобланади ва унинг етишмаслиги Марказий Осиё (МО) мамлакатлари мавжудлигига таҳдид солади. Амалиётда МО давлатларида сув ва ернинг аҳамияти етарлича баҳоланмаяпти. Иқлим ўзгариши шарт-шароитларида келгусида сувнинг ва сув билан боғлиқ бошқарувнинг аҳамияти шунчалик ортиб борадики, келажакда дунё тақдири сувнинг қандай ишлатилаётгани ва бошқарилаётганига боғлиқ бўлади, деб айтиш мумкин. Сув хўжалиги тармоғининг стратегик аҳамияти етарлича англанмагани туфайли, Марказий Осиёдаги суғориш бошқаруви тизими модернизацияга нисбатан кам таъсирчан бўлиб қолмоқда. Сув ресурсларини самарали бошқаришни модернизация қилиш учун, аввало, мавжуд вазият яъни сув хўжалиги соҳасининг ҳолати (муаммолар/тўсиқлар, хусусиятлар/ихтилофлар ва ҳ.к.), хусусан суғориш тизими бошқарувининг ҳолати бўйича аниқ ва холис тасаввурга эга бўлиш зарур. Чунки сувнинг асосий истеъмолчиси бу қишлоқ хўжалигидир. Мазкур мақолада суғориш тизими бошқарувининг амалдаги ҳолати таҳлил қилинган, уни модернизация қилиш мақсадлари, вазифалари, асосий йўналишлари ҳамда режалаштириш масалалари кўриб чиқилган.*

Калит сўзлар. *Мавжуд ресурси, сувнинг муҳимлиги, суғориш, муаммолар, инфратузилма, бошқарув, режалаштириш, замонавийлаштириш.*

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PROBLEMS AND DIRECTIONS OF MODERNIZATION WATER MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract. *Water is an "existential resource" and its scarcity poses a threat to the existence of the countries of Central Asia (CA). In practice, in the CA countries, there is an underestimation of the importance of water and land. Due to climate change in the future, the importance of water and water management will increase so much that we can say that the future of the world will depend on how water is used and managed. Due to the strategic underestimation of the importance of the water sector, the irrigation management system in Central Asia remains vulnerable to modernization efforts. For proper modernization of water management, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the current state of the water sector (problems/obstacles, features/contradictions,...) and, first of all, the state of irrigation management, since the main user/consumer of water is agriculture. The article analyzes the current state of irrigation management, considers the goals, objectives, key directions of modernization, as well as issues of its planning.*

Keywords. *Existential resource, water significance, irrigation, problems, infrastructure, management, planning, modernization.*

Введение

Общеизвестно, что «Вода – это жизнь». Однако, на практике в странах ЦА, хотя вода выполняет в природе и обществе не менее 30 функций[37], имеет место недооценка значимости воды. Обычно, подразумевается, что ирригационная вода является «всего лишь» техническим ресурсом, затрачиваемым для производства культур (подобно семенам или агрохимикатам), а оросительная сеть является составной частью сельской инфраструктуры (подобно дорогам или электросети)[38].

Нет сомнения, что в связи с изменением климата, в перспективе важность воды и управления водой будет возрастать настолько, что можно сказать, что будущее мира будет зависеть от того, как используется вода и как ею управляют. Водники и водопользователи ЦА нередко сталкиваются на практике с проблемами в виде крайних проявлений погодных воздействий (сильнейшая засуха, крупное наводнение, обильные осадки, …), которыми угрожает изменение климата.

Изменение климата значительно усугубит эти проблемы: процесс управления водой с каждым годом будет усложняться, так как из-за изменения климата частота лет с жестким/острым дефицитом воды будет увеличиваться,

[37] Вода одновременно является: средой обитания/жизни; природным ресурсом; транспортным средством; источником энергии; местом отдыха, лечения, сброса всех отходов и т.д.

[38] Аналогичная недооценка роли и ответственности относится к тем, кто участвует в процессе аккумулирования/хранения, водопоставки, водопользования и водоотведения, то есть к поставщикам и пользователям воды. Особенно недооценены те, кто непосредственно на местах отвечают за забор и распределение воды (контролирует затворы для регулирования воды) и полив сельхозкультур. Поставщики и пользователи воды должны рассматриваться как очень важные заинтересованные лица, являющиеся ключевыми участниками деятельности по управлению водой, от которого зависит судьба стран ЦА.

что приведет к все возрастающей неопределенности как спроса, так и предложения.

Таким образом, можно сказать, что вода является «экзистенциальным ресурсом» и его дефицит является угрозой вообще существованию стран ЦА. В связи с этим, важной и актуальной представляется задача пересмотра отношения к финансированию модернизации водного хозяйства: как к объектам (водохозяйственной инфраструктуре), так и к субъектам ирригации (управляющему, эксплуатационному/производственному персоналу водохозяйственной организации (ВХО), полевым мирабам/поливальщикам).

Из-за стратегической недооценки значимости водного сектора, система управления ирригацией в ЦА остается маловосприимчивой к попыткам модернизации. Усилия стран ЦА фрагментарны, привязаны главным образом к донорским средствам.

Цель статьи заключается в том, чтобы обратить внимание на возросшую значимость воды в контексте изменения климата и важности модернизации системы управления водными ресурсами в ЦА с учетом особенностей и противоречий, присущих водной ситуации в ЦА.

Методы исследования

В статье использованы методы 1) анализа пробелов (для исследования проблем модернизации УВР), 2) систематизации (для исследования особенностей водного сектора и противоречий, присущих водной ситуации в ЦА), 3) синтеза (для формулирования общих принципов планирования модернизации водного хозяйства ЦА).

Анализ состояния управления ирригацией

Для надлежащей модернизации водного сектора надо иметь четкую картину существующего состояния его (проблемы/препятствия, особенности/противоречия,) и в первую очередь состояния управления ирригацией, так как основным пользователем/потребителем воды является сельское хозяйство.

Проблемы водного хозяйства в ЦА, как и во всем мире выражаются шестью словами, отражающие количественные и качественные характеристики водных ресурсов: «слишком мало», «слишком много», «слишком грязно», которые являются следствием многих проблем/пробелов: технических (изношенность водохозяйственной инфраструктуры) и нетехнических: институциональные, когнитивные, …(снижение потенциала/квалификации специалистов; консервативный характер и неспособность поставщиков услуг/учреждений использовать современное оборудование; большинство руководителей ВХО имеют инженерное образование и, соответственно, стиль инженерного мышления, в то время как решение водных проблем требует системного подхода, то есть рассмотрения этих проблем в широком аспекте (с учетом социально-политических, институционально-правовых и финансово-экономических аспектов), для чего необходимы навыки «гуманитарного/философского» мышления; недостаточная осведомленность лиц, принимающих решения, о возможных

технических и нетехнических мерах модернизации является серьезным препятствием на пути модернизации. Они могут неверно оценивать соответствующие преимущества, потенциал и недостатки той или иной инициативы по модернизации и возможности учета особенностей конкретных систем, а также различие между «реальной» экономией воды и «очевидной» экономией (концепция ФАО).

Без знания состояния водного сектора в ЦА невозможно разработать надлежащую стратегию модернизации. Водному сектору ЦА характерны следующие особенности:

– ЦА - один из самых уязвимых регионов: ожидаемые климатические изменения будут воздействовать на водную безопасность в ЦА сильнее, чем в других регионах;

– сильный водный стресс системы взаимосвязи «вода-энергия-земля-экосистема» (нексус) даже при сценарии с отсутствием/низким уровнем воздействия изменения климата;

– доминирование инженерного подхода (технократическая направленность);

– различие проблем/приоритетов у поставщиков ирригационных услуг и у пользователей ирригационных услуг в зависимости от их расположения в верхней/срединной/нижней части реки/канала, …;

– межрегиональная и межсекторная конкуренция: конфликтующие потребности в воде гидроэнергетики (прибрежные страны верховья) и сельского хозяйства/ирригации (прибрежные страны низовья)[39]. Многие из функций воды находятся в прямой конкуренции. Например, использование воды как питьевого источника мешает рыборазведению; использование воды для гидроэнергетики противоречит интересам ирригации;

– несовпадение, как правило, границы дренажных и оросительных сетей;

– форс-мажорные (force majeure) обстоятельства - чрезвычайные ситуации, связанные с непредвиденными политическими, экономическими, деловыми, технологическими и экологическими изменениями, стихийными бедствиями и катастрофами;

– естественный монополизм поставщиков ирригационных услуг;

– ненадлежащий стиль принятия водных решений:

•чрезмерно централизованный стиль: по принципу "сверху вниз" при низком уровне участия заинтересованных сторон в принятии решений;

•преимущественно «реактивный» стиль: работники, ответственные за принятие решений, привыкли/приучены получать сигналы/решения сверху, чтобы «спускать» их вниз на нижние уровни иерархии;

[39] Верховья речных бассейнов являются зоной преимущественного развития гидроэнергетики. Срединные и нижние участки бассейнов, где сосредоточены основные ирригационные земельные фонды, являются зонами интенсивного развития орошаемого земледелия. Страны верховья заинтересованы в максимальном сбросе воды в зимнее время для теплоснабжения, когда потребности в электроэнергии очень высоки, а страны низовья нуждаются в том же максимальном сбросе воды в летний период для орошения земель.

− сопряженность управления водными ресурсами со многими неопределенностями, источниками которых являются климатическая неопределенность (спрос на воду), гидрологическая неопределенность (фактический сток в источниках),…

Сложность процесса принятия решений по модернизации водного хозяйства объясняется наличием противоречий, присущих водной ситуации в ЦА:

− с одной стороны - обилие трудовых ресурсов (Узбекистан) и нужда в новых рабочих местах, а с другой стороны – необходимость в снижении отрицательного влияния человеческого фактора (коррупция, кумовство, …) в целях повышения объективности мониторинга посредством SCADA[40] и эффективности/продуктивности использования воды путем внедрения водосберегающих технологий орошения (ВСТО);

− с одной стороны - жизненно важно повысить эффективность вододеления, направив дефицитную воду туда, где водопользователь с плодородной землей лучше/продуктивно ее использует, а с другой стороны - повышение эффективности вододеления ведет к снижению социальной справедливости;

− с одной стороны - вода является экзистенциальным ресурсом (в отличие от нефти, удобрения, …), а с другой стороны – инвестиции в ирригацию недостаточно велики, а профессия водников/мирабов не является, как в былые/советские времена, достаточно престижной: имеет место недооценка тех благ, которые приносит ирригация, а также той важной роли, которую играют водники/мирабы;

− с одной стороны - крайняя нужда в разработке обоснованных концепций/стратегий/планов развития водного хозяйства, а с другой стороны - дефицит достоверной полной информации о реальном состоянии дел в сфере управления водными ресурсами из-за низкого уровня практики водоучета и состояния ирригационной науки [1][41];

− с одной стороны - большая потребность в повышении уровня знаний и навыков персонала ВХО и водопользователей, а с другой стороны - отсутствие/слабость мотивации у персонала повышать свою квалификацию;

− с одной стороны - критическая потребность в снижении эксплуатационных/фильтрационных потерь ирригационной воды, а с другой стороны - недостаточный уровень мотивации у поставщиков воды в повышении качества водопоставки пользователям;

− с одной стороны – критическая потребность в водосбережении на уровне поля, а с другой стороны – недостаточный уровень мотивации у водопользователей внедрять водосберегающие технологии орошения (ВСТО);

[40] SCADA (аббр. от англ. Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) - диспетчерское управление и сбор данных.
[41] О фактическом значении ключевого показателя - КПД канала/сети/системы в большинстве случаев можно только догадываться, так существующая информация не внушает доверия. Парадокс в том, что официально в штате ВХО, нередко, отсутствует гидрометр.

– с одной стороны – поставщики ирригационных услуг (ВХО) отвечают за принятие решений по водопоставке, а с другой стороны - они же отвечают за реализацию этих решений и за контроль над реализацией этих решений;

– с одной стороны - ВХО отвечает за водопоставку, а с другой стороны она же отвечает за водопользование;

– с одной стороны – нужда в четкой специализации водных структур/гидросооружений в зависимости от типа используемых водных ресурсов и типа водопользователей, а с другой стороны – необходимость в расширении функций водных структур/гидросооружений и в повышении уровня межсекторной координации/интеграции;

– с одной стороны – есть нужда в строгом государственном регулировании водопоставки, а с другой стороны – необходимость 1) в участии всех ключевых заинтересованных сторон/стейкхолдеров в принятии решений и 2) в поиске баланса между деятельностью государственных органов и других институциональных структур;

– с одной стороны – нужда в энергосбережении (70% затрат на ирригацию в ЦА – это затраты на энергоснабжение), а с другой стороны – использование машинного орошения там, где возможен/предпочтителен вариант самотечного орошения даже с учетом частичной потери орошаемых земель и, соответственно, снижения коэффициента земельного использования;

– с одной стороны – колоссальная сфера функций/ответственности ВХО, а с другой стороны – недостаток надлежащих/адекватных полномочий и потенциала;

– с одной стороны - поставщик водных услуг является естественным монополистом, а с другой стороны – он, как производитель/поставщик услуг, является «подчиненным», тогда как «начальником» является потребитель/покупатель водных услуг, то есть водопользователь[42].

Цель и задачи модернизации

Цель модернизации. Конечной целью модернизации системы орошения в ЦА является переход от ориентации на снабжение к ориентации на обслуживание: предоставление фермерам устойчивых, эффективных и ориентированных на спрос ирригационных услуг путем обновления политических, правовых, технических, институциональных и управленческих аспектов управления гидромелиоративными системами. Чем более конкретной будет цель, тем легче будет определить, какие факторы являются наиболее приоритетными/важными, нужно ли их улучшать и какая внешняя благоприятная среда в идеале требуется для достижения цели.

Задачи модернизации. Задачи модернизации заключаются в применении (с акцентом на адаптивность и взаимосвязи) более

[42] В мире бизнеса начальником является босс, а подчиненным – служащий, в то время как в сфере экономики начальником является потребитель/покупатель, а производитель – это подчиненный.

– эффективной инфраструктуры и современного оборудования и материалов (низконапорные насосы, текстильные материалы и т.д.);

– качественных данных гидрометрии путем использования более современных технологий контроля водных ресурсов (местный и центральный контроль стока и уровней воды), дистанционного зондирования и других данных для принятия обоснованных решений;

– эффективной и справедливой системы водораспределения путем использования более эффективных нетехнических мер/инструментов (политических, правовых, институциональных, социальных, …);

– продвинутых экономико-математических и имитационных моделей водораспределения, ...

С точки зрения вида/типа показателей/индикаторов в зависимости от конкретных местных условий модернизация может быть направлена на достижение одной или комбинации из следующих задач:

– *технических*:

- минимизация технических потерь оросительной воды;
- максимизация стабильности/надежности водопоставки;
- максимизация физической продуктивности оросительной воды.

– *организационных*: минимизация организационных/эксплуатационных потерь оросительной воды;

– социальных: максимизация равномерности/справедливости водопоставки;

– *экономических*:

- максимизация экономической продуктивности использования оросительной воды;
- минимизация затрат на аккумулирование воды/водопоставку/водопользование/водоотведение.

В зависимости от вида управления водой модернизация может быть направлена на повышение качества/эффективности одной или комбинации из следующих мер по улучшению управления

– *предложением/водопоставкой*: повышение 1) мощности/пропускной способности канала; 2) технического/эксплуатационного КПД канала/системы в процессе транспортировки и распределения воды; 3) срока службы инфраструктуры; 2) стабильности/надежности и равномерности/справедливости водоподачи,…;

– *спросом/водопользованием*: повышение физической/экономической продуктивности использования воды/земли через 1) снижение потерь воды на поле; 2) улучшение режима орошения/техники поливов,…;

– *водоотведением/дренированием*: улучшение эколого-мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель путем снижения 1) уровня минерализованных грунтовых вод и 2) засоленности почво-грунтов.

В зависимости от уровня руководства/управления водой модернизацией должны быть охвачены следующие структуры:

– *межгосударственный/трансграничный уровень* (Межгосударственная координационная водохозяйственная комиссия (МКВК), Бассейновое водохозяйственное объединение (БВО),…);

– *государственный/национальный уровень* (министерство, государственный комитет, агентство, служба, центр,…); межбассейновый уровень (Управление магистральной системы/канала);

– *бассейновый/территориальный уровень* (Бассейновое управление ирригационных систем (БУИС), …);

– *системный уровень* (Управление ирригационной системы/канала (УИС), …);

– *локальный уровень*: уровень межхозяйственной ирригационной сети (Объединение водопользователей (ОВП): Ассоциация водопользователей (АВП), Сельскохозяйственный производственный кооператив (СПК), …);

– *хозяйственный уровень* ирригационной системы (водопользователь: фермерское хозяйство (ФХ), дехканское хозяйство (ДХ), владельцы приусадебных участков).

Каждый уровень призван обеспечить надлежащее обслуживание следующего более низкого уровня. На каждом из указанных уровней действуют свойственные им различные по характеру и степени воздействия факторы, влияющие на качество водопоставки, водопользования, водоотведения.

Модернизация: ключевые направления

Модернизация водного хозяйства в большинстве стран, включая страны ЦА, традиционно рассматривается в узком смысле, то есть как техническая/инженерная задача (как некая комбинация усовершенствования открытых оросительных систем до трубных систем, широкой компьютеризации и использования датчиков и, очень часто, облицовки каналов).

В настоящее время растет понимание того, что модернизация водного хозяйства должна достигаться не только путем модернизации водохозяйственной/гидромелиоративной инфраструктуры (модернизация в узком смысле), но также путем модернизации системы управления водой (модернизация в широком смысле) через наращивание потенциала: институционального (организации, правила, стимулы); человеческого (кадры); финансового (инвестиции); когнитивного (компетентность, знания, навыки),[2, 3].

Ключевые направления модернизации водного хозяйства включают:

– переориентацию основной функции правительства на создание стимулирующей политики и нормативно-правовой базы для инклюзивного и устойчивого развития водного сектора и на предоставление высококачественных водных услуг;

– обеспечение разделения между регулирующей и деловой функцией/деятельностью правительства, требующей приватизации нестратегических государственных ВХО;

– внедрение в водном секторе государственно-частного партнерства (ГЧП).

– интегрированное (целостное) управление и координация всех секторальных и территориальных программ в каждом речном бассейне;

– создание единой информационной базы по учету расходов воды путем снабжения диспетчерских ВХО отдельным сервером, большим видеоэкраном (мультидисплей), современным компьютером, плоттером, проектором, принтером и другим необходимым оборудованием;

– модернизация системы мониторинга (организация онлайн-мониторинга потребления воды, электроэнергии, водный аудит,) [4];

– организация ведения водного кадастра с использованием современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий и создание мобильных приложений:

•создание единой информационной базы водных ресурсов, наладка межведомственной автоматизированной системы быстрого обмена информацией. Информационная база должна охватить сведения по водопоставке, водопользованию, мелиоративному состоянию орошаемых земель, гидротехническим сооружениям.

•создание системы единого программного обеспечения для анализа информации, а также хранения ее в электронном виде;

– создание и развитие ресурсной базы знаний по использованию и УВР, а также эксплуатации водохозяйственных сооружений на основе применения мобильных приложений и веб-страниц, позволяющих получать знания и информацию об новых ВСТО. Важной функций данного ресурса является возможность обмена информацией между производителями таких технологий и их пользователями.

Планирование модернизации

При планировании модернизации водного хозяйства в ЦА целесообразно исходить из следующих общих принципов:

– смещение акцента

• с политики «кнута» на политику «пряника»;

• с эксклюзивного подхода на инклюзивный (участие в принятии решений по выбору мер представителей от ключевых заинтересованных сторон);

• с управления предложением/ресурсом на управление спросом на воду[43];

[43] Роль управления спросом на воду будет расти, так как велика вероятность, что потенциальный будущий спрос на воду будет расти в результате роста населения, более высоких стандартов водоснабжения и санитарии, роста урбанизации, увеличения промышленного спроса, воздействия растущего использования гидроэнергии и более широкого признания экологических требований к воде.

- с гидроэнергетики в сторону орошения [5][44];
- с твердых мер на мягкие меры;
- с реактивных мер по адаптации на превентивные/упреждающие меры;
- с мер по водоотведению на меры по стимулированию экономии оросительной воды в процессе аккумулирования, водопоставки и водопользования [6].

− повышение продуктивности оросительной воды путем снижения реальных потерь воды;

− усиление

- учета вертикальных/межуровневых и горизонтальных/межсекторных взаимосвязей;
- использования нетрадиционных/альтернативных источников воды, таких как очистка и повторное использование сточных вод;

− поиск путей целесообразного снижения объемов возвратных вод на основе результатов качественного мониторинга и оценки гидромелиоративных систем.

При планировании модернизации водного хозяйства следует учитывать:

− воздействие модернизации на климат и стремиться к снижению выбросов парниковых газов. Это может быть достигнуто путем использования энергоэффективных технологий, установки систем сбора и использования дождевой воды, а также применения возобновляемых источников энергии.

− воздействие модернизации на водные экосистемы, такие как реки, озера и водохранилища. Необходимо предусмотреть меры по защите и восстановлению биологического разнообразия, а также предотвращению загрязнения водных ресурсов. Это может включать использование современных методов очистки воды, установку специальных фильтров и контроль за выбросами загрязняющих веществ. Модернизация водного хозяйства за счет применения ВСТО не должна приводить к отрицательным последствиям в виде выбросов углекислого газа. Учет экологических аспектов при модернизации водного хозяйства позволяет снизить негативное воздействие на окружающую среду и способствует устойчивому развитию. Это важный шаг в сохранении природных ресурсов и обеспечении экологической устойчивости.

− востребованный водопользователями стандарт ирригационных услуг. В отличие от стран с высокой оплатой труда, где большая часть затрат на орошение покрывается потребителями ирригационных услуг и где многие системы каналов, изначально эксплуатируемые вручную, постепенно (до определенной степени) стали автоматизированными, в условиях ЦА планы модернизации не обязательно должны быть ориентированными на очень

[44] Там, где гидроэнергетика отстает от спроса, другие возобновляемые источники энергии могут компенсировать нехватку электроэнергии и даже позволить сместить акцент работы плотин в пользу орошения.

высокий стандарт ирригационных услуг. Они должны быть наиболее близко отвечающими требованиям и возможностям местных пользователей в рассматриваемый период. Необходимо учитывать соответствие стандарта ирригационных услуг требованиям водопользователей, вытекающим из их представления об уровне услуг[45];

– возможное повышение эффективности местного/локального орошения, а также оценивать другие положительные или отрицательные воздействия, связанные с возвратными стоками, влиянием воды, остающейся в системе, качеством воды и затратами на энергию[46].

– эффективность модернизации. Оценку эффективности модернизации водного хозяйства необходимо проводить путем сравнения результатов работы оросительной системы до и после модернизации. Из-за больших различий в водообеспеченности, климате, плодородности почв, топографии и ценах на сельхозкультуры, для оценки модернизации применяются «внешние» индикаторы функционирования[47].

– необходимость вовлечения средств частного сектора, так как для решения проблемы модернизации водного хозяйства нужны очень большие инвестиции;

– многоэтапность процесса модернизации водного хозяйства. Поэтому начальный этап модернизации необходимо осуществлять очень осторожно, чтобы не создать затруднения для выполнения будущих требований[48];

– необходимость внедрения инновационных технологий для осуществления перехода от режима функционирования ирригационных систем, ориентированного на снабжение водопользователей водой, к режиму, ориентированному на обслуживание водопользователей;

– необходимость ускорения реализации проектов, способствующих снижению потребления электроэнергии водохозяйственными насосами (путем замены на менее энергоемкие модели);

– необходимость мер по минимизации образования отходов и их последующей утилизации. Это может включать использование

[45] Большинство водопользователей и менеджеров пока устраивает относительно невысокий стандарт ирригационных услуг по водоподаче, который просто устраняет анархию и обеспечивает «достаточное» количество воды для водопользователей. В настоящее время в ЦА уже появляются водопользователи, которые нуждаются в высоких стандартах ирригационных услуг.

[46] Проекты по модернизации могут иметь положительное влияние, если они за счет возвратного стока воды снижают соленость реки, но в то же время могут иметь негативное влияние, если эти возвратные потоки, например, необходимы для поддержания экосистемы Аральского моря. Повторное использование воды в ЦА необходимо учитывать в общем балансе количества и качества воды при введении стимулов для более эффективных технологий орошения, так как в противном случае эффект от ВСТО может быть существенно завышен.

[47] Внешние индикаторы – это, например, такие показатели, как экономическая продуктивность, эффективность, водообеспеченность, КПД системы,...

[48] Например, для поддержания современных систем ирригации водовыпуски должны обеспечивать широкий диапазон измерения расходов воды. Системам дождевания и капельного орошения не нужны расходы, скажем, 30 л/с, тогда как традиционные системы поверхностного орошения могут функционировать удовлетворительно при таких расходах.

переработанных материалов, установку систем сбора и переработки сточных вод, а также организацию программ по сортировке и переработке отходов.

Заключение

1. Вода является «экзистенциальным ресурсом». Тем не менее, в ЦА имеет место недооценка значимости водного сектора.

2. Особенно недооценены водники, непосредственно на местах отвечающие за забор и распределение воды и полив сельхозкультур. Поставщики и пользователи воды должны рассматриваться как очень важные заинтересованные лица, являющиеся ключевыми участниками деятельности по УВР, от которого зависит судьба стран ЦА.

3. Для обеспечения водной и продовольственной безопасности в ЦА необходимо качественно улучшить состояние водного хозяйства путем масштабной модернизации всех аспектов водного сектора.

4. Для надлежащей модернизации водного хозяйства надо иметь реальную четкую картину существующего состояния водного сектора и ее проблем.

5. Несмотря на очевидную потребность в модернизации инфраструктуры, все усилия правительств стран ЦА будут безуспешными/малоэффективными до тех пор, пока они не дополнят ее действенными нетехническими мерами (институционально-правовыми, финансовыми, когнитивными,…).

6. При разработке стратегии/плана модернизации водного хозяйства необходимо, чтобы лица, принимающие решения,

- признали особую фундаментальную/экзистенциальную роль воды в развитии общества/природы;
- знали об особенностях и противоречиях, присущих водному хозяйству;
- умели находить верный баланс между
  - «мягкими» и «твердыми» мерами/воздействиями;
  - социальной справедливостью, экономической эффективностью и экологической устойчивостью.

Использованные источники:

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К ВОПРОСУ О ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНОСТРАННОГО

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются современные подходы к преподаванию русского языка как иностранного, акцентируя внимание на актуальных методических и педагогических стратегиях. Особое внимание уделяется проблемам, с которыми сталкиваются преподаватели и студенты, таким как межкультурные барьеры, мотивация учащихся и разнообразие языковых уровней. В результате проведённого анализа предлагаются рекомендации по совершенствованию процесса обучения и оптимизации учебных материалов.*

Ключевые слова: *преподавание, методика обучения языкам, проблематика изучения русского языка как иностранного, развитие речи, неформальная лексика, культура речи, социолингвистический аспект.*

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TO THE QUESTION OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *The article examines modern approaches to teaching Russian as a foreign language, focusing on current methodological and pedagogical strategies. Particular attention is paid to the problems faced by teachers and students, such as intercultural barriers, student motivation and diversity of language levels. As a result of the analysis, recommendations are proposed for improving the learning process and optimizing educational materials.*

Keywords: *teaching, methods of teaching languages, problems of studying Russian as a foreign language, speech development, informal vocabulary, speech culture, sociolinguistic aspect.*

В условиях глобализации и увеличения интереса к русскому языку за пределами России, вопрос преподавания русского языка для иностранцев становится особенно актуальным. Русский язык — это не просто средство общения, но и богатейший культурный код страны. Однако, как показывает практика, его изучение представляет собой ряд серьёзных вызовов. В этой статье мы рассмотрим некоторые вопросы методики преподавания, а также проанализируем работы методистов в данной области.

Проблемы и вызовы при изучении русского языка: Одной из основных проблем, с которой сталкиваются иностранные студенты, является сложная грамматика русского языка. Например, наличие шести падежей, которые необходимо правильно использовать, может вызвать затруднения у носителей языков, где нет подобной системы. Да и фонетика русского, с её редкими звуками, также порой вызывает трудности. Поэтому важно разрабатывать такие методики, которые смогли бы учесть эти особенности.

Подходы к преподаванию: Исследования педагога, такой как Г. И. Цепкова(2008), показали, что интерактивные методы обучения, такие как ролевые игры и обсуждения, значительно способствуют лучшему усвоению языка. Также стать свидетелями успеха методики погружения, где иностранцы учатся не только языку, но и культуре страны через различные формы искусства — литературу, музыку, кино. Например, уроки, где обсуждают произведения русских авторов, могут быть очень эффективными.

Важность развитие речи: Разговорная практика — ключевой элемент обучения, который нельзя игнорировать. В данном контексте работа с большим количеством разговорной лексики, включая такие слова как «блогерша» или «училка», становится важной. Студенты могут поначалу считать такие слова неуместными, но именно они отражают современные реалии и хорошо запоминаются в повседневной жизни. Исследования показывают, что использование разговорного языка с элементами неформальной лексики способствует созданию более расслабленной атмосферы, где студенты чувствуют себя комфортнее и менее зажаты. В результате, они быстрее начинают говорить, что является основной целью обучения.

Методические рекомендации: Комбинированные методы обучения: использование традиционных методов, так и современных методов, включая онлайн-ресурсы и мобильные приложения, которые предлагают разнообразные упражнения и задания. Создание языковой среды: Старайтесь создать языковую атмосферу через кино, музыку и гастрономические традиции, вовлекая студентов в активное взаимодействие с языком.

Неформальная лексика: ведение в обучение разговорных слов и выражений, примеру «блогерша», «журналистка» которые могут показаться грубыми или неуместными, но несут в себе живость языка и отражают современность.

Культура речи: Преподавание языка должно быть неразрывно связано с культурой. Включение элементов русской истории, литературы и искусства

делает обучение более интересным и захватывающим. Вопрос о правильности использования слов, таких *как "директриса", "блогерша", "повариха", "журналистка" и "училка",* представляет собой интересную область для исследования в сфере грамматики и социолингвистики. Данные слова являются примерами феминативов — форм, которые обозначают женские профессии или роли. В последние десятилетия наблюдается рост интереса к использованию феминативов в русском языке, что обусловлено изменениями в общественном восприятии гендерных ролей.

1. Исторический контекст: традиционно в русском языке существовали четкие грамматические нормы, определяющие использование суффиксов для образования женских форм существительных. Однако с течением времени произошли изменения в языке и обществе. Например, слова "журналистка" и "учительница" стали более распространенными и принятыми, в то время как "директриса" и "блогерша" могут вызывать споры.

2. Лексическая и грамматическая оценка: с точки зрения лексической нормы, многие из этих слов не зафиксированы в нормативных словарях, что может привести к их восприятию как ошибочных. Однако язык — это живой организм, и новые формы могут входить в употребление, особенно в разговорной речи. Использование таких слов может быть связано с желанием подчеркнуть женственность профессии или роли.

3. Социолингвистический аспект: с точки зрения социолингвистики, использование феминативов может зависеть от социальных и культурных факторов. В некоторых кругах такие слова воспринимаются как неформальные и даже пренебрежительные, в то время как в других они могут использоваться для подчёркивания гендерной идентичности. Исследования показывают, что молодёжь, особенно в крупных городах, чаще использует подобные слова в разговорной речи.

4. Общественное мнение и восприятие: Опросы общественного мнения показывают, что отношение к феминативам варьируется. Некоторые респонденты считают их уместными и отражающими современную реальность, тогда как другие выступают против их использования, считая это нарушением языковых норм. Это подчёркивает важность контекста: в официальной обстановке предпочтительно использовать общепринятые термины, в то время как в неформальной среде допускаются более свободные формы. Использование грамматически неправильных слов: "директриса", "блогерша", "повариха", "официантка", "бухгалтерша". С точки зрения морфологии, создание женских форм через суффиксы, такие как "-ка" или "-иха", традиционно является стандартной практикой. Однако новые формы, такие как "директриса", возникли в результате стремления к языковому разнообразию и инклюзивности. Исследования показывают, что такие инновации часто воспринимаются как признак динамичности язык.[49] Согласно социолингвистическим исследованиям, язык служит не только

[49] Шмелев В.П., -— «Язык и общество: динамика и изменения». (Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 2019).

средством общения, но и отражает социальные структуры и иерархии[50]. Женские формы могут нести стигматизацию или уменьшение статуса профессии. Например, "директриса" может восприниматься как менее статусная, чем "директор", что отражает гендерные предрассудки в обществе. Тем не менее, использование форм, таких как "блогерша", может служить для подчёркивания женской идентичности в сфере, где женщины все чаще занимают активные позиции. Психолингвистические исследования показывают, что язык влияет на восприятие и самоидентификацию людей. Применение женских форм может положительно повлиять на уверенность женщин в профессиональной среде, способствуя их признанию и повышению самооценки. Однакова жно учитывать, что не все женщины одинаково воспринимают такие формы: некоторые могут считать их уничижительными.

С точки зрения лингвистики, эти формы представляют собой примеры неформальной и разговорной речи, где для обозначения женских профессий используются суффиксы, не всегда соответствующие стандартным нормам русского языка. Согласно теории словообразования, в русском языке существуют определённые правила для создания форм рода. Однако в языке наблюдается явление, когда общество адаптирует слова к современным реалиям, часто в ответ на социальные изменения, такие как стремление к гендерной инклюзивности в профессиях. Например, традиционные формы, такие как "учитель" или "директор", начинают сопровождаться новыми, неформальными формами, чтобы подчеркнуть гендер. В своё время такие слова, как "врач" или "инженер", также находились на грани появления женских форм, и в обществе возникали дискуссии о правильности их использования. Тем не менее, слова, подобные "учительница" и "повариха", уже прочно закрепились в языке, но их восприятие может зависеть от культурного контекста и социальных стереотипов. Кроме того, использование "неправильных" форм может быть связано с явлением креативности в языке, которое активно поддерживается молодёжной культурой и развивающимися социальными сетями. Такие слова, как "блогерша", могут демонстрировать новые реалии и роли в обществе, отражая, например, растущее влияние женщин в медиапространстве. Использование грамматически "неправильных" слов является не только отражением изменений в языке, но и свидетельством социальных преобразований. Язык постоянно эволюционирует, и такие формы могут стать стандартом в будущем, что подтверждает динамичную природу человеческого общения.

5. Выводы и рекомендации:

- Грамматическая правильность: с точки зрения строгой грамматики, такие слова могут считаться некорректными, но в разговорной речи их использование становится все более распространенным.

[50] Левицкая Т.В., ** — «Социолингвистика и географический: язык как отражение социальных структур». (Москва: Академия, 2020).

- Уместность: важно учитывать контекст общения. В профессиональной среде лучше придерживаться традиционных форм, в то время как в неформальной обстановке допустимо использование новых форм.

- Развитие языка: Язык продолжает развиваться, и феминативы могут войти в активный словарь, если они будут поддерживаться общественным мнением.

Использование грамматически неправильных слов, таких как "директриса", "блогерша", "повариха", "официантка" и "бухгалтерша", поднимает важные вопросы о языке, гендере и социальной справедливости. Язык является отражением культурных изменений и гендерных ролей, и его развитие требует внимания к инклюзивности и равенству. Важно продолжать исследовать это явление, чтобы лучше понимать, как язык формирует наше восприятие профессиональной идентичности в современном обществе. Таким образом, вопрос о допустимости использования таких слов остаётся открытым и требует дальнейшего изучения и наблюдения.

Если рассмотреть этот момент с точки зрения Узбекистана, то преподаватель сталкивается несколькими трудностями, а именно: грамматические, фонетические и также с рядом исключений, где в главной роли выходят три рода (унаследованных от своего предка - праиндоевропейского языка: мужской, женский и средний). В основном профессии имеют именно мужской род, что в свою очередь вызывает вопросы у учеников: «А что нет женских профессий? Разве нет врача-женщины, директора и пр. Если есть, то почему не используются термины с обозначением женского рода?» и эти вопросы задаются со стороны учениц. Таких случаях преподаватель прибегает к помощи феминитивов, суффиксы, как -иц(а), -ниц(а), -щиц(а), -чиц(а), -ин(я)/-ын(я), -есс(а), -ис(а), -иха, -ш(а), -к(а). Используя суффиксы в обозначение женских профессий опять же, создаётся дополнительные вопросы в процессе обучения: авторка это жена автора(писателя)? Что не менее важным считается преподнести для учащихся, когда можно использовать феменитивы, а когда это будет ошибкой и это тонкая грань создаёт некие сложности для преподавания русского в иноязычных группах. Порой для носителей бывает сложно определить правильность того или иного слова в богатом словарном запасе русского языка.

Заключение: Преподавание русского языка для иностранцев — это сложный и многогранный процесс, который требует серьёзного подхода и гибкости. Использование различных методик, учёт культурных аспектов, а также стремление к созданию комфортной и непринуждённой языковой среды поможет учащимся достигнуть успеха в изучении языка. В конечном итоге, важно помнить, что язык — это не только грамматика и словарный запас, но, прежде всего, средство общения и понимания между людьми. Использование грамматически неправильных слов, таких как «блогерша», «директриса» и «официантка», отражает динамику современного языка и его адаптацию к новым реалиям. Эти слова часто становятся предметом обсуждения из-за

нарушения традиционных грамматических норм, однако они также демонстрируют стремление к гендерной идентичности и равенству в языке.

Рекомендации:

1. Образование и просвещение: важно проводить образовательные мероприятия, которые помогут людям лучше понять, как язык развивается, и какие изменения могут быть уместны в разных контекстах.

2. Контекстуальный подход: Использование подобных слов должно быть осознанным и уместным в зависимости от аудитории и ситуации. Рекомендуется обращать внимание на предпочтения собеседников.

3. Анализ и обсуждение: необходимо поощрять открытые дискуссии о языковых нормах, чтобы исследовать, как грамматические инновации могут влиять на восприятие и представление гендерных ролей.

4. Лексическое разнообразие: важно сохранять разнообразие в языке, позволяя различным формам существовать, что способствует более полной и точной передаче смыслов и идентичностей.

Использованные источники:

1. **Цепкова Г. И.** – "Развитие речи и языковой грамотности". (Москва: Просвещение, 2008). Данный труд исследует методы развития речи и грамотности, что непосредственно связано с процессом преподавания русского языка.

2. **Шмелев В. П.** – "Язык и общество: динамика и изменения". (Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 2019). Исследование социальных изменений в языке, анализ динамики языковых форм и включение новых слов в обиход.

3. **Левицкая Т. В.** – "Социолингвистика и географический: язык как отражение социальных структур". (Москва: Академия, 2020). Описание социолингвистического аспекта языка, который зависит от социальных и культурных факторов.

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АТТЕСТАЦИЯ КОМИССИЯСИ ҚАРОРИНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАБИАТИ ВА УНИНГ ЮРИДИК ОҚИБАТЛАРИ

Аннотация:*Мазкур мақолада аттестация (малака) комиссияси томонидан қабул қилинадиган қарорнинг ҳуқуқий табиати ва унинг юридик оқибатлари атрофлича таҳлил қилинади. Аттестация комиссияси давлат бошқаруви, таълим, тиббиёт, фан ва бошқа соҳалардаги ходимларнинг малакасини баҳолаш ҳамда уларга белгиланган талабларга жавоб бериш-бермаслигини аниқлашда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Унинг қарори ходимнинг лавозимида қолиши, унга тўловлар белгиланиши ёки ишдан бўшатилиши каби муҳим юридик ҳолатларни белгилаб беради. Мақолада шундай қарорларнинг ҳуқуқий асослари, уни қабул қилишдаги тартиб ва мезонлар, шунингдек, қарор устидан шикоят қилиш имкониятлари ҳам ўрганилади. Бу таҳлил орқали аттестация жараёнида шаффофлик ва адолат таъминланиши учун ҳуқуқий ёндашувларни шакллантириш мақсад қилинган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Аттестация комиссияси, қарорнинг ҳуқуқий табиати юридик оқибатлар меҳнат ҳуқуқи, кадрлар сиёсати, малакани баҳолаш тартиби, қарор қабул қилиш, мезонлари, шикоят қилиш ҳуқуқи, давлат бошқаруви, ходимларни баҳолаш, қонунийлик ва адолат аттестация натижалари, ишдан бўшатиш асослари, ҳуқуқий кафолатлар*

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THE LEGAL NATURE OF THE CERTIFICATION COMMISSION’S DECISION AND ITS LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

Annotation:*This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the legal nature of certification (attestation) commission decisions and their legal consequences. Certification commissions play a crucial role in evaluating the qualifications of professionals in areas such as public administration, education, healthcare, science, and more. Their decisions often have significant legal implications — including whether an employee retains their position, receives bonuses or allowances, or faces dismissal. The article explores the legal foundations of such decisions, the procedures and criteria used in their formulation,*

and the mechanisms for appealing them. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring transparency and fairness in the attestation process and proposes legal approaches to strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of commission decisions. This analysis is especially relevant in the context of ongoing reforms in human resources policy across various sectors.

Keywords: *certification commission, legal nature of the decision, legal consequences, labor Law, personnel policy / HR Policy qualification assessment, certification, procedure, decision-making criteria, right to appeal, public administration, employee evaluation, legality and fairness certification, results grounds for dismissal, legal guarantees.*

Ходимларни аттестациядан ўтказиш жараёни ҳар қандай ташкилот фаолиятининг сифатини ва самарадорлигини таъминлашда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Аттестация комиссиясининг қарорлари ходимларнинг касбий малакаси, лавозимга мослиги ва меҳнат фаолиятининг давом эттирилиши ёки тугатилиши бўйича ҳал қилувчи ҳуқуқий таъсирга эга бўлади. Шу боис, ушбу қарорларнинг ҳуқуқий табиати ва уларнинг оқибатларини чуқур ўрганиш меҳнат ҳуқуқи соҳасида долзарб масалалардан бири ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Меҳнат кодексининг 161-моддасида аттестация натижалари асосида иш берувчи ходимнинг касбий малакасининг етишмаслиги ёки лавозимга мос келмаслиги сабабли меҳнат шартномасини бекор қилиш имкониятлари белгиланган. Бунда қарорнинг қонунийлиги, асослантирилганлиги ва ходимларнинг ҳуқуқлари ҳимоясининг кафолатлари муҳим омил саналади. Шу билан бирга, Меҳнат кодексининг 164-моддасида касаба уюшмасининг розилиги олинмаган тақдирда, иш берувчининг ходим билан меҳнат шартномасини бекор қилиш қарори қонуний ҳисобланмаслиги аниқ кўрсатилган. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг сўзларида таъкидланишича, «Меҳнат қонунчилиги ва меҳнат муносабатларини тартибга солишда энг асосий тамойил — ходимларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларини ҳимоя қилиш, адолатли муносабатни таъминлашдир»[1]. Ушбу тамойилни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, аттестация комиссияси қарорларининг қонунийлиги ва ходимларга таъсири нафақат меҳнат ҳуқуқининг, балки ижтимоий барқарорликнинг асосидир. Шу боис, аттестация комиссияси қарорининг ҳуқуқий табиати, унинг қабул қилиш тартиби ҳамда ходимларга таъсир этувчи оқибатлари амалдаги қонунчилик доирасида пухта ўрганилиши ҳамда таҳлил қилиниши долзарбдир.

Аттестация комиссияси аъзолари белгиланган жойда йиғилгандан сўнг, мажлисни бошлашдан олдин котиб томонидан кворум мавжудлиги текширилади. Бу — йиғилишнинг қонуний ва ваколатли деб тан олиниши учун асосий шарт ҳисобланади. Қоидага кўра, комиссия аъзоларининг камида учдан икки қисми қатнашганда мажлис ваколатли ҳисобланади. Масалан, 7 нафарлик комиссия учун камида 5, 9 нафарлик комиссия учун эса камида 6 аъзо иштирок этиши лозим. Суд амалиёти шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, агар кворум таъминланмаса ёки масофавий иштирок этиш назарда тутилган ҳолда ҳам,

аъзоларнинг реал иштирок этиши таъминланмаса, бу аттестация жараёнининг қонунийлигига шубҳа туғдириб, кейинчалик низоли вазиятларга сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Масалан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси спорт вазирининг 2024 йил 25 октябрь кунидаги 01/1620-A/F-сонли буйруққа асосан Сурхондарё вилоятидаги спорт-таълим муассалари раҳбарлари, уларнинг ўрнибосарлари, йўриқчи-услубчилари хамда тренерларни атттестация (сухбат)дан ўтказиш 2024 йил 22-29 ноябр кунларида ўтказилиши белгиланиб, спорт вазири ўринбосари раислигида жами 12 нафар шахсдан иборат бўлган аттестация комиссияси таркиби тасдиқланган.

Сурхондарё вилоятидаги спорт-таълим муассалари раҳбарлари, уларнинг ўрнибосарлари, йўриқчи-услубчилари хамда тренерларни атттестация (сухбат)дан ўтказиш тартиби тўғрисидаги низомнинг 18-бандига кўра, комиссия раиси аттестация комиссияси мажлисига раислик қилиши ҳамда аттестация комиссияси мажлиси аъзоларнинг камида учдан икки қисми қатнашганида ваколатли ҳисобланиши белгиланган. Шунингдек, ушбу низомнинг 26-бандига асосан аттестация комиссиясининг мажлисида комиссия аъзоларининг учдан икки қисми иштирок этганда қарор қабул қилишда ваколатли ҳисобланиши, хизмат сафари ва узрли сабабларга кўра қатнаша олмаган аттестация комиссия аъзолари аттестация комиссияси йиғилишида «Zoom» платформаси орқали иштирок этиши мумкинлиги қайд этилган.

Иш ҳужжатларига кўра, низоли бўлган аттестация комиссиясининг баёнида раислик қилувчи Ш.Махмудов хамда Ш.Муминджанов, Ф.Турдиев, М.Рахматхўжаев, А.Махамаддиев, А.Ходжаев, А.Амонов, Ш.Эшмуминов, Я.Артиков иштирок этишган. Бироқ, суд, жавобгар вакиллари томонидан тақдим этилган З.Турдиева билан ўтказилган суҳбат ёзиб олинган видеотасвирда аттестация комиссияси ўзини таништирмаган, аттестация комиссияси аъзолари тасвирга олинмаган, шу жумладан аттестация комиссияси раиси Ш.Махмудовни иштироки акс этмаган. Бундан ташқари, жавобгар вакиллари томонидан тақдим этилган аттестация ўтказилган куни комиссияси аъзоларининг расмида жавобгарларнинг тушунтиришларига кўра, С.Шомуродов, А.Махамадиев, М.Рахматхўжаев, Ф.Турдиев, С.Тоштурдиев, Сурхондаре вилояти спорт бошқармаси кадр бўлими ходимаси акс эттирилган. Жавобгар томонидан тақдим этилган ушбу далилларда аттестация комиссияси таркибида кворум бўлмаганлиги кўринади, чунки юқоридаги низом талабларига кўра аттестация комиссияси ваколатли бўлиши учун унда 2/3 қисми, яъни 8 киши иштирок этиши керак бўлган. Шунга қарамасдан, аттестация комиссиясининг 2024 йил 30 ноябрь кунидаги 2-сонли баёнига кўра, Турдиева Зухра Гаффоровна аттестацияга жалб этилган ҳамда у якунда аттестациядан ўтмаган деб топилган.

Суд, ишнинг барча ҳолатларини синчковлик билан, ҳар томонлама, тўла ва холисона ўрганиши натижасида аттесттация комиссияси раиси, спорт вазири ўринбосари Ш.Махмудов аттестация жараёнида белгиланган тартибда шахсан иштирок этиб, раислик қилганлигининг тасдиқловчи мақбул ва

ишончли далиллар мавжуд эмаслигини, аттестация комиссиясида аттестацияни ўтказиш вақтида кворум бўлганлигини тасдиқловчи ишончли далиллар жавобгар томонидан тақдим этилмаганлиги, иш хужжатларида аттестациядан ўтувчи З.Турдиева имзо қўйдириш орқали аттестациядан ўтиш ҳақида буйруқ ва саволнома билан танишганлигини тасдиқловчи далиллар мавжуд эмаслигини, аттестацияни ўтказиш спорт вазири буйруғида 2024 йил 22 ноябрдан 29 ноябрга қадар белгиланган бўлсада, атесттация бир кун кечикиб, 30 ноябрь куни ўтказилганлигини, юқорида қайд этилган холатларда аттестацияни ўтказиш тартиби бир неча маротаба бузилганлигини инобатга олиб, даъвогар Турдиева Зухра Гаффоровнанинг даъво аризасини асосли деб ҳисоблаган ва уни қаноатлантириш лозимлиги ҳақида хулосага келган[2].

Аттестация комиссияси котиби кворум мавжудлигини аниқлаш билан бирга, йиғилишга раислик қилиш ҳуқуқига эга шахснинг қатнашиши ёки йўқлигини ҳам текшириши лозим. Аттестация йиғилишида раислик қилиш ҳуқуқи фақат комиссия раиси ёки унинг ўринбосарига тегишли; улар қатнашмаган тақдирда мажлис бошқа кунга кўчирилади. Бу талаб — аттестация жараёнининг қонунийлиги ва қарорларнинг ҳуқуқий асосланганлигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади. Ходимлар мажлис санаси ва вақти тўғрисида олдиндан ёзма равишда хабардор қилиниши шарт. Раис аттестация жойи ва муддатини белгилайди, иштирокчилар рўйхатини тасдиқлайди, ташкилий масалаларни ҳал этади. Котиб эса аттестация жадвалини тузади, маълумотномаларни тайёрлайди, жой ва сана ҳақида иштирокчиларга ахборот беради. Кворум таъминланиши текширилади, қатнашмаган ходимлар ҳақида маълумот тўпланади. Узрли сабаб билан қатнашмаганлар кейинги мажлисга чақирилиши лозим; узрсиз сабаб билан қатнашмаганлар ҳам қайта аттестациядан ўтиш имкониятига эга бўлиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Агар ходим такрорий чақирувларга ҳам жавоб бермаса, комиссия уни “аттестациядан ўтмади” деб баҳолаш ва лавозимга номос келмаслиги ҳақида хулоса чиқариш ҳуқуқига эга. Аттестацияда тест синовини жорий этиш муҳим саналади. У нафақат касбий билим, балки шахсий фазилатлар, психологик барқарорлик ва жамоавий муносабатларни ҳам баҳолаш имконини беради. Бу ҳақда О.О. Силова: «Инсон – инсон» типидаги касбий фаолият соҳаларида жамоа ичидаги психологик муҳит, шахсий фазилатлар ва психологик ҳолатларни аниқлашга қаратилган тестлардан фойдаланиш мажбурий бўлиши лозим[3] », – деб таъкидлайди. Аттестация тестлари автоматлаштирилган, аноним тизим орқали ўтказилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Тестдан олдин ҳар бир ходимдан қуйидагилар сўралади: – аттестация тўғрисида хабардорлиги; – тест саволлари мазмунидан хабардорлиги; – соғлиғи ҳолати; – комиссия аъзоларига нисбатан эътирози бор-йўқлиги. Ҳеч қандай савол ва эътирози бўлмаган ходим тестга киритилади. 50 саволга 50 дақиқа вақт берилади. Тест натижалари котиб томонидан умумлаштирилиб комиссияга тақдим этилади. Комиссия тест ва суҳбат натижаларига таянилган ҳолда якуний қарор чиқаради. Шунинг учун тестда топилиши лозим саволлар сонини белгилаш мақсадга мувофиқ эмас.

С.В. Шекшня таъкидлайди: “Суҳбат самарадорлиги учун ходим меҳнат фаолиятини лавозим йўриқномаси, малакалик картаси, компетенциялар картаси ва шахсий ривожланиш режаси асосида фактлар билан баҳолаш, кейинги аттестация даври учун ривожланиш режасини тайёрлаш зарур[4].”.

Аттестация комиссияси йиғилишида муҳокама этиладиган муҳим ташкилий масалалардан бири — аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимлар орасида ким биринчи навбатда тест синови ва суҳбатдан ўтиши кераклигини аниқлашдир. Фикримизча, комиссия аъзолари ҳам агар аттестациядан ўтаётган бўлса, уларнинг аттестацияси биринчи бўлиб, белгиланган қоидаларга тўлиқ риоя этилиб ўтказилиши керак. Бу ёндашув аттестация жараёнининг холис ва манфаатлар тўқнашувисиз ўтиши hamda келгусида қабул қилинадиган қарорларнинг қонунийлиги ва ишончлилигини таъминлашда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шунингдек, комиссия аъзоси ўзини баҳоланаётган бўлса, у аттестация ҳақидаги қарорга овоз бериш ҳуқуқига эга эмас. Бу манфаатлар тўқнашувининг олдини олиш ва комиссия фаолиятининг холислигини сақлаш учун зарур. Агар комиссия котиби ҳам аттестациядан ўтаётган бўлса, у ҳам бошқа ходимларга нисбатан устуворлик билан белгиланган тартибда аттестациядан ўтказилиши керак, чунки у аттестация жараёнида муҳим ташкилий ва ҳуқуқий вазифаларни бажаради. Котиб вазифаси вақтинча бошқа аъзога юкланади. Аттестациядан сўнг, агар комиссия аъзоси ёки котиби «лавозимига лойиқ» ёки «шартли лойиқ» деб топилса, у комиссия фаолиятини тўлақонли давом эттириши мумкин, чунки бу ҳолат расмий хулоса билан тасдиқланади. Шунингдек, аттестация жадвалига мувофиқ барча ходимлар комиссияга чақирилиши ва суҳбатдан олдин, комиссия раиси томонидан уларнинг аттестациядан хабардорлиги, тахминий саволлар билан танишлиги, соғлиғи ҳолати ва комиссия таркибига нисбатан эътирозлари бор ёки йўқлиги аниқланиши шарт.

Аттестация ўтказиш вақти ва жойи борасида ходимни хабардор қилишга оид Л.А.Егошинанинг фикрини қўллаб-қувватлаймиз. Унга кўра, аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимни хабардор қилиш усули сифатида электрон почта орқали билдириш юбориш ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан асосли деб ҳисобланмайди. Л.А.Егошина ўз фикрини давом эттириб, ходимни электрон почта орқали хабардор қилиш усули аттестациядан ўтаётганларнинг ҳуқуқларини бузади, чунки аттестация ўтказилиши тўғрисидаги билдиришномани электрон почта орқали юбориш натижасида ходим бу билдиришномани олгани ва у билан танишгани ҳақида тўлиқ ишонч билан хулоса чиқариб бўлмайди. Агар хабар қайтарма манзил орқали ходим томонидан қабул қилинган бўлса ҳам, бу ҳолат унинг ушбу хабар билан шахсан танишганини англатмайди. Бу эса турли объектив сабаблар билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкин. Иш берувчи эса, ўз навбатида, ходим ушбу билдиришномани ҳақиқатдан ҳам олганини ва у билан танишганини тасдиқлаш имкониятига эга эмас[5]. Шу боис, аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимларни ёзма тарзда хабардор қилиш тартибини қонунчилик даражасида акс эттириш зарур.

Олиб борилган таҳлиллар ва амалий кузатувлар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, айрим ҳолларда аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимлар мазкур жараёнда иштирок этишга тайёргарлик кўришда ташкилий-ҳуқуқий ва шахсий масъулият нуқтаи назаридан етарли даражада ёндашмаётгани кузатилмоқда. Хусусан, уларнинг аттестациянинг ўтказилиш вақти ва жойи тўғрисида расмий равишда хабардор қилинганлиги, аттестация жараёнида қўйилиши мумкин бўлган тахминий саволлар билан олдиндан танишиб чиққанлиги, ўзининг соғлиғининг ушбу жараёнда тўлиқ иштирок этишга яроқли ҳолда эканлигини баҳолаганлиги, шунингдек, аттестация комиссияси таркибига нисбатан манфаатлар тўқнашуви ёки шахсий адоват мавжудлиги каби муҳим омиллар юзасидан фикр билдириш зарурлигига етарлича эътибор қаратмаётгани ҳолатлари мавжуд. Масалан, Фуқаролик ишлари бўйича Бухоро туманлараро судининг 2023 йил 17 февраль куни кўрилган фуқаролик ишида жавобгар Бухоро вилояти Ички ишлар бошқармаси томонидан ходим Муйдинов Бахтиёр Ферузжон ўғлига нисбатан 2022 йил 30 май куни навбатдан ташқари аттестациядан ўтказилиши лозимлиги ҳақида хулоса қилинган бўлиб, орадан атиги 15 кун ўтиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазирлигининг 2018 йил 25 сентябрь кунидаги 263-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган Ички ишлар органларида аттестация ўтказиш тартиби тўғрисидаги йўриқнома талабларига риоя қилинмаган ҳолда аттестация ўтказилишидан камида бир ой олдин огоҳлантирмасдан аттестациядан ўтказилган. Аттестация матни эса даъвогар Б.Ф.Муйдиновнинг қайд этишича, унга аттестация матни билан танишганлиги ва эътирози йўқлиги тўғрисида аттестация ўтказиладиган куннинг ўзида, яъни аттестацияга киришидан олдин бўш бланкага имзо қўйдириб олинган, аслида аттестация матни билан танишмаган, таништирилган санаси эса у томонидан қайд этилмаган[6].

Натижада, айрим ходимлар аттестация жараёнида жисмоний ёки руҳий зўриқиш сабабли саломатлик муаммоларига дуч келмоқда ва шошилинч тиббий ёрдамга муҳтож ҳолатлар юзага келмоқда. Шу билан бирга, агар шахсий адоват бўлса, ходимлар бу ҳақда комиссияни олдиндан хабардор қилмаслик ҳолатлари ҳам кузатилмоқда, бу эса баҳолаш жараёнида субъективликка олиб келиб, ходимнинг аттестациядан ўта олмаслигига сабаб бўлмоқда. Шу боис, аттестациядан ўтаётган ҳар бир ходимдан ушбу муҳим масалалар бўйича олдиндан холис, масъулиятли ва онгли равишда муносабат билдириш, шу саволларга расмий жавоб қайтариш талаб қилинади. Бундай ёндашув аттестация баҳоларининг ишончли бўлишини таъминлайди. Аттестация жараёнида муҳокама этилиши лозим бўлган долзарб масалалардан бири — аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимнинг бевосита раҳбари иштирокининг ҳуқуқий ва ташкилий аҳамиятидир. Бу ерда раҳбар аттестация комиссияси аъзоси сифатида эмас, балки ходимнинг фаолияти тўғрисида ахборот манбаи сифатида қатнашиши назарда тутилади. Амалиёт кўрсатмоқдаки, бевосита раҳбар ходимнинг меҳнат вазифалари, касбий фаолияти, интизоми ва ички тартибга риоя этиши ҳақида энг тўлиқ ва объектив маълумотга эга шахс ҳисобланади. Унинг аттестацияда иштирок

этиши — сўровлар ва тушунтиришлар бериш орқали ходим фаолиятининг холис баҳоланишига хизмат қилади.

Бу борада миллий ҳуқуқий тизимга мурожаат қиладиган бўлсак, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазирлигининг 2018 йил 25 сентябрь кунидаги 263-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган Ички ишлар органларида аттестация ўтказиш тартиби тўғрисидаги йўриқноманинг 6-бандига асосан аттестация комиссияси мажлисида аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимнинг бевосита бошлиғи иштирок этиши шартлиги белгиланган[7]. Шунга қарамасдан айрим ҳолатларда аттестация комиссияси мажлисида аттестациядан ўтаётган ходимнинг бевосита бошлиғи иштирок этмаслик ҳолатлари кузатилмоқда. Масалан, аттестация комиссиясининг мажлисида Бухоро шаҳар ИИО ФМБ бошлиғининг ММИБ ўринбосари С.Қурбонов иштирок этиб, йўриқнома талабига зид равишда мажлисда аттестациядан ўтадиган ходим Б.Ф.Муйдиновнинг бевосита бошлиғи иштирок этмаган[8].

Шу боис, бевосита раҳбарнинг аттестация жараёнида (аммо комиссия таркибида бўлмаган ҳолда) иштирокини таъминлаш, унинг фикрини эшитиш ва зарур ҳолларда ёзма равишда хулоса талаб этиш амалиётини йўлга қўйиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Аттестация жараёнида ҳар бир ходим автоматлаштирилган ахборот тизими орқали билим ва малакасини баҳолаш учун саволларни тасодифий танлайди. Учинчи ёки бешта савол комиссия котиби томонидан расман чоп этилиб, ходимга тақдим қилинади. Саволларни қайта танлаш ёки ўзгартиришга йўл қўйилмайди, бу жараён ошкоралик ва холисликни таъминлашга қаратилган. Ходимга саволларга тайёргарлик кўриш учун 30 ёки 50 дақиқа вақт берилади. Саволлар ва жавоблар аттестация варақасида аниқ ва тўлиқ акс эттирилади, бу ҳужжат баҳолаш натижалари ва ҳуқуқий низоларни ҳал этишда асосий манба ҳисобланади. Суд амалиётига кўра, аттестацияда берилган саволлар сонига аниқ чеклов белгиланмаган, бу ҳуқуқий ва амалий муаммоларга олиб келмоқда. Масалан, 2023 йил 8 август куни Тошкент шаҳар Ички ишлар бош бошқармаси томонидан ўтказилган 31-сонли аттестация мажлисида комиссия аъзолари томонидан аттестациядан ўтаётган Мамиров Жавоҳир Абдурахмон ўғлига 14 та савол берилган[9]. Шу боис саволлар сонига аниқ меъёрлар, мазмун ва турига оид нормалар жорий этилиши зарур. Ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда саволларга берилган жавоблар қуйидагича баҳоланиши таклиф этилади: тўғри, қисман тўғри, нотўғри ва жавоб берилмади. Ходимнинг хизмат фаолияти, касбий салоҳияти ва шахсий фазилатлари жавоблари, мулоҳазалари ва хулқ-атвори асосида баҳоланади. Аттестация комиссияси бу натижаларни ходим иштирокисиз очиқ овоз бериш йўли билан қабул қилади. Қарор қабул қилишда ходим фикри инобатга олинмайди.

Бу борада А.В.Моисеевнинг фикрини алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтиш лозим. Унга кўра, аттестация натижалари бўйича қарор қабул қилиш босқичида – хулоса шакллантиришда аттестациядан ўтказилаётган ходим тўғрисида тақдим этилган маълумотлар, унинг ўз меҳнати ва имкониятларини амалга ошириши ҳақидаги шахсий фикри инобатга олиниши лозим[10].

Аттестациядан ўтаётган ходим тўғрисидаги якуний қарор аттестация комиссияси аъзоларининг очиқ овоз бериш йўли билан оддий кўпчилик овоз асосида қабул қилинади. Овоз беришда раис охирида овоз беради, комиссия аъзолари бетараф қолишига йўл қўйилмайди, котибнинг овоз бериш ҳуқуқи йўқ. Амалда овозлар тенг келиб қолса, ҳуқуқий назарияда икки ёндашув мавжуд: биринчиси — раиснинг овози ҳал қилувчи, иккинчиси эса — аттестациядан ўтаётган шахс “ўтди” деб ҳисобланади. Бизнинг фикримизча, иккинчи ёндашув мақбул, чунки бу ходим фойдасига қарор қабул қилинишига имкон беради, адолат ва қонунийликни таъминлайди hamda субъективликни камайтиради. Овоз бериш якунлангач, натижа оғзаки эълон қилиниши, ходимга шикоят қилиш ҳуқуқи тушунтирилиши ва натижа аттестация варақасига киритилиши лозим. Аттестация жараёнининг холислиги ва ишончлилигини таъминлаш учун аттестация варақалари ва баённомалар мазмуни ўзгармаслиги керак, улар расмийлаштирилгандан кейин ўзгартиришга йўл қўйилмайди. Бу тартиб субъектив аралашув, манфаатлар тўқнашуви ва сохталаштириш хавфини камайтиради ҳамда ҳуқуқий барқарорликни таъминлайди. Шу билан бирга, ходимларнинг касбий яроқлилиги ва малакасини аниқлаш асосий мақсад бўлиб, фаолияти 3 ёки 6 ой тўлмаган ходимларни баҳолашга оид ёндашувлар турлича бўлиши мумкин. Аттестацияда бир хил ёндашув ҳар доим мақбул эмас.

Хусусан, эгаллаб турган лавозимида уч ой[11] дан ёки олти ой[12]дан кам бўлган муддат мобайнида иш фаолиятини амалга ошириб келаётган ходимларга нисбатан умумий баҳолаш мезонларини татбиқ этиш ходимнинг ҳақиқий касбий салоҳияти ва ишчи фаолиятини холис акс эттирмаслиги мумкин. Шу сабабли, амалиётда шундай тартиб ўрнатилганки, мазкур тоифадаги ходимлар билан аттестация комиссияси томонидан суҳбат ўтказилади, бироқ уларнинг фаолияти баҳоланмайди. Аттестация давомида ўтказилган суҳбат натижасида «аттестациядан ўтди», «аттестациядан шартли ўтди», «аттестациядан ўтмади» каби якуний тўхтам қабул қилинмайди. Аксинча, ходимнинг иш фаолияти давомида кузатилган камчиликлар ва ечимга муҳтож жиҳатлар муҳокама қилиниб, аттестация комиссияси томонидан ушбу камчиликларни бартараф этишга қаратилган амалий кўрсатмалар, тавсиялар ва педагогик маслаҳатлар берилади.

Хулоса ўрнида, фаолиятини янги бошлаган, яъни ташкилотда иш бошлаганига 3 ой ёки 6 ой тўлмаган ходимларни умумий аттестация тартиби асосида баҳолаш тўғри ёндашув эмас. Чунки уларнинг иш натижалари ҳали етарли даражада шаклланмаган бўлади ва бундай қисқа муддатда хизмат фаолиятини холис ва тўлақонли баҳолаш имкони чекланган бўлади.

Шу сабабли, бундай ходимлар фақат аттестация жадвалига киритилмаслиги керак, балки улар билан суҳбат тарзида мулоқот ўтказилиб, камчиликларни бартараф этиш юзасидан амалий тавсиялар бериш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади. Бу орқали ҳам ходимни қўллаб-қувватлаш, ҳам аттестация жараёнининг шаффофлиги ва адолатлилиги таъминланади.

Использованные источники:

1. 2019-йил 5-февралдаги Давлат дастури тақдимоти ва нутқида Президент меҳнат қонунчилиги ва касаба уюшмалари фаолиятини такомиллаштиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратган: "Меҳнат қонунчилигини такомиллаштириш орқали ҳар бир ишчининг ҳуқуқлари тўлиқ ҳимоя қилиниши, иш жойидаги низоларни олдини олиш зарур." (Манба: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти расмий сайти — президент.уз)
2. 2025 йил 5 март куни Фуқаролик ишлари бўйича Мирзо Улуғбек туманлараро суди томонидан кўриб чиқилган 2-1001-2514/24490-сонли фуқаролик иши
3. Силова О.О. Аттестация как компонент эффективной кадровой политики // Современные научные исследования и инновации. 2013. № 6 [Электронный ресурс]. URL: https://web.snauka.ru/issues/2013/06/25252
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6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазирлигининг 2018 йил 25 сентябрь кунидаги 263-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган Ички ишлар органларида аттестация ўтказиш тартиби тўғрисидаги йўриқнома.
7. Фуқаролик ишлари бўйича Бухоро туманлараро судининг 2023 йил 17 февраль куни кўрилган 2-2001-2202/10349-сонли фуқаролик иши
8. Фуқаролик ишлари бўйича Миробод туманлараро суди томонидан 2024 йил 19 июнь куни кўриб чиқилган 2-1002-2407/13957-сонли фуқаролик иши
9. Моисеев А. В. Аттестация персонала // Молодой ученый. 2019. № 39 (277). 45 с.
10. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ташқи ишлар вазирлигининг 2024 йил 27 декабрдаги БР-86-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети ходимларини аттестациядан ўтказиш тўғрисидаги низомнинг 14-банди.
11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси адлоия вазирининг 2018 йил 29 декбардаги 398-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган Адлия органлари ва муассасалари ходимларини аттестациядан ўтказиш тўғрисидаги низомнинг 15-банди

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ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ОССУАРИЕВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация: *Статья обобщает ключевые подходы к изучению оссуариев Восточноиранского круга (прежде всего Согда) в пяти влиятельных корпусах работ: топографический и историко-географический фрейм Ю. Ф. Бурякова для Чача/Ташкентского оазиса; публикация С. Б. Луниной и З. И. Усмановой об уникальном оссуарии из Кашкадарьи; типологико-иконографический анализ оссуариев Ташкента у В. С. Минасянца; историографическая и типологическая модель Л. В. Павчинской для раннесредневековых оссуариев Согда; формально-стилевая и культурно-историческая интерпретация миankальских оссуариев Г. А. Пугаченковой. Показано, как эти работы дополняют друг друга: от картирования и контекстуализации находок к тонкой иконографической атрибуции и культурной интерпретации. Предложены направления дальнейших исследований (морфометрия, атрибуция мастерских, межрегиональные сравнения).*

Ключевые слова: *оссуарий, Согд, Чач, Кашкадарья, Миankаль, иконография, типология, зороастризм.*

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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY OF OSSUARIES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract: *This article summarizes the key approaches to the study of ossuaries in the Eastern Iranian region (primarily Sogdiana) in five influential bodies of work: Y. F. Buryakov's topographical and historical-geographical framework for the Chacha/Tashkent oasis; the publication by S. B. Lunina and Z. I. Usmanova on the unique ossuary from Kashkadarya; the typological and iconographic analysis of the Tashkent ossuaries by V. S. Minasyan; the historiographical and typological model by L. V. Pavchinskaya for the early medieval ossuaries of Sogdiana; formal-stylistic and cultural-historical interpretation of the Miankal ossuaries by G. A. Pugachenko. It is shown how these works complement each other: from mapping and contextualization of finds to subtle iconographic attribution and cultural interpretation. Areas for further*

research are proposed (morphometry, attribution of workshops, interregional comparisons).

Keywords: *ossuary, Sogd, Chach, Kashkadarya, Miankal, iconography, typology, Zoroastrianism.*

Введение Оссуарии — контейнеры для вторичного помещения костных останков — являются одним из наиболее ярких археологических индикаторов зороастрийской погребальной практики в Средней Азии поздней античности и раннего Средневековья. Их изучение неизбежно требует соединить топографию памятников, стратиграфию и вещественную типологию с религиоведческими реконструкциями.

Первое научное описание подобных находок относится к концу XIX века. В 1885 г. археолог-востоковед Н. И. Веселовский при раскопках Афрасиаба (древнего Самарканда) обнаружил керамические ящики с человеческими костями и заключил, что эти глиняные сосуды являлись погребальными костехранилищами. Веселовский назвал их «глиняными гробами», фактически введя в научный оборот понятие оссуария как особого типа погребального инвентаря. В последующие десятилетия исследователи прочно связали оссуарии с зороастрийским обрядом погребения. Ещё дореволюционные петербургские востоковеды высказали мысль о зороастрийской природе оссуариев Средней Азии, отмечая при этом локальные отличия от иранской традиции. Советские учёные, в целом, развивали эту точку зрения, рассматривая массовое распространение оссуариев в регионе как свидетельство господства особой, среднеазиатской формы зороастризма. В то же время предпринимались попытки альтернативной атрибуции: высказывались сомнения в том, что абсолютно все находки оссуариев связаны с зороастризмом – отдельные исследователи допускали, что некоторые из них могли принадлежать представителям иных вероисповеданий (например, иудеям, христианам или манихеям). Однако каких-либо убедительных доказательств зороастрийского использования оссуариев в Средней Азии не найдено, и преобладающая точка зрения относится к ним как к атрибутам зороастрийского обряда погребения.

Ранний этап (кон. XIX — 1930-е). Публикации носили характер краеведческих заметок и музейных описаний: фиксировались формы, орнаменты, обстоятельства находок, но почти отсутствовали стратиграфия и иконографические чтения. **Советский этап (1950–1980-е).** Появились «корпусные» работы и типологии. Статья Б. Я. Ставиского об оссуариях Бия-Наймана[1] задала масштаб обработки массового материала и выделение устойчивых мотивов штампованного декора. Ю. А. Рапопорт выстроил обрядовую интерпретацию хорезмийских материалов, связав археологию с авестийско-пехлевийской традицией. **1980–1990-е.** Формируется «формально-стилевая» школа: Г. А. Пугаченкова трактует миankальский корпус как продукт устойчивых художественных кодов и серийного производства (матрицы/штампы); Л. В. Павчинская формулирует модель «типология—

районирование—хронология» для раннесредневекового Согда и настаивает на опоре иконографических атрибуций на массовые ряды. Региональные своды: В. С. Минасянц (Ташкент и обл.), С. Б. Лунина и З. И. Усманова (уникальный оссуарий из Кашкадарьи).

Исследование оссуариев имеет более чем столетнюю историю, и ряд выдающихся археологов и востоковедов внёс значимый вклад в раскрытие этой темы. Уже упоминались пионеры – Н. И. Веселовский, первым описавший оссуарии Афрасиаба, и его современники (В. В. Бартольд, А. А. Остроумов, А. В. Пославский, К. В. Тревер и др.), которые в начале XX века обратили внимание научного сообщества на «туркестанские костехранилища». Они заложили основы интерпретации, хоть и на уровне гипотез, связывая форму оссуария с моделями жилища или храма. Однако системное изучение началось позже, уже в советское время.

В 30–50-е годы XX в. произошёл скачок интереса, названный впоследствии «оссуарным бумом». Тогда работали такие учёные, как Б. Я. Ставиский, А. Я. Борисов, Ю. А. Рапопорт, Г. В. Григорьев, Г. Ф. Воронина. Б. Я. Ставиский (1909–1989) – один из первых профессиональных исследователей оссуариев – ввёл в научный оборот материалы Бия-Наймана, опубликовав их в 1961 г. Он предложил периодизацию и типологию, разделив оссуарии на «биянайманский тип» и «овальный тип», и сделал акцент на связи технологических изменений с хронологией. Его труд стал классическим, хотя впоследствии и подвергался уточнениям. А. Я. Борисов в 1940 г. выпустил специальную работу по иконографии биянайманских оссуариев, где, помимо датировки (он склонялся к более поздней дате, не ранее VII в.), предпринял первую попытку расшифровать символику сцен (тот самый тезис о «четырёх стихиях» и об изображении богов). Борисов также обратил внимание на возможность иных (не-зороастрийских) интерпретаций отдельных мотивов, что стимулировало более осторожный подход к атрибуции.

Ю. А. Рапопорт – видный археолог, занимавшийся Хорезмом – внёс крупный вклад, изучая оссуарии в контексте Хорезмийской археологической экспедиции. Его монография 1971 г. («Древности зороастризма в Средней Азии» или близкая по теме) содержала обобщение о происхождении оссуарного обряда и его различиях в Хорезме. Рапопорт показал, что хорезмийская погребальная культура имела свою специфику (хумы-оссуарии античного периода), и выдвинул идею о трансформации прежних форм (статуарных урн) в новые (статуарные оссуарии). Его работы обратили внимание на *этнокультурный* аспект: формирование оссуарного обряда могло зависеть от миграций и взаимодействия разных народов. Также Рапопорт систематизировал всю тогда известную литературу, фактически создав платформу для дальнейших исследований.

Ю. Ф. Буряков рассматривал Ташкентский оазис как сложную систему древних поселений и путей сообщения, связывающих Чач с Согдом, нижней Сырдарьёй и степью. Хотя его фундаментальные труды не посвящены оссуариям напрямую, именно они задали картографическую и

хронологическую рамку, в которой осмысляются клады и погребальные комплексы региона (Тойтепа, Улкан-Тойтепа, Афрасиаб и др.), в т. ч. находки оссуариев Ташкентской области, введённые позднее. Такой «каркас» особенно важен для интерпретации концентраций оссуариев на узлах древних дорог и у культовых центров. Краткое описание оссуария «с ручкой, завершающейся стилизованной головкой животного». [2] Буряковская модель «магистралей» оазиса — через долины и перевалы, выходы к Сырдарье — помогает объяснять ареальные различия иконографии (степные и «городские» мотивы), что затем эксплуатируется в типологиях по Ташкентскому региону. [1]

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА ЧЕРЕЗ ИНТЕГРАЦИЮ С НАУЧНЫМИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются проблемы и перспективы инновационного развития малого бизнеса посредством интеграции с научными учреждениями. Автором проводится анализ международного опыта взаимодействия науки и предпринимательства, выявляются ключевые барьеры, мешающие эффективному сотрудничеству в странах с переходной экономикой, таких как Узбекистан. Особое внимание уделено институциональной несогласованности, недостаточному финансированию и слабой инновационной культуре среди малых предприятий. На основе сравнительного анализа предложены пути усиления взаимодействия между малыми предприятиями и научными организациями через развитие инновационной инфраструктуры, внедрение цифровых платформ и реформирование системы оценки научной деятельности. Сделан вывод о том, что эффективная интеграция малого бизнеса и науки является необходимым условием для формирования экономики знаний и устойчивого технологического роста.*

Ключевые слова: *инновации, малый бизнес, наука, интеграция, коммерциализация, предпринимательство, научно-техническое сотрудничество, трансфер технологий, университетские стартапы, экономика знаний*

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS THROUGH INTEGRATION WITH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: *The article examines the problems and prospects of innovative development of small businesses through integration with scientific institutions. The author analyzes international experience of interaction between science and entrepreneurship, identifies key barriers that hinder effective cooperation in*

countries with transition economies, such as Uzbekistan. Particular attention is paid to institutional inconsistency, insufficient funding and a weak innovation culture among small businesses. Based on a comparative analysis, ways to strengthen interaction between small businesses and scientific organizations through the development of innovative infrastructure, the introduction of digital platforms and reforming the system for assessing scientific activity are proposed. It is concluded that effective integration of small business and science is a prerequisite for the formation of a knowledge economy and sustainable technological growth.

Keywords: *innovation, small business, science, integration, commercialization, entrepreneurship, scientific and technical cooperation, technology transfer, university start-ups, knowledge economy*

Инновационное развитие является ключевым фактором устойчивого экономического роста в условиях глобализации и технологических преобразований. Малый бизнес, несмотря на ограниченные ресурсы, играет важную роль в формировании гибкой и адаптивной экономики. Однако без эффективной интеграции с научными учреждениями, его инновационный потенциал остаётся недостаточно реализованным. В современном мире синергия науки и предпринимательства становится основой конкурентоспособности на региональном, национальном и глобальном уровнях. В этой связи актуальность исследования заключается в выявлении системных барьеров, мешающих эффективному сотрудничеству между малыми предприятиями и научными институтами, а также в анализе перспектив и механизмов преодоления этих проблем.

Один из основных барьеров заключается в институциональной разобщённости. Научные организации часто ориентированы на фундаментальные исследования и имеют ограниченные каналы связи с бизнесом, тогда как малые предприятия, как правило, не обладают достаточным уровнем осведомлённости о существующих научных разработках, которые могли бы быть коммерциализированы. Кроме того, многие научные учреждения не мотивированы на взаимодействие с бизнесом, поскольку их деятельность оценивается по академическим показателям (публикации, цитируемость), а не по практическому вкладу в экономику. Со стороны малого бизнеса также наблюдается ограниченная восприимчивость к внешним знаниям, что связано с нехваткой квалифицированных кадров, слабой инновационной культурой и низким уровнем цифровизации.

Следует отметить, что международный опыт показывает высокую эффективность специально организованных платформ и программ, направленных на сближение науки и предпринимательства. В Германии модель института Фраунгофера, в Финляндии — инновационные кластеры вокруг университетов, в Южной Корее — государственно-частные научно-технические парки стали катализаторами инноваций именно за счёт системной поддержки малых предприятий и трансфера технологий из университетов. В этих странах используются такие механизмы, как ваучеры

на инновации, совместное финансирование НИОКР, налоговые льготы для предприятий, взаимодействующих с НИИ, и программы акселерации стартапов на университетской основе.

В странах с переходной экономикой, включая Узбекистан, наблюдается определённый прогресс в направлении интеграции малого бизнеса с научной сферой. Были созданы центры трансфера технологий, внедряются региональные инновационные кластеры, а университетам предоставляется больше автономии в части коммерциализации разработок. Тем не менее, эффективность этих мер остаётся ограниченной без достаточного финансирования, прозрачной нормативно-правовой базы, мотивационных механизмов и активного участия бизнеса. Критическим моментом остаётся отсутствие квалифицированных посредников — инноваторов, брокеров знаний и т.д. — способных наладить коммуникацию между исследователями и предпринимателями.

Несмотря на существующие проблемы, перспективы интеграции малого бизнеса с научными учреждениями являются значительными. Повышение уровня осведомлённости предпринимателей о научных возможностях, развитие университетских инкубаторов, стимулирование прикладных исследований с участием МСП, цифровизация взаимодействий и введение открытых инновационных платформ может значительно повысить эффективность сотрудничества. Кроме того, реформирование системы оценки научных работников с учётом их вклада в коммерциализацию знаний, а также создание гибких форм партнёрств (например, консорциумов или совместных лабораторий) откроет новые возможности для роста и технологического обновления МСП.

Таким образом, интеграция малого бизнеса и научных учреждений — это не просто современный тренд, а необходимое условие для формирования экономики знаний. Только при наличии устойчивых механизмов, подкреплённых государственной политикой, институциональной поддержкой и предпринимательской инициативой, можно добиться реального инновационного прорыва. Дальнейшие исследования в этой области должны быть направлены на разработку адаптивных моделей взаимодействия, учитывающих национальные особенности, уровень развития инновационной инфраструктуры и потенциал человеческого капитала.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПАЛОМНИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ПРАВОВЫЕ, ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ И КУЛЬТУРНО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация: *В статьех рассматриваются особенности и перспективы развития паломнического туризма как одного из значимых направлений мировой туристической индустрии. Особое внимание уделено потенциалу Узбекистана, который, являясь колыбелью исламской цивилизации и центром просвещения, обладает богатым историко-культурным наследием. Страна дала миру выдающихся учёных, мыслителей, богословов и святых, чьи мемориальные комплексы и святыни представляют собой объекты значительного интереса для международных паломников. Анализируется современное состояние и динамика спроса на посещение данных объектов, а также определяются перспективы развития благословенного паломничества в условиях глобализации.*

Ключевые слова*: паломнический туризм, благословенное паломничество, исламская цивилизация, историко-культурное наследие Узбекистан, семь святых пиров Бухары.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN: LEGAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL ASPECTS

Abstract: *The article examines the characteristics and prospects for the development of pilgrimage tourism as one of the significant segments of the global tourism industry. Special attention is given to the potential of Uzbekistan, which, being the cradle of Islamic civilization and a center of enlightenment, possesses a rich historical and cultural heritage. The country has given the world outstanding scholars, thinkers, theologians, and saints whose memorial complexes and sacred sites are of great interest to international pilgrims. The paper analyzes the current state and dynamics of demand for visiting these sites, as well as outlines the prospects for the development of blessed pilgrimage in the context of globalization.*

Keywords: *pilgrimage tourism, blessed pilgrimage, Islamic civilization, historical and cultural heritage, Uzbekistan, Seven Saints of Bukhara.*

Туризм является одним из ключевых факторов экономического роста и устойчивого развития государств, оказывая значительное влияние на формирование социально-экономического потенциала, стимулирование занятости и повышение уровня благосостояния населения. Непрерывный рост туристической отрасли, наблюдаемый в последние десятилетия, подтверждает её стратегическую значимость в глобальной экономике и актуальность разработки долгосрочных программ её развития [8] .

По данным международных исследований, в мире насчитывается более 200 видов туризма, среди которых паломнический туризм относится к числу наиболее динамично развивающихся и перспективных направлений. Узбекистан, известный как колыбель исламской цивилизации, центр просвещения и культуры, дал миру выдающихся учёных, мыслителей, богословов и святых, внесших значительный вклад в развитие религии и прогресс мировой науки. Сохраняется высокий интерес международного сообщества к посещению их мест паломничества и священных объектов, что формирует устойчивый спрос на данный вид туристических услуг[5] . Эффективное развитие туризма требует не только наличия благоприятных природных, культурных и инфраструктурных условий, но и формирования нормативно-правовой базы, обеспечивающей комплексный подход к регулированию отрасли. С целью реализации Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан от 9 февраля 2021 года № ПФ-6165 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию внутреннего и паломнического туризма», а также для создания эффективной системы продвижения паломнического туризма и предоставления научно обоснованной информации об объектах паломничества, 24 февраля 2021 года постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 100 «О дополнительных мерах по развитию внутреннего и паломнического туризма» был принят ряд организационных решений [1].

В соответствии с данным постановлением создан Координационный совет по развитию паломнического туризма, ключевыми задачами которого определены:

- ✓ комплексное изучение потенциала паломнического туризма Узбекистана, систематизация данных и формирование научно обоснованных материалов о местах паломничества, выдающихся богословах и их научном наследии;
- ✓ централизованный анализ потребностей внутреннего и международного туристического рынка;
- ✓ разработка и реализация мероприятий по продвижению паломнического туризма на качественно новом уровне;
- ✓ экспертная оценка и утверждение научно обоснованных материалов для медиа-контента, аудиовизуальной продукции, научно-популярных статей и информационных брошюр;

✓ подготовка и координация экскурсионных материалов для информационных табличек на объектах материального культурного наследия, а также для гидов и экскурсоводов;

✓ разработка рекомендаций по этикету паломничества для объектов материального культурного наследия различных конфессий.

Таким образом, развитие паломнического туризма в Узбекистане базируется на сочетании богатого культурно-исторического наследия, устойчивого спроса на духовные и культурные путешествия, а также на последовательной государственной политике, направленной на нормативно-правовое обеспечение и организационное сопровождение данной отрасли. Комплексный подход, включающий научные исследования, системную популяризацию и координацию деятельности всех участников туристического рынка, создаёт предпосылки для дальнейшего повышения конкурентоспособности паломнического туризма на международной арене.

В целях реализации Государственной программы по исполнению задач, предусмотренных Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года № ПФ-60 «О Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022–2026 годы» в «Год почитания человеческого достоинства и активной махалли», а также для осуществления отдельной программы по ускоренному развитию туризма в Бухарской области, постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 28 сентября 2022 года № 543 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию туристической отрасли Бухарской области в 2022–2026 годах» был принят комплекс организационных мер [2].

Кроме того, в соответствии с постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 29 июля 2022 года № ПП-338, реализация Концепции «Благословенное паломничество» стала важным этапом в развитии паломнического туризма в стране [3].

В результате проводимых реформ туристический поток в Узбекистан за последние три года увеличился в пять раз. Если в 2016 году страну посетило около 1 млн туристов, то в 2017 году этот показатель составил 2,7 млн человек, а в 2018 году превысил 5,3 млн человек. Ожидается, что к концу 2025 года число иностранных туристов достигнет 7 млн, а ежегодные валютные поступления из-за рубежа — 2 млрд долларов США [6].

В настоящее время намечено увеличение количества паломников из стран с высоким потенциалом в сфере паломнического туризма, таких как Индонезия, Малайзия, Индия, Пакистан, Бангладеш и государства арабского мира, для посещения исторических городов Узбекистана, в частности, Бухары. Известно, что Бухара почитается как центр исламской религии, «шариф-шахар» (благородный город), «фахрли шахар» (город чести), «имам городов» и другими почётными наименованиями. Такие выдающиеся личности, как имам аль-Бухари, имам ат-Термизи, имам аль-Матуриди, Бахауддин Накшбанди Бухари, аз-Замахшари, прославили современную территорию Узбекистана на весь мусульманский мир. Мавзолеи этих великих деятелей, занимающих особое место в исламской цивилизации, в настоящее

время рассматриваются как важнейшее направление развития туризма в стране. Особое значение имеет наличие на одной территории мавзолеев семь святых пиров: Ходжи Абдулхалика Гиждувони, Хаджи Ариф ар-Ривгарий, Ходжи Махмуда Анжир- Фагнавий, Ходжи Али Рамитаний, Ходжи Мухаммада Бобо Самосий, Ходжи Сайид Амир Кулола и Ходжи Бахаутдина Накшбанди. Их сосредоточение в одном регионе создаёт уникальный потенциал для развития паломнического туризма в Бухаре [7] .

На основе исторических знаний об этих святынях сформировалась отдельная форма туризма — паломнический туризм, ориентированный на посещение благословенных мест, имеющих духовно-культурную значимость. В период с 27 по 29 ноября 2024 года в городе Бухара при содействии Комитета по туризму, Комитета по делам религий Республики Узбекистан и хокимията Бухарской области были организованы мероприятия Международной недели паломнического туризма «Благословенное паломничество». Проведение подобных мероприятий открывает широкие возможности для развития туристической отрасли региона. В работе Международной недели паломнического туризма приняли участие более 100 человек, в том числе зарубежные гости из стран — членов Организации тюркских государств, ученые и профессора, преподаватели, религиозные деятели, студенты, а также гиды-переводчики, туроператоры, руководители гостиничных хозяйств, представители местных и зарубежных СМИ.

В рамках недели были проведены семинары на темы: «Суть благословенного паломничества», «Потенциал паломнического туризма в Узбекистане», «Тюркский мир и благословенное паломничество», «Деятельность Организации тюркских государств в сфере туризма» и др. Также состоялись презентация сайта tabarrukziyorat.uz, круглые столы о деятельности и проблемах компаний, работающих в регионе, «Ярмарка внутреннего туризма», фестиваль «День бухарских ремесленников», а также официальные открытия «Туристической улицы» в махалле Курган Гиждуванского района, в туристическом кишлаке Ширин Вобкентского района. В заключение следует отметить, что форум продемонстрировал стремление Узбекистана стать мировым центром паломничества посредством сохранения и приумножения культурного и религиозного наследия [6] .

На сегодняшний день в Бухаре насчитывается 29 объектов паломнического туризма. Существует множество других святынь, однако из-за недостаточного уровня инфраструктуры они остаются на местном уровне. Только в старой части города площадью 500 гектаров расположено 83 объекта, а в районах области — более 200 святых мест. «Священная Бухара», называемая «жемчужиной древнего Востока», является одной из туристических жемчужин Узбекистана. В историческом центре города расположено множество объектов культурного наследия, включенных в Список всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО, среди которых [4] :

- архитектурный комплекс Пои Калон (признан Шанхайской организацией сотрудничества «восьмым чудом света»);

- крепость Арк;
- мавзолей Саманидов;
- мавзолей Чашмаи Аюб;
- мечеть Магоки Аттари;
- медресе Мирзо Улугбека;
- медресе Мир-Араб;
- ансамбль Ляби-Хауз и другие.

Таким образом, паломнический туризм имеет важное значение для глубокого изучения истории ислама и культуры, повышения туристической привлекательности региона и признания его в качестве центра паломнического туризма. Приведенные выше сведения подтверждают, что паломнический туризм является одной из наиболее перспективных сфер в Бухаре. Реализуемые меры, создание необходимых условий и развитие инфраструктуры способствуют росту значимости туризма, достижению высоких темпов его развития и привлечению большего числа туристов.

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ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ТАРАҚҚИЁТ СТРАТЕГИЯСИНИНГ СИНЕРГЕТИК ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада давлат бошқаруви фаолиятининг ўз-ўзини ташкил этиш хусусиятлари синергетик ёндашув асосида таҳлил этилган. “инсон – жамият – давлат” ва синергетик ёндашув қиёсий таҳлил этилиб, ўз-ўзини ташкил этиш тушунчаси тадқиқ этилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Ҳаракатлар стратегияси, Тараққиёт стратегияси, “инсон – жамият – давлат”, синергетика, ўз-ўзини ташкиллаш- тириш, синергетик тамойиллар, синергетик ёндашув.*

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SYNERGISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Abstract: *made of Darkness is a synergistic data exchange between characters. The concept of ”man-community-state" and synergetic mutual understanding are expressed in the fact .*

Keywords: *society, reforms, values, universal values, national values.*

Мамлакатимизни 2017-2021 йилларда ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси доирасида ўтган давр мобайнида давлат ва жамият ҳаётининг барча соҳаларини тубдан ислоҳ этишга қаратилган 300 га яқин қонун, 4 мингдан зиёд Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти қарорлари қабул қилинди.

Шунингдек, инсон ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш, давлат органларининг ҳисобдорлиги ва очиқлигини кучайтириш ҳамда фуқаролик жамияти институтлари, оммавий ахборот воситаларининг роли, аҳоли ва жамоат бирлашмаларининг сиёсий фаоллигини ошириш бўйича тизимли ишлар амалга оширилди.

Миллий иқтисодиётни ислоҳ қилиш борасида ташқи савдо, солиқ ва молия сиёсатини либераллаштириш, тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва хусусий мулк дахлсизлигини кафолатлаш, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини чуқур қайта ишлашни ташкил этиш ҳамда ҳудудларни жадал ривожлантиришни таъминлаш бўйича таъсирчан чоралар кўрилди.

Фуқароларнинг ижтимоий ҳимоясини кучайтириш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш давлат сиёсатининг устувор йўналиши сифатида белгиланиб, аҳолини янги иш ўринлари ва кафолатли даромад манбаи, малакали тиббий ва таълим хизматлари, муносиб яшаш шароитлари билан таъминлаш сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтарилди.

Сўнгги беш йиллик ислоҳотларнинг натижасида мамлакатимизда Янги Ўзбекистонни барпо этишнинг зарур сиёсий-ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва илмий-маърифий асослари яратилди.

Жаҳон миқёсидаги мураккаб жараёнларни ва мамлакатимиз босиб ўтган тараққиёт натижаларини чуқур таҳлил қилган ҳолда кейинги йилларда «Инсон қадри учун» тамойили асосида халқимизнинг фаровонлигини янада ошириш, иқтисодиёт тармоқларини трансформация қилиш ва тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш, инсон ҳуқуқлари ва манфаатларини сўзсиз таъминлаш ҳамда фаол фуқаролик жамиятини шакллантиришга қаратилган ислоҳотларнинг устувор йўналишларини белгилаш мақсадида:

Кенг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси натижасида «Ҳаракатлар стратегиясидан — Тараққиёт стратегияси сари» тамойилига асосан ишлаб чиқилган қуйидаги еттита устувор йўналишдан иборат 2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тасдиқланди:

инсон қадрини юксалтириш ва эркин фуқаролик жамиятини янада ривожлантириш орқали халқпарвар давлат барпо этиш;

мамлакатимизда адолат ва қонун устуворлиги тамойилларини тараққиётнинг энг асосий ва зарур шартига айлантириш;

миллий иқтисодиётни жадал ривожлантириш ва юқори ўсиш суръатларини таъминлаш;

адолатли ижтимоий сиёсат юритиш, инсон капиталини ривожлантириш;

маънавий тараққиётни таъминлаш ва соҳани янги босқичга олиб чиқиш;

миллий манфаатлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда умумбашарий муаммоларга ёндашиш;

мамлакатимиз хавфсизлиги ва мудофаа салоҳиятини кучайтириш, очиқ, прагматик ва фаол ташқи сиёсат олиб бориш.[51]

“Янги Ўзбекистон тараққиёт стратегияси”да **“Ҳаракатлар стратегиясидан – Тараққиёт стратегияси сари”** тамойили илгари сурилган. Бинобарин, Ҳаракатлар стратегиясидаги ҳар бир йўналишни тараққиётнинг янги босқичида мантиқий, кенг кўламли ва изчил асосда ривожлантириш ҳамда янги устувор йўналишларда муҳим натижаларга эришиш кўзда тутилмоқда.[52]

“Янги Ўзбекистон тараққиёт стратегияси”да йиллар давомида амал қилиб келган “**давлат – жамият – инсон**” тамойили **“инсон – жамият – давлат**” тамойилига ўзгартирилмоқда. Янада содда қилиб айтганда,

[51] https://lex.uz/docs/5841063. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 28.01.2022 йилдаги ПФ-60-сон.

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Ўзбекистонда ҳар бир фуқаронинг қадрини юксалтириш ва фаровонлигини ошириш зарурлигига урғу берилмоқда.[53]

Шунингдек, 2022 йилни “Инсон қадрини улуғлаш ва фаол махалла йили” деб эълон қилиниши бу йўналишдаги ишларни янада фаоллаштиришни тақозо этади.

Маълумки, **“инсон – жамият – давлат”** тизими бир неча йўналишларда амалга оширилиб, ўзига хос ёндашувларни талаб этувчи мураккаб жараён ҳисобланади. Бундай мураккаб жараёнларни чуқур ўрганиш ва таҳлил килиш эндиликда ноанъанавий методологик концепциялар, масалага ўзгача ёндашиш тамойилларини кашф этиш заруратини тақозо этмоқда. Муаммоларни бартараф этишга янги илм соҳаси сифатидаги синергетик ёндашув принциплари бу жараёнларни тадқиқ этишда муҳим аҳамият касб этиб, унинг методологик имкониятларидан (очик тизим, ўз-ўзини ташкиллаштириш, ўз-ўзини бошкариш, аттрактор, ночизиклилик, флуктуация, бифуркация, тартиб ва хаос, фрактал, кўп вариантлилик, муқобиллик) кенг фойдаланиш заруратини юзага келтирмоқда.

Синергетика тушунчаси (юнонча “synergetikos” – “ҳамкорлик”, “ҳамдўстлик”, “биргаликда ҳаракат”) маъноларини англатади [1]. Г. Хакен ўзининг “Синергетика” номли китобида бу терминни маъносининг икки жиҳатини ажратиб кўрсатади. Биринчидан, бирикишга, кооператив ҳаракат қилишга интилаётган элементларнинг ўзаро ҳамкорлиги, биргаликда ҳаракат қилиш натижасида ўз-ўзини ташкиллаштириб бир бутун тизимнинг вужудга келиши, иккинчидан, турли фан соҳаларида фаолият юритувчи олимларнинг ҳамкорлиги, биргаликдаги фаолияти тушунилади [2]. Ушбу тадқиқот ишида ҳар иккала ёндашув принципларига асосланиб иш кўрилади.

Б. Тўраевнинг жамоавий монографиясида синергетика тушунчасига мураккаб система сифатида қаралиб, унга қуйидагича таъриф беради. Синергетика – мураккаблик, мураккаб системаларнинг ҳамкорликдаги ўзини – ўзи ривожлантириши ҳақидаги фан [3]. Шунингдек, муаллифлар “мураккаблик” тушунчасини изоҳлаб, мураккабликнинг мураккаблиги унинг кўп компонентли эканлигида ва ундаги алоқадорликларнинг кўп тармоққа тармоқланиб кетганлигидадир деб таъкидлайди.

Синергетиканинг энг муҳим жиҳати шундаки, у ўз-ўзини бошқарувчи тизимларда фаолият кўрсатаётган тадқиқотчи-олимлар ишларини маълум бир йўналишда бирлаштиришга хизмат қилишидир. Ёки бошқача айтганда синергетика мураккаб тизимларни, ўзини-ўзи ташкил этиш ҳодисаларини ўрганаётган билим соҳаларига тааллуқли бўлган, универсал методологик парадигма бўлиб, ўрганилаётган предмет ва объектга ягона фанлараро ёндашувни намоён қилади.

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[53] https://parliament.gov.uz/uz/events/opinion/36981/?sphrase_id=7923565.

2. Хакен Г. Синергетика. М., 1980. С.7.
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Темиров Ф.Х.
Маданий мерос бойликларининг
ноконуний айланмасига карши курашиш
Хукуни мухофаза килиш академияси илмий изланувчиси

МАДАНИЙ БОЙЛИКЛАР ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА МАДАНИЙ БОЙЛИКЛАР МУҲОФАЗАСИ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация*: Ушбу мақолада "маданий бойликлар" тушунчасининг мазмун-мохияти, уларнинг турлари ва ҳуқуқий мақоми ёритилган. Маданий мерос объектлари, моддий ва номоддий маданий бойликлар ўртасидаги фарқлар, уларнинг ижтимоий, маънавий ва тарихий аҳамияти таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилишнинг халқаро ва миллий-ҳуқуқий асослари, ЮНЕСКО конвенциялари ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунчилигидаги асосий қоидалар кўриб чиқилган. Мақолада маданий бойликларни сақлаш, реставрация ва реабилитация масалалари, уларни ноқонуний айланишдан ҳимоя қилиш ҳамда жамоатчилик иштирокида назоратни кучайтириш йўллари муҳокама этилади.*

Калит сўзлар: *маданий бойликлар, маданий мерос, моддий бойликлар, номоддий бойликлар, муҳофаза, реставрация, ЮНЕСКО, ҳуқуқий асослар, маданий меросни асраш.*

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Combating the illegal trafficking of cultural heritage values

THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ISSUES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

Abstract*: This article explores the concept of "cultural property," its types, and legal status. It examines the distinctions between cultural heritage objects, tangible and intangible cultural property, as well as their social, spiritual, and historical significance. The paper analyzes the international and national legal frameworks for the protection of cultural property, UNESCO conventions, and the main provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also discusses issues of preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of cultural property, protection against illicit trafficking, and strengthening public control.*

Keywords: *cultural property, cultural heritage, tangible property, intangible property, protection, restoration, UNESCO, legal framework, heritage preservation.*

Маданий бойликлар тушунчаси жамият тараққиётининг турли босқичларида шаклланган, моддий ва маънавий қадриятларни ўзида ифода этувчи мураккаб ва кенг қамровли феномендир.

Маданий бойликлар – жамиятнинг маънавий ва моддий ҳаётида муҳим ўрин тутувчи, ўтмиш авлодлар томонидан яратилган, тарихий, илмий, бадиий ёки бошқа маданий аҳамиятга эга бўлган моддий объектлар ва номоддий ҳодисалар мажмуидир[54].

Шунингдек, маданий бойликлар – халқнинг тарихий хотираси, унинг ўзига хослигини белгиловчи омиллар, маънавий тараққиёт манбаи бўлиб, улар инсониятнинг умумий маданий меросининг таркибий қисми ҳисобланади[55]

Илмий адабиётларда маданий бойликлар қуйидаги мезонлар асосида таснифланади:

Келиб чиқишига кўра, табиий маданий бойликларга инсон аралашувисиз, табиат томонидан яратилган, ноёб табиий объектлар киради (масалан, ғорлар, шаршаралар, ноёб геологик шаклланишлар).

Мисол учун, Ўзбекистондаги Чотқол биосфера резервати ЮНЕСКО томонидан тан олинган ушбу ҳудуд турли хил ўсимлик ва ҳайвонлар дунёсини ўз ичига олади. Резерват тоғ ҳудудларида жойлашган бўлиб, табиатни муҳофаза қилиш учун муҳим аҳамиятга эга.[56]

Шунингдек, антропоген маданий бойликлар инсон томонидан яратилган моддий ва номоддий объектлар ҳисобланади.

Жумладан, моддий шаклига кўра моддий маданий бойликлар муайян жисмоний шаклга эга бўлган объектлар бўлиб, Ўзбекистонда моддий маданий мероснинг кўчмас мулк объектлари жами сони 8 210 тани ташкил этади.

Шундан, археология ёдгорликлари 4 748 та, архитектура ёдгорликлари сони 2 252 та, монументал санъат ёдгорликлари 678 та, диққатга сазовор жойлар 532 тани ташкил этади.[57]

Шунингдек, номоддий маданий бойликлар жисмоний шаклга эга бўлмаган, авлоддан - авлодга оғзаки ёки анъаналар орқали ўтувчи маданий ифода шакллари бўлиб, фольклор, урф-одатлар, анъанавий билимлар, ижрочилик санъатида намоён бўлади.

Бугунги кунда, Ўзбекистоннинг 6 та номоддий маданий мерос объекти ЮНЕСКОнинг Инсоният номоддий маданий мерос Репрезентатив Рўйхатига, 1 та объекти номоддий маданий мерос муҳофазасига оид энг яхши тажрибалар Реестрига киритилган[58].

Аҳамиятига кўра, маҳаллий аҳамиятга эга маданий бойликлар муайян ҳудуд, миллат ёки этник гуруҳ учун аҳамиятли бўлган объектлар ҳисобаланса,

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[54] Ҳакимов А.А. Ўзбекистон санъати тарихи. – Т.: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2001. – Б. 12.

[55] Нурмухамедов Н.Б. Ўзбекистон меъморчилиги. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1990. – Б. 5.

[56] https://eco.gov.uz/ru/site/news?id=2952&utm_source=chatgpt.com

[57] Моддий маданий мероснинг кўчмас мулк объектлари Миллий рўйхати. Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 04.10.2019 йилдаги 846-сон қарорига 1-иловаси билан тасдиқланган. https://lex.uz/docs/4543266

[58] https://ich.uz/uz/ich-of-uzbekistan/national-list

миллий аҳамиятга эга маданий бойликлар бутун мамлакат, халқ учун муҳим тарихий, илмий ёки бадиий қийматга эга бўлган объектлардир.

Шунингдек, жаҳон аҳамиятига эга маданий бойликлар бутун инсоният учун ноёб ва бебаҳо ҳисобланган, умумбашарий аҳамиятга эга бўлган объектлар (ЮНЕСКОнинг Жаҳон мероси рўйхатига киритилган объектлар) саналади.

Маданий бойликлар нафақат ҳаёт безаги, балки халқларни бирлаштирувчи ва улар ўртасидаги ўзаро англашувга ҳисса қўшувчи кучли омилдир[59].

Испаниялик олим М.Салвадор маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш, умуман олганда, ахлоқий мажбуриятдир, мақсад келажак авлодларга узатилиши керак бўлган қадриятларни ташувчи деб ҳисобланган барча маданий бойликларни иложи борича узоқ муддатга сақлашдир деб таъкидлайди[60].

Шунингдек, ЮНЕСКО ҳужжатларида маданий бойлик тушунчаси аниқ бир таъриф билан чекланмасдан, балки турли хил конвенция ва тавсияномаларда батафсил ёритиб берилган.

Хусусан, 1954 йилги Қуролли можаролар вақтида маданий бойликларни ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисидаги Гаага конвенциясида кўра, Конвенциянинг мақсадлари учун келиб чиқишидан ва эгасидан қатъи назар, ҳар бир халқ учун катта аҳамиятга эга бўлган кўчар ёки кўчмас мулк маданий бойлик деб ҳисобланади.

Масалан, архитектура, санъат ёки тарих ёдгорликлари, диний ёки дунёвий; археологик жойлар, илмий аҳамиятга эга бўлган бинолар мажмуалари; санъат асарлари, қўлёзмалар, китоблар ва бошқа бадиий, тарихий ёки археологик аҳамиятга эга бўлган объектлар; шунингдек илмий коллекциялар ва юқорида таърифланган мулк турларининг муҳим коллекциялари маданий бойликлардир[61].

Шунингдек, 1970 йилги Маданий бойликларни ноқонуний олиб кириш, олиб чиқиш ва уларга эгалик ҳуқуқини топширишни тақиқлаш ва олдини олиш чора - тадбирлари тўғрисидаги Конвенцияда “маданий бойликлар” деганда давлатлар томонидан диний ёки дунёвий аҳамиятидан қатъий назар археология, тарихдан олдинги тарих, адабиёт, санъат ва илм - фан учун муҳим деб белгиланган, қуйидаги тоифаларга кирувчи бойликлар тушунилади:

(а) флора, фауна, минералларнинг ноёб коллекциялари ва намуналари, анатомик объектлар ва палеонтологияга оид буюмлар;

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[59] Рерих Ю.Н. По тропам Срединной Азии. – М.: Наука, 1982. – С. 150.

[60] Muñoz-Viñas, S. (2005). Contemporary Theory of Conservation. Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann. p. 45.

[61] Қуролли можаролар вақтида маданий бойликларни ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция ва унга илова қилинган Баённома (Гаага, 1954 йил 14 май). 1-модда. https://https://en.unesco.org/protecting-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1%3C0%3E954-convention

(b) тарихга, жумладан, фан ва техника тарихига, ҳарбий ва ижтимоий тарихга, миллий раҳбарлар, мутафаккирлар, олимлар ва санъаткорлар ҳаётига, миллий аҳамиятга эга бўлган воқеаларга оид бойликлар;

(c) археологик қазишмалар (шу жумладан, қонуний ва яширин) ёки археологик кашфиётлар натижасида топилган буюмлар;

(d) бадиий ёдгорликларнинг бўлаклари ёки парчаланган тарихий ёдгорликлар;

(e) юз йилдан ошган антиквар буюмлар, масалан, ёзувлар, тангалар ва босма муҳрлар;

(f) этнологик материаллар;

(g) бадиий аҳамиятга эга бўлган буюмлар:

(i) ҳар қандай асосда ва ҳар қандай материаллардан фойдаланиб, бутунлай қўлда яратилган расмлар, чизмалар ва суратлар (саноат чизмалари ва қўлда безатилган саноат маҳсулотлари бундан мустасно);

(ii) ҳар қандай материалдан яратилган ҳайкалтарошлик асарларининг асл нусхалари;

(iii) ҳар қандай материалдан яратилган гравюралар, эстамп ва литографияларнинг асл нусхалари;

(iv) ҳар қандай материалдан яратилган оригинал бадиий ассамбляж ва монтажлар;

(h) камёб қўлёзмалар ва инкунабулалар, ҳар қандай нашрдаги эски китоблар, ҳужжатлар ва нашрлар;

(i) алоҳида почта маркалари, фискал маркалар ва шунга ўхшашлар;

(j) архивлар, жумладан фоноархивлар, фотоархивлар ва киноархивлар;

(k) юз йилдан ошган мебель жиҳозлари ва эски мусиқа асбоблари[62].

Шу каби, 1972 йилги Бутунжаҳон маданий ва табиий меросни муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенцияга кўра:

маданий мерос ёдгорликлари: тарихий, санъат ёки илм-фан нуқтаи назаридан умумжаҳон миқёсида алоҳида қимматга эга бўлган меъморчилик асарлари, монументал ҳайкалтарошлик ва рангтасвир асарлари, археологик хусусиятга эга элементлар ёки тузилмалар, ёзувлар, ғорлар ва элементлар гуруҳлари;

ансамбллар: тарихий, санъат ёки илм-фан нуқтаи назаридан умумжаҳон миқёсида алоҳида қимматга эга бўлган, архитектураси, бир хиллиги ёки ландшафтдаги ўрни туфайли алоҳида қадрланадиган, изоляция қилинган ёки бирлаштирилган архитектура гуруҳлари;

диққатга сазовор жойлар: тарихий, эстетик, этнологик ёки антропологик нуқтаи назаридан умумжаҳон миқёсида алоҳида қимматга эга бўлган инсон қўли билан яратилган асарлар ёки табиат ва инсоннинг биргаликдаги ижоди

[62] Маданий бойликларни ноқонуний олиб кириш, олиб чиқиш ва уларга эгалик ҳуқуқини топширишни тақиқлаш ва олдини олиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги Конвенция (Париж, 1970 йил 14 ноябрь). 1-модда. https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-means-prohibiting-and-preventing-illicit-import-export-and-transfer-ownership-cultural

маҳсули бўлган ҳудудлар, шунингдек археологик жойларни ўз ичига олган ҳудудлар маданий мерос объектлари сифатида эътироф этилган[63].

Ушбу конвенцияда бутунжаҳон мероси тушунчаси киритилган ва унга киритиш мезонлари белгиланган.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида маданий бойлик тушунчаси “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маданий бойликларнинг олиб чиқилиши ва олиб кирилиши тўғрисида”и Қонунида келтирилган бўлиб, унга кўра, маданий бойликлар – моддий дунёнинг миллий, тарихий, бадиий, илмий-маърифий, маънавий-ахлоқий ва бошқа маданий аҳамиятга молик кўчар ашёлари ҳисобланади[64].

Шунингдек, маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш ўтмиш меросни келажак авлодларга етказиш, жамиятнинг маънавий - маданий тараққиётини таъминлашда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Маданий бойликлар муҳофазаси тушунчаси кенг қамровли бўлиб, моддий ва номоддий маданий мерос объектларини асраб-авайлаш, уларнинг бузилиши, йўқ бўлиб кетишининг олдини олиш, келажак авлодлар учун сақлашга қаратилган комплекс чора - тадбирларни ўз ичига олади.

Ушбу жараённинг моҳияти, турлари ва шакллари ҳақида турли соҳа олимлари ўз фикрларини билдирганлар.

Таниқли реставратор ва назариётчи Ф.Бернард, ўзининг “Conservation of Historic Buildings” китобида маданий бойликлар муҳофазасини “тарихий биноларнинг умрини узайтириш, уларнинг тарихий, бадиий ва маънавий қийматини сақлаб қолишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар мажмуи” сифатида таърифлайди[65].

Шу каби, замонавий реставрация назариясининг етакчи намояндаларидан бири М.Сальвадор маданий бойликлар муҳофазаси тушунчасининг эволюциясини таҳлил қилади ва унинг асосий мақсади объектнинг моддий бутлигини сақлаш эмас, балки унинг маданий аҳамиятини келажак авлодлар учун асраб қолишдан иборат эканлигини таъкидлайди[66].

Маданий бойликлар муҳофазасининг турли шакллари мавжуд бўлиб, улар муҳофаза қилинаётган объектнинг хусусияти, ҳолати ва бошқа омилларга боғлиқ ҳолда танланади.

Жумладан, превентив консервация, бу муҳофазанинг энг мақбул тури бўлиб, у объектнинг бузилишига олиб келиши мумкин бўлган омилларни олдиндан аниқлаш ва уларнинг таъсирини камайтиришга қаратилган чора-тадбирларни ўз ичига олади.

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[63] Бутунжаҳон маданий ва табиий меросни муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенция (Париж, 1972 йил 16 ноябрь). 1-модда. https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/

[64] https://lex.uz/docs/24377

[65] Feilden, B. M. (2003). Conservation of Historic Buildings. Oxford: Architectural Press, p. 3.

[66] Muñoz Viñas, S. (2005). Contemporary Theory of Conservation. Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, p. 17-35.

Превентив консервация бўйича мутахассис Ш.Жоэль, бу усулнинг афзалликларини, жумладан, иқтисодий самарадорлиги ва объектга минимал даражада аралашувни таъминлашини таъкидлайди[67].

Муҳофазанинг яъна бир тури реставрация бўлиб, бунда бузилган ёки йўқотилган қисмларни тиклаш орқали объектнинг дастлабки кўринишини ёки яхлитлигини қисман қайта тиклашга эътибор қаратилади[68].

Маданий бойликлардан муҳофазали фойдаланиш ҳам яҳамиятли бўлиб, бунда ёдгорликларнинг дастлабки функциясини сақлаб қолиш ёки янги функция бериш орқали уларнинг сақланиши таъминланади[69].

Маданий бойликлар муҳофазаси турли шаклларда амалга оширилади.

Жумладан, маданий бойликларнинг институционал муҳофазаси, давлат органлари, музейлар, архивлар, кутубхоналар томонидан амалга оширилади.

Шу каби, жамоатчилик иштирокидаги муҳофаза ҳам бўлиб, маҳаллий аҳоли, нодавлат ташкилотлар, кўнгиллилар иштирокида амалга оширилади.

Бу борада, А.Эрика, М.Рендал ва Т.Марталар маданий меросни муҳофаза қилишда жамоатчилик иштирокининг аҳамияти, турли манфаатдор томонларнинг фикрларини инобатга олиш зарурлигини таъкидлайдилар[70].

Маданий бойликларни ҳуқуқий муҳофазаси алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Хусусан, ҳуқуқий механизмлар маданий мерос объектларини асраб-авайлаш, улардан оқилона фойдаланиш ва ноқонуний айланмасига қарши курашишнинг асосини ташкил этади.

Маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш бир қатор халқаро конвенциялар билан тартибга солинган.

Жумладан, 1954 йилги Ҳарбий можаролар юз берган тақдирда маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги Гаага конвенцияси ва унинг Иккинчи протоколи (1999)[71] уруш ва қуролли тўқнашувлар даврида маданий бойликларни ҳимоя қилишнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини белгилаб беради.

Ушбу ҳужжатларга кўра, ҳарбий ҳаракатлар олиб бораётган томонлар маданий бойликларга зарар етказмаслик, уларни талон - торож қилиш, йўқ қилиш ёки ўзлаштиришдан ҳимоя қилиш чораларини кўриши шарт.

Шунингдек, 1970 йилги Маданий бойликларни ноқонуний олиб кириш, олиб чиқиш ва уларга мулк ҳуқуқини беришни тақиқлаш ва олдини олиш чоралари тўғрисидаги Конвенция[72] тинчлик даврида маданий бойликларнинг

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[67] Schlesinger, J. (2010). Preventive Conservation: A Manual for Curators. Ottawa: Canadian Conservation Institute, p. 5-10.

[68] Brandi, C. (2005). Theory of Restoration. (Trans. C. Rockwell). Florence: Nardini Editore. p. 48-55.

[69] Hanzawa, N., & Ogawa, M. (2009). Relationship between World Heritage listing and tourism development in Japan. Journal of Heritage Tourism, 4(3), 235-248

[70] Avrami, E., Mason, R., & de la Torre, M. (2000). Values and Heritage Conservation. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute, p. 15-25.

[71] *UNESCO. (1954).* Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Retrieved from https://en.unesco.org/protecting-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-convention

[72] UNESCO. (1970). Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Retrieved from https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-means-prohibiting-and-preventing-illicit-import-export-and-transfer-ownership-cultural

ноқонуний айланмасига қарши курашишнинг ҳуқуқий механизмларини яратади.

Конвенцияга аъзо давлатлар маданий бойликларни ноқонуний олиб чиқиш ва олиб киришнинг олдини олиш, ўғирланган ёки ноқонуний олиб чиқилган маданий бойликларни қайтариш бўйича ҳамкорлик қилиш мажбуриятини оладилар.

Ушбу конвенция маданий бойликларнинг ноқонуний савдосига қарши курашда муҳим ҳуқуқий восита ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқотчи О.Патрикнинг конвенция қоидаларини батафсил шарҳлари ҳам муҳим ҳуқуқий – назарий манбаа ҳисобланади[73].

Шу билан бирга, 1972 йилги Жаҳон маданий ва табиий меросини муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги Конвенцияси[74] умумжаҳон аҳамиятига эга бўлган маданий ва табиий мерос объектларини аниқлаш, муҳофаза қилиш ва келажак авлодларга етказишнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини белгилайди.

Конвенция асосида тузилган Жаҳон мероси рўйхатига киритилган объектлар халқаро миқёсда муҳофаза қилинади ва уларнинг бутлигини сақлаш бўйича аъзо давлатлар маълум мажбуриятларни ўз зиммасига оладилар.

1995 йилги Ўғирланган ёки ноқонуний равишда олиб чиқиб кетилган маданий бойликлар тўғрисидаги ЮНИДРУА конвенцияси[75] 1970 йилги ЮНЕСКО конвенциясини тўлдиради ва ноқонуний олиб чиқилган маданий бойликларни қайтаришнинг янада такомиллашган ҳуқуқий механизмларини таклиф этади.

Хусусан, ушбу конвенция маданий бойликларни сотиб олувчи шахслардан етарли даражада эҳтиёткорлик чораларини кўришни талаб қилади.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари миллий қонунчилик ҳужжатларида белгиланган.

Хусусан, “Маданий бойликларнинг олиб чиқилиши ва олиб кирилиши тўғрисида”ги Қонуни[76] ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Маданий мерос объектларини муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш тўғрисида”ги Қонунида[77] маданий мерос объектларини муҳофаза қилиш, улардан фойдаланиш, уларни ҳисобга олиш, тарғиб қилиш ва давлат назоратини амалга ошириш соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солинган.

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[73] O'Keefe, P. J. (2007). Commentary on the UNESCO 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic. Institute of Art and Law.

[74] UNESCO. (1972). Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/

[75] UNIDROIT. (1995). UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. https://www.unidroit.org/instruments/cultural-property/1995-convention/

[76] Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 21.04.2021 й., 03/21/683/0375-сон, 12.10.2021 й., 03/21/721/0952-сон. https://lex.uz/docs/24377

[77] Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 06.01.2022 й., 03/22/743/0009-сон. https://lex.uz/docs/25461

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Музейлар тўғрисида”ги Қонунида[78] музей ашёлари ва коллекцияларини сақлаш, ҳисобга олиш, ўрганиш ва оммалаштириш билан боғлиқ муносабатлар, “Археология мероси объектларини муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш тўғрисида”ги Қонунида[79] археология мероси объектларини аниқлаш, ўрганиш, муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш тартибини белгилайди.

Шунингдек, қонунларда белгиланган нормаларнинг бузилиши тегишли равишда Жиноят кодекси[80] ва Маъмурий жавобгарлик тўғрисидаги кодексида[81] маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш қоидаларини бузганлик бўйича жавобгарлик келтириб чиқаради.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг амалдаги қонунчилиги маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилишнинг асосий йўналишларини қамраб олган бўлса-да, уларни амалга ошириш механизмлари етарли даражада ишлаб чиқилмаган.

Хусусан, маданий бойликларни ноқонуний олиб чиқиб кетиш ва олиб киришга қарши курашишда божхона органларининг ваколатларини кенгайтириш, уларнинг моддий - техник базасини мустаҳкамлаш зарур[82].

Маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш соҳасидаги жиноятларнинг олдини олишда профилактик чора-тадбирларнинг аҳамияти катта. Бу борада ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар, маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти органлари, таълим муассасалари ва жамоат ташкилотларининг ҳамкорлигини кучайтириш зарур[83].

Маданий бойликларни ҳуқуқий муҳофаза қилиш халқаро ва миллий ҳуқуқ нормаларига асосланган комплекс тизимни ташкил этади.

Ушбу тизим маданий меросни асраб - авайлаш, уни ноқонуний талон-торож қилишнинг олдини олиш ва айбдор шахсларни жавобгарликка тортиш имконини беради.

Маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилиш соҳасидаги қонунчиликни янада такомиллаштириш, ҳуқуқни қўллаш амалиётини кучайтириш ва жамоат-чиликнинг ҳуқуқий онгини ошириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга ҳисобланади.

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[78] Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 26.11.2021 й., 03/21/732/1098-сон. https://lex.uz/docs/1391728

[79] Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 21.04.2021 й., 03/21/683/0375-сон. https://lex.uz/docs/1526440

[80] Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 22.11.2024 й., 03/24/1004/0948-сон. https://lex.uz/docs/111453

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[82] Мўминов Ҳ.М. Маданий бойликларни ноқонуний айланмасига қарши курашишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари. – Тошкент: ТДЮИ нашриёти, 2010. – Б. 56-78.;

[83] Тошбоев Н.Р. Ўзбекистон Республикасида маданий бойликларни муҳофаза қилишнинг жиноят-ҳуқуқий масалалари. // Ҳуқуқ ва бурч, 2018 йил, №3. – Б. 29-30.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ (HRD) КАК ФАКТОР УСТОЙЧИВОГО РОСТА БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация*:В условиях глобализации и цифровизации развитие человеческих ресурсов (Human Resource Development, HRD) приобретает стратегическое значение для устойчивого успеха организаций. В статье системно рассматриваются теоретические основы HRD, его взаимосвязь с организационным развитием (OD), а также инновационные стратегии управления талантами, лидерского коучинга и стратегического HR-консалтинга. Особое внимание уделяется роли эмоционального (EQ) и духовного (SQ) интеллекта в HRD, а также применению искусственного интеллекта (AI) и ESG-ориентированных практик. На основе анализа современных исследований делается вывод о необходимости интеграции инновационных HR-подходов для повышения адаптивности и конкурентоспособности организаций.*

Ключевые слова: *HRD, OD, управление талантами, коучинг, эмоциональный интеллект, духовный интеллект, AI в HR, ESG.*

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INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (HRD) AS A FACTOR IN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS GROWTH

Abstract:*In the context of globalization and digitalization, human resource development (HRD) is acquiring strategic importance for the sustainable success of organizations. The article systematically examines the theoretical foundations of HRD, its relationship with organizational development (OD), as well as innovative strategies for talent management, leadership coaching and strategic HR consulting. Particular attention is paid to the role of emotional (EQ) and spiritual (SQ) intelligence in HRD, as well as the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and ESG-oriented practices. Based on the analysis of modern research, a conclusion is made about the need to integrate innovative HR approaches to improve the adaptability and competitiveness of organizations.*

Keywords: *HRD, OD, talent management, coaching, emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, AI in HR, ESG.*

Введение

Современные организации функционируют в условиях высокой неопределённости, где ключевым фактором устойчивости является способность быстро адаптироваться к изменениям. В этом контексте развитие человеческих ресурсов выступает фундаментальным инструментом, обеспечивающим как повышение эффективности, так и долгосрочное конкурентное преимущество.

Цель данной статьи — анализ современных инновационных стратегий HRD и выявление их роли в стратегическом росте бизнеса.

Теоретические основы HRD

HRD охватывает обучение, развитие карьеры, коучинг, управление эффективностью и культуру непрерывного обучения. Согласно систематическому обзору литературы (1990–2023 гг.), HRD остаётся сложной концепцией, требующей дальнейшего уточнения и укрепления дисциплинарных границ [1]. Другие исследования подтверждают, что HRD-практики напрямую повышают организационную эффективность [2].

Более того, HRD способствует формированию культуры непрерывного обучения, которая крайне важна в современной быстро меняющейся бизнес-среде. Благодаря развитию человеческих ресурсов (HRD) организации могут быстро адаптироваться к изменениям и оставаться гибкими и конкурентоспособными, что критически важно для долгосрочного успеха. Важно отметить, что HRD соответствует стратегическим целям компании. Это гарантирует, что развитие сотрудников синхронизировано с бизнес-целями. Программы HRD часто включают в себя современные инструменты и технологии. В настоящее время широко используются цифровые платформы для обучения и развития.

Эти технологии обеспечивают гибкость и масштабируемость. Они позволяют сотрудникам учиться в удобном для них темпе, в любое время и в любом месте.

Еще один важный аспект HRD — развитие лидерских качеств. Подготовка сотрудников к будущим руководящим должностям крайне важна для планирования преемственности. HRD также включает в себя обучение эмоциональному интеллекту (EQ). Это критически важно для развития навыков межличностного общения и командной работы.

И наконец, HRD играет ключевую роль в создании инклюзивной рабочей среды. Оно поддерживает разнообразие кадрового потенциала и поощряет сотрудничество.

Инновационные направления HRD

AI и цифровизация в HR

Искусственный интеллект внедряется в процессы рекрутинга, обучения и оценки персонала. Согласно последним исследованиям, AI помогает оптимизировать HR-функции, однако требует стратегического применения и этического регулирования [3]. Отчёт AIHR (2024) подчёркивает переход HR-подразделений к междисциплинарным навыкам и гибкой проектной модели.

Эмоциональный интеллект (EQ)

EQ признан критическим фактором лидерства и командной динамики. Он положительно коррелирует с успешностью переговоров, креативностью и стрессоустойчивостью [4].

3.3 Духовный интеллект (SQ)

SQ рассматривается как дополнение к EQ, усиливающее ценностно-ориентированное лидерство и устойчивое развитие организации [5]. Недавние эмпирические исследования показывают, что SQ повышает вовлечённость и осознанность сотрудников [6].

Сочетание EQ и SQ

Совместное применение EQ и SQ усиливает эффективность лидерства и производительность сотрудников. В IT-секторе Тайваня оба показателя оказались значимыми предикторами карьерного успеха [7].

Организационное развитие (OD). OD обеспечивает системный подход к изменениям, создавая условия для HRD. Оно способствует развитию межфункционального взаимодействия и формированию культуры инноваций [Cummings & Worley, 2019].

Стратегический HR-консалтинг

Консалтинг позволяет связать HR-стратегии с целями бизнеса, обеспечивая удержание талантов и формирование позитивной организационной культуры [8].

Вот несколько инновационных стратегий:

• Поддержка разнообразия и инклюзивности для охвата более широкого пула талантов.

• Использование аналитики данных для принятия обоснованных решений о привлечении и управлении персоналом.

• Внедрение инструментов рекрутинга на основе искусственного интеллекта для оптимизации процессов найма.

• Развитие культуры обратной связи для повышения вовлеченности и морального духа.

• Интеграция программ кросс-обучения для создания универсальных команд.

Компаниям среднего размера также следует использовать технологии. Платформы для непрерывного обучения и совместной работы улучшают навыки и знания команды. Регулярные оценки эффективности работы могут выявить области для улучшения и помочь поставить перед сотрудниками четкие и достижимые цели.

И наконец, формирование культуры, поощряющей принятие рисков и инновации, может привести к прорывам. Это помогает находить новые идеи, которые продвигают компанию вперед.

Будущее HRD: ESG и прогнозирование

Современные HRD-инициативы всё чаще интегрируют ESG-подходы. Исследования в образовательных организациях показывают, что ESG-

ориентированные HR-практики повышают устойчивость и благополучие сотрудников [9].

Прогнозирование потребностей в рабочей силе, внедрение цифровых платформ для обучения и программы переквалификации становятся ключевыми стратегиями для обеспечения адаптивности.

В последние годы во всем мире отмечается возрастающая роль организаций как ключевой основы в достижении целей устойчивого развития. Непосредственно с Целями устойчивого развития (ЦУР) соотносятся и принципы ESG (E – environment, S – social, G – governance), впервые обозначенные Кофи Аннаном. Данные принципы распространяются преимущественно на коммерческие структуры и охватывают три фундаментальных направления: экологическую ответственность, социальную ответственность и эффективное корпоративное управление. Очевидно, что ESG-подходы перекликаются с ЦУР, дополняют и адаптируют их, а также выступают механизмом их практической реализации, будучи взаимосвязанными со Стандартами устойчивого развития [10]. Экологический компонент ESG коррелирует с ЦУР в сфере охраны окружающей среды; социальный компонент отражается в инициативах благотворительности, реализации социальных проектов, политике компании в отношении сотрудников, обеспечении гендерного равенства, а также в мерах по поддержанию здоровья и благополучия работников и клиентов; управленческий компонент выражается в качестве HR-практик, уровне и справедливости оплаты труда, а также в мерах антикоррупционной политики. Согласно современным научным и практическим дискуссиям, устойчивое развитие организации возможно лишь при соблюдении баланса между всеми тремя направлениями ESG, хотя в зависимости от отраслевой специфики акценты могут варьироваться. Так, в энергетическом секторе и добывающих компаниях приоритетом традиционно выступают экологические факторы, в то время как в финансовой сфере — управленческие. При этом можно предположить, что внимание к ESG-принципам было бы менее значительным, если бы они не имели прямой связи с инвестиционными возможностями и условиями кредитования. В условиях современного рынка компании, игнорирующие ЦУР и ESG-подходы, сталкиваются с институциональными и репутационными издержками. Оценка и публикация ESG-рейтингов осуществляется независимыми агентствами (Bloomberg, JUST Capital, MSCI и др.). В отличие от других концепций устойчивого развития, ESG характеризуется прикладным характером, выступая инструментом, который стимулирует коммерческие структуры включаться в процесс достижения глобальных целей устойчивости [11]. Для получения высоких рейтингов компании разрабатывают приемлемые для них стратегии и практики. Так, модные дома «Gucci» и «Armani» получили высокие оценки за отказ от использования натурального меха в производстве. Компания «Timberland», специализирующаяся на обуви, внедрила переработку автомобильных шин для изготовления подошв и наладила официальное сотрудничество с

производителями шин. В то же время организации, эксплуатирующие устаревшее оборудование, которое препятствует внедрению современных технологий переработки, лишаются возможности претендовать на высокий рейтинг. Все большее значение в оценках ESG приобретают социальные и управленческие аспекты деятельности компаний. Характерным примером является бренд «UNIQLO», который реализует информационные кампании в поддержку устойчивого развития в торговых точках и открывает горячую линию для сотрудников, обеспечивая возможность анонимного обращения. Компания также акцентирует внимание на поддержке женщин-работниц и формировании программ непрерывного обучения персонала, что гарантирует стабильные условия труда. Дополнительно разработана система проверок предприятий-партнеров с целью контроля за соблюдением норм по рабочему времени, оплате и социальным стандартам. Одной из ключевых целей «UNIQLO» в рамках ESG является обеспечение занятости хотя бы одного человека с ограниченными возможностями в каждом магазине. Подобные практики становятся характерными для большинства транснациональных корпораций, включая крупные российские компании.

Заключение

Развитие человеческих ресурсов (HRD) сегодня выступает не просто вспомогательной функцией в деятельности организаций, а стратегическим направлением, способным определять долгосрочную устойчивость и конкурентоспособность бизнеса. Современная экономическая среда характеризуется высокой степенью турбулентности, цифровизацией и глобальной интеграцией, что требует от организаций постоянной адаптивности, гибкости и способности опережать изменения. В этих условиях HRD становится ключевым механизмом, трансформирующим человеческий капитал в источник инноваций, эффективности и стратегического развития.

Во-первых, HRD способствует повышению организационной эффективности через внедрение современных методов обучения, развития лидерских качеств, совершенствование навыков эмоционального и духовного интеллекта. Это позволяет формировать управленцев и специалистов нового поколения, обладающих не только профессиональной компетентностью, но и высоким уровнем социально-коммуникативных способностей, устойчивостью к стрессу и ориентацией на ценности.

Во-вторых, инновационные направления HRD, такие как цифровизация процессов управления персоналом, использование искусственного интеллекта, внедрение big data-аналитики и создание платформ непрерывного обучения, открывают новые горизонты для развития организаций. Эти инструменты обеспечивают масштабируемость, персонализированность и гибкость HR-практик, что особенно важно в условиях высокой конкуренции и ограниченных ресурсов.

В-третьих, современные исследования подтверждают, что стратегическое развитие HRD тесно связано с формированием культуры инноваций и инклюзивности. Организации, внедряющие практики

разнообразия, равенства и вовлечённости, добиваются не только повышения уровня доверия сотрудников и удержания талантов, но и более высокой репутационной устойчивости на рынке.

В-четвёртых, интеграция ESG-подходов в HRD является одним из главных трендов будущего. Приверженность экологическим, социальным и управленческим принципам не только укрепляет устойчивость организации, но и открывает доступ к новым инвестиционным возможностям. Компании, выстраивающие HR-стратегии в соответствии с ESG-ценностями, демонстрируют большую устойчивость к кризисам, формируют позитивный имидж и привлекают лояльность клиентов и сотрудников.

Таким образом, HRD следует рассматривать как стратегический инструмент комплексной трансформации бизнеса, объединяющий технологические инновации, ценностно-ориентированный подход и социальную ответственность. Его потенциал заключается в том, чтобы обеспечивать не только рост производительности и финансовых показателей, но и гармоничное развитие человеческого капитала, что становится основой устойчивого роста.

Будущее HRD можно охарактеризовать через несколько ключевых векторов:

- **Технологизация** — более широкое использование AI, big data, VR/AR и платформ дистанционного обучения;
- **Гуманизация** — усиление роли EQ и SQ, акцент на психологическом благополучии и ценностных ориентирах;
- **Институционализация ESG** — включение устойчивого развития и социальной ответственности в основу HR-стратегий;
- **Гибкость и адаптивность** — переход к гибким моделям управления персоналом и прогнозированию кадровых потребностей.

Иными словами, HRD из вспомогательной функции превращается в один из ключевых драйверов устойчивого развития организаций. Компании, которые уже сегодня инвестируют в инновационные HRD-стратегии, формируют не только конкурентные преимущества на текущем этапе, но и создают прочный фундамент для долгосрочного лидерства в условиях глобальной экономики.

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МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ АСПЕКТОВ ТУБЕРКУЛЁЗА ЛЁГКИХ

Аннотация*:известно, что для получения достоверных результатов и обоснованных выводов по выполненной научно-исследовательской работе должен быть собран достаточный объём клинико-лабораторного материала, выбраны современные методы исследования, объект и предмет исследования, использован адекватный метод статистического анализа полученного материала. Кроме того, исследования должны быть рандомизированными, а группы исследования репрезентативны между собой. Только в таких случаях можно получить достоверные результаты, которых можно будет внедрить в практику здравоохранения.*

Ключевые слова*: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, штамм, Левенштейна-Йенсена, Циля-Нильсена, рифампицин, культура, мокрота.*

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MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH FOR THE STUDY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Abstract: *It is known that in order to obtain reliable results and justified conclusions on the completed research work, a sufficient volume of clinical and laboratory material should be collected, modern research methods, the object and subject of the study should be selected, an adequate method of statistical analysis of the obtained material should be used. In addition, the studies should be randomized, and the study groups should be representative of each other. Only in such cases can reliable results be obtained, which can be implemented in health care practice.*

Key words: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis, strain, Lowenstein-Jensen, Ziehl-Neelsen, rifampicin, culture, sputum.*

В связи с этим в данной главе мы сочли необходимым привести полное описание клинического материала и современных методов исследования.

На этапе выполнения исследования были получены биологические материалы от больных туберкулезом (первичный и вторичный туберкулез) – кровь и сыворотка крови, анализированы медицинские документы этих больных. Для соблюдения принципа рандомизации все больные были выбраны случайно (случайная выборка), при составлении групп исследования

использовали метод репрезентативности исследований. Кроме того, при выполнении медико-биологических исследований соблюдены принципы доказательной медицины, а при привлечении людей на медицинские исследования соблюдали требования Хельсинской Декларации Всемирной медицинской ассоциации, принятой в 1964 году в Хельсинки (последнее дополнение в 2013 году в Форталезе, Бразилия). После выполнения достаточного объема исследования сбор материала прекратили и подготовили первичный материал для статистического анализа.

На завершающей стадии исследования собранный материал был подвергнут статистической обработке, после этого на основе полученных данных составлены таблицы и диаграммы с их последующим описанием.

Материалы и методы: обращает на себя внимание большое количество пенсионеров (60,54±4,03%), временно не работающих (14,97±2,94%) и домохозяек (14,97±2,94%) среди больных туберкулезом. В первом случае это пенсионеры по возрасту, что означает успешное лечение данного недуга и увеличении продолжительности жизни пациентов. Во втором случае, в связи с заболеванием у больных возникают трудности с трудоустройством. В третьем случае имеет место быть заражение туберкулезом от членов семьи данных женщин. Эти причины и являются наличием такой большой доли данных социальных категорий людей, заболевших туберкулезом.

Таблица 1.1

Распределение больных туберкулезом по социальному положению

Социальное положение	Количество больных	
	Абс	%
Пенсионеры	89	60,54±4,03
Временно безработные	22	14,97±2,94
Домохозяйки	22	14,97±2,94
Рабочие	9	6,12±1,98
Учитель	1	0,68±0,67
Воспитатель	1	0,68±0,67
Студент	1	0,68±0,67
Военный	1	0,68±0,67
Медицинская сестра	1	0,68±0,67

Важным моментом для анализа полученных результатов является и инфицирование больного. При первичном выявлении данной патологии описывается как «первичный туберкулез», а при рецидиве заболевания как «вторичный туберкулез» (рис. 1.1). Вторичный туберкулез был диагностирован после длительной ремиссии.

По рис. 1.1 видно, что первичный туберкулез встречается чаще, чем вторичный в 3,59 раза (P<0001), что свидетельствует о том, что фтизиатрам приходится в основном работать с данными больными. В связи с большой разницей в инфицированности и патогенезе заболевания мы использовали это распределение и при изучении иммунологических аспектов данной патологии.

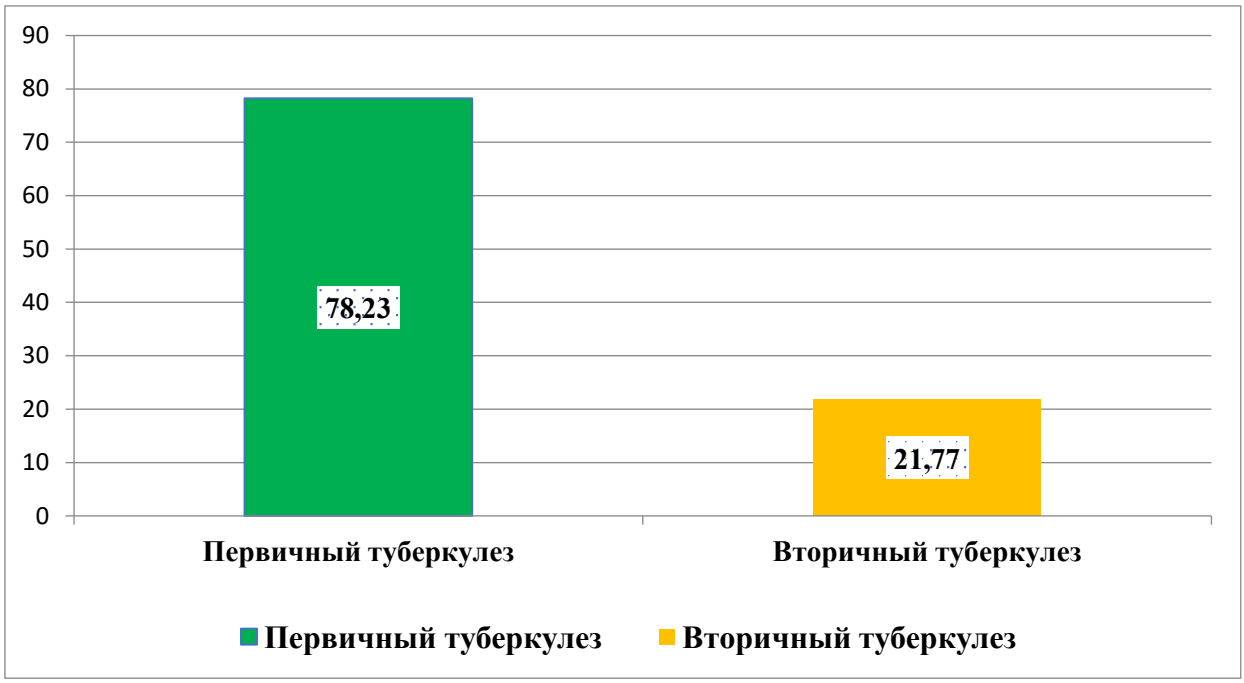


Рис. 1.1 Распределение обследованных больных туберкулезом по степени инфицированности, %

Важное значение в течение заболевания играет и высеваемость возбудителя туберкулеза - *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* бактериологическими методами. В нашем случае у 136 больных (92,52±2,17%) высеян *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, а в 11 случаях (7,48±2,17%) возбудители бактериологическими методами высеять не удалось.

Кроме того, локализация патологического очага также имеет большое значение, так как расположение патологического процесса определяет тактику лечения больных. В 134 случаях (91,16±2,34%) патологический очаг расположился в легких, а в 13 случаях (8,84±2,34%) в других органах обследованных пациентов.

Известно, что основной причиной отсутствия высокой эффективности лечения больных туберкулезом является появление лекарственно устойчивых штаммов возбудителей. В связи с этим мы проводили распределение высеянных штаммов *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (n=136) по лекарственной устойчивости. Из приведенных данных в таблице 1.2 видно, что у большинства штаммов отмечалась лекарственная чувствительность к препаратам первого и второго ряда для лечения туберкулеза (72,11±3,70%, n=106), но в 4 случаях (2,72±1,34%) определить лекарственную чувствительность не удалось. Однако в остальных случаях отмечалась лекарственная устойчивость к препаратам для лечения туберкулеза (25,17±3,58%, n=37). Если моно-ЛУ-ТБ отмечали в 8,16±2,26% (n=12) случаев, то МЛУ, ПЛУ и ШЛУ отмечали соответственно в 11,56±2,64% (n=17), 2,72±1,34% (n=4) и 2,72±1,34% (n=4) случаев.

Таблица 1.2

Распределение высеянных штаммов *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* по устойчивости к лекарственным препаратам

Чувствительность к лекарственным препаратам	Количество штаммов	
	абс	%
Лекарственно-чувствительный туберкулёз ЛЧ-ТБ	106	72,11±3,70
Моно резистентный туберкулез Моно-ЛУ-ТБ	12	8,16±2,26
Туберкулез с множественной лекарственной устойчивостью МЛУ-ТБ	17	11,56±2,64
Туберкулез с широкой лекарственной устойчивостью ШЛУ-ТБ	4	2,72±1,34
Поли-лекарственно устойчивый туберкулез ПЛУ-ТБ	4	2,72±1,34
Неопределенный	4	2,72±1,34
Всего	147	100,0

Таким образом, каждый четвертый штамм (n=41) возбудителя туберкулеза обладал лекарственной устойчивостью (Моно-ЛУ-ТБ, МЛУ-ТБ, ШЛУ-ТБ, ПЛУ-ТБ), что осложняло лечение данной патологии.

Параллельно с клинико-лабораторными исследованиями была исследована мокрота больных. Установлено, что бактериоскопическим методом получены 53 положительных результата (36,05±3,96%), с помощью метода GeneXpert получены 133 (90,48±2,42%), а с помощью ТЛЧ получены 99 положительных результатов (67,35±3,87%). Данные результаты помогли подтвердить клинический диагноз туберкулеза и его чувствительность к лекарственным препаратам.

Давность заболевания также имеет значение для адекватного лечения туберкулезной инфекции, в связи с этим нами приведены давности заболевания туберкулезом обследованных больных (табл. 1.3).

Таблица 1.3

Сравнительные параметры давности заболевания туберкулезом обследованных больных

Давность	Количество больных	
	абс	%
До 1 месяца	11	7,48±2,17
от 1 до 3 месяцев	84	57,14±4,08
от 3 до 6 месяцев	16	10,89±2,57
от 6 до 12 месяцев	20	13,61±2,83
от 1 года до 5 лет	8	5,44±1,87
5 лет и более	8	5,44±1,87

Большинство больных, как указано в табл. 1.4, обращались за медицинской помощью до 3 месяцев - соответственно до 1 месяца (7,48±2,17%, n=11) и от 1 до 3 месяцев (57,14±4,08%, n=84), так как большинство больных имело первичный туберкулез.

Все диагнозы туберкулеза лёгких были подтверждены не только бактериологически, но и рентгенографией, которую прошли все больные. В связи с тем, что эти инструментальные исследования не входили в цели и задачи нашего диссертационного исследования, мы сочли целесообразным не приводить эти данные.

Анализируя все клинические, рентгенологические, бактериологические параметры всем больным, были верифицированы окончательные диагнозы лечащими врачами-фтизиатрами.

Все диагнозы были верифицированы на основании Международной Классификации Болезней 10-пересмотра (МКБ-10). Полученные результаты приведены на табл. 1.4.

Таблица 1.4

Показатели окончательных диагнозов обследованных больных туберкулезом

Диагнозы	Количество диагнозов	
	абс	%
Инфильтративный туберкулез	114	77,55±3,44
Кавернозный туберкулез	7	4,76±1,76
Туберкулёма	6	4,08±1,63
Цирротический туберкулез	4	2,72±1,34
Плеврит	4	2,72±1,34
Диссеминированный туберкулез	3	2,04±1,17
Экссудативный плеврит	3	2,04±1,17
Бронхиальный туберкулез	2	1,36±0,96
Туберкулез молочной железы	2	1,36±0,96
Туберкулез лимфоузлов	2	1,36±0,96

Основной формой туберкулеза лёгкого является инфильтративный туберкулез (77,55±3,44%, n=114), что подтверждается и другими исследователями. Другие формы встретились сравнительно редко (1,36-4,76%). Кроме сопутствующих заболеваний у обследованных больных выявлены и осложнения данной патологии, которые приведены на рис. 1.2.

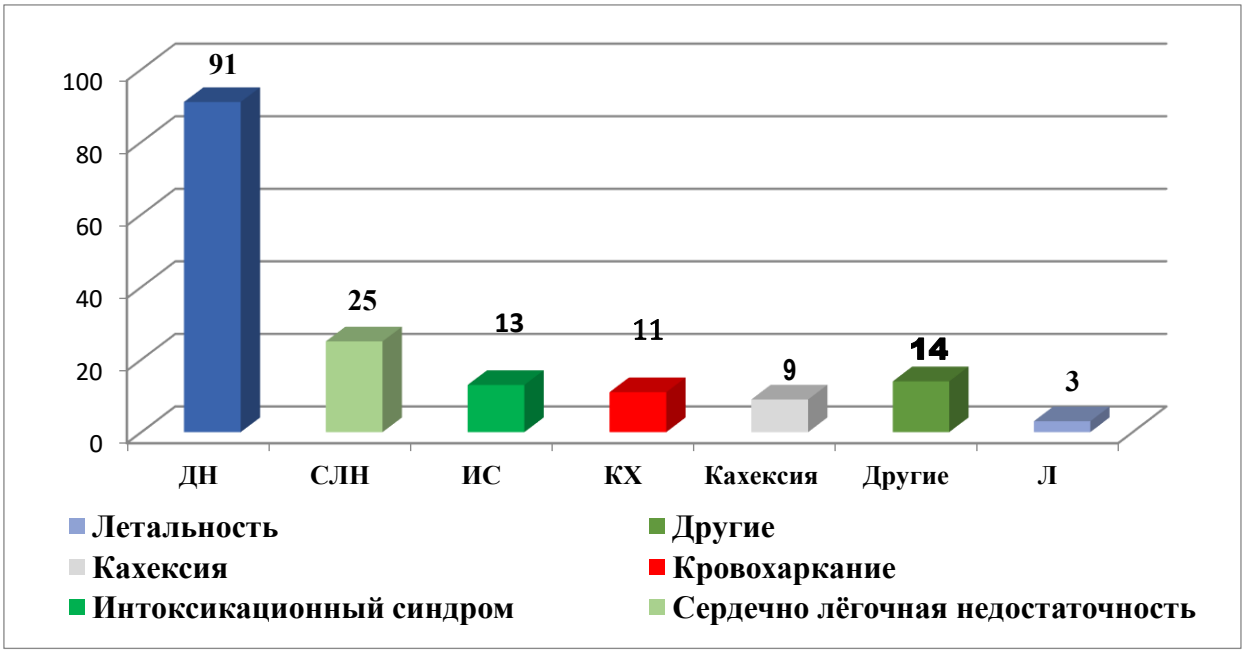


Рис. 1.2 Сравнительные параметры выявленных осложнений у больных туберкулезом

Выявленные осложнения усугубляют течение и прогноз исхода данной патологии у обследованных больных, видно, что осложнения в основном связаны с дыхательной и сердечно сосудистой системами.

Результаты и обсуждение: культуральный метод считается золотым стандартом диагностики туберкулёза и обязательно проводится межрегиональной бактериологической лабораторией БоцФиП. Для подтверждения диагноза туберкулёз необходимо выделить культуру *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* на искусственной питательной среде и идентифицировать её. Стандартной средой для выделения возбудителя туберкулёза при рутинных исследованиях является плотная питательная среда Левенштейна-Йенсена. Все работы проводили со строгим соблюдением правил техники и биологической безопасности при работе с заразным материалом. Пробирку с засеянной культурой ставили в термостат в горизонтальном положении на сутки, при температуре 37°С для того чтобы распределенный по всей поверхности скошенного агара материал с подозрением на наличие микобактерий, в случае чего могли дать успешный рост. После истечения одних суток пробирку ставили в вертикальное положение при заданной вышеуказанной температуре, сроком до 56 дней. При отсутствии видимого роста колоний после 56 дней выдавали отрицательный результат.

Методы исследования мокроты

Свежевыделенную мокроту объемом от 10 до 15 мл поместили в узкогорлую ёмкость и добавили 0,5% раствора NaOH, полученный состав активно встряхивали около 15 минут. Добавили 1 мл ксилола и 10 мл дистиллированной воды для разбавления мокроты, снова встряхнули 15

минут, затем добавили дистиллированную воду, в том количестве, чтобы уровень жидкости поднялся до горлышка бутылки, и оставили стоять в течение 60 минут. Через час наблюдали образовавшийся белесого цвета слой на поверхности ёмкости, данный налёт сняли при помощи пипетки и нанесли на стерильные предметные стекла для последующей микроскопии.

Бактериоскопический метод

При бактериоскопическом методе все манипуляции с биоматериалом проводились в зоне BSL-3, исследования проходили в биологическом ламинарном шкафу «Labogene Scanlaf Mars Pro» (Дания). Из PP пробирки с доставленным биоматериалом от пациентов, одноразовой пластиковой бактериологической петлей производился мазок на центр предметного стекла размеров 2 х 1 см. Использовали унифицированный метод окраски по Циль-Нильсену. Окраска по Циль-Нильсену заключалась в следующих этапах.

1. Вначале на фиксированный препарат наносили фуксин Циля, для улучшения результата на предметное стекло предварительно помещали фильтровальную бумагу. Затем при помощи пинцета удерживая стекло, подносили препарат к пламени горелки и удерживали в непосредственной близости от пламени до отхождения паров. После добавляли новую порцию красителя и проделывали прежнее действие 2 раза. Закончив с окраской, охлаждали, снимали бумагу и промывали препарат дистиллированной водой.

2. Препарат обесцвечивали 5% раствором H_2SO_4, наливая кислоту на стекло, затем несколько раз промывали водой.

3. Окрашивали водно-спиртовым раствором метиленового синего в течение 3-5 мин, промывали водой и высушивали. После чего микроскопировали препарат с помощью оптического микроскопа.

Положительный результат наблюдался в случае обнаружения в поле зрения палочковидных бактерий, окрашенных красным цветом, на наличие посторонних микроорганизмов указывает синий цвет.

Выводы: молекулярно-генетическая диагностика туберкулеза методом Xpert MTB/Rif Ultra является на сегодняшний день наиболее точным и совершенным методом диагностики данной патологии. При данном методе важно соблюдать определенную последовательность. При работе устройство GeneXpert было обязательно подключено к компьютеру, на котором были установлена рабочая программа GeneXpert Dx System. Заранее подготовленный картридж со штриховым кодом и заполненный диагностируемой мокротой больного сканировался, после чего на экране компьютера появлялось окно проведения теста.

Программное обеспечение, используя информацию штрихового кода, автоматически заполняло следующие поля: вид анализа, номер партии реагента, номер серии картриджа и дату истечения срока годности и т.д. При желании можно было дополнять информационные строки, к примеру, информацию об исследуемом образце, мокрота или седимент мокроты. Далее кликая на кнопку на экране монитора Start Test (начать тест), мы дожидались появления мигания зеленым светом модуля аппарата и только после этого

загружали в него картридж. Закрыв дверцу модуля с картриджем, отмечали, что зеленная индикаторная лампочка переставала мигать, что свидетельствовало о начале тестирования. По окончании теста индикаторная лампочка гасла, после чего мы вынимали картридж и отправляли его в пакет для отходов.

Все манипуляции с картриджем проводились в перчатках. При внесении биоматериала в картридж проводили следующие действия. Открывали крышку контейнера и вносили с образцом биоматериала и вносили туда реагент для образца, в соотношении 1:2 (например, 2 мл образца + 4 мл реагента). Закрывали крышку контейнера и встряхивали его на вортексе в течение 20-30 секунд, после чего оставляли образец на рабочем столе на 10 минут. После вновь подвергали образец встряхиванию на вортексе и повторно оставляли на рабочем столе на 5 минут. После вышеуказанной процедуры, открывали картридж и при помощи одноразовой 2 мл пипетки вносили обработанный образец в открытое гнездо картриджа, затем закрывали крышку картриджа до характерного щелчка.

Результат тестирования отображался черным шрифтом на зеленом фоне, если результат MTB + Rif S (обнаружены микобактерии туберкулеза, устойчивость к рифампицину не обнаружена) или на красном фоне, если результат MTB + Rif R (обнаружены микобактерии туберкулеза, устойчивость к рифампицину обнаружена). А также черным шрифтом на желтом фоне в результате ошибки тестирования. При неопределенном или недействительном результате появлялась надпись черного цвета на сером фоне. Результаты вносились в лабораторный журнал, электронную базу данных Access, а также в бланк направления больного.

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ҚУЁШ ЭНЕРГИЯСИНИНГ ЭКОЛОГИК АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланишнинг экологик жиҳатдан аҳамияти, анъанавий энергия манбалари билан таққослагандаги афзалликлари ва атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилишдаги ўрни таҳлил қилинади. Шунингдек, қуёш энергетикасининг ривожланиши орқали глобал иқлим ўзгаришларига қарши курашиш имкониятлари кўриб чиқилади.*

Таянч сўзлар: *Қуёш энергияси, иқлим ўзгаришлари, анъанавий энергия манбалари, экологик барқарорлик, ноанъанавий энергетика.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF SOLAR ENERGY

Annotation: *This article analyzes the ecological significance of using solar energy, its advantages compared to traditional energy sources, and its role in environmental protection. It also examines the opportunities for combating global climate change through the development of solar energy.*

Key words: *Solar energy, climate change, traditional energy sources, environmental sustainability, non-conventional energy.*

Бугунги кунда глобал иқлим ўзгаришлари ва экологик муаммолар бутун инсоният олдида турган энг муҳим масалалардан биридир. Анъанавий энергия манбалари — нефть, табиий газ ва кўмирдан фойдаланиш атмосферга зарарли газларни чиқариб, иссиқхона эффектларини кучайтирмоқда. Бу эса ер шарида ҳароратнинг кўтарилиши, табиий муҳитнинг бузилиши ва биологик хилма-хилликнинг йўқолишига олиб келмоқда. Бундай шароитда қуёш энергияси каби қайта тикланадиган манбаларга мурожаат қилиш экологик барқарорликни таъминлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Қуёш энергияси — қуёш нурларидан тўғридан-тўғри ёки қиёсий равишда электр ёки иссиқлик энергиясини олиш жараёнидир. Бунда асосан икки турдаги технологиялар — фотоэлектрик панеллар ва қуёш иссиқлик коллекторлари ишлатилади. Бу энергия манбаси чексиз, тоза ва барча мамлакатлар учун эркин мавжуд бўлган манбадир.

Қуёш энергияси бир қатор экологик афзалликларга эга бўлиб, мазкур афзалликлар билан қуйида танишамиз.

Зарарли чиқиндилар йўқлиги. Қуёш энергияси ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида CO_2, NOx, SO_2 каби зарарли газлар чиқарилмайди. Бу иссиқхона эффектларини камайтириш ва атмосферани тоза сақлашда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Сув ресурсларини тежаш имконияти. Иссиқлик электр станцияларида сув кўп миқдорда сарфланади. Қуёш панеллари эса деярли сув талаб қилмайди, бу эса сув танқислиги муаммоси мавжуд ҳудудлар учун жуда муҳимдир.

Ёқилғига бўлган эҳтиёжни камайтириш. Қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш орқали нефть ва газ каби қайта тикланмайдиган ёқилғиларга бўлган талаб камаяди, бу эса уларнинг қазиб олинишидаги экологик зарарларнинг олдини олади.

Чиқиндиларнинг камайиши. Қуёш энергетика тизимлари минимал техник хизмат талаб қилади ва ишлаш давомида чиқинди ҳосил қилмайди.

Атмосферанинг энг муҳим таркибий қисми бўлган кислород инсон ҳаёти учун муҳим рол ўйнайди. Сайёрамиздаги ўсимлик дунёси йилига 160 миллиард тонна карбонат ангидрид газини ўзлаштириб, атмосферага 120-190 миллиард тонна кислород етқазиб беради. Бундан ташқари, улар ҳаводаги чангнинг тўртдан уч қисмини тутиб қолади ҳамда сулфит газининг учдан икки қисмини ютади. Ўсимликлар мавжуд бўлган ҳудудда ҳавонинг ҳарорати улар бўлмаган жойларга нисбатан 2-3 даража паст бўлиши исботланган.

Атмосфера ҳавосининг ифлосланишида ҳаво таркибидаги кислород, озон, азот, карбонат ангидрид гази ва бошқалардан ташқари, заҳарли газларнинг, чанг заррачаларининг кўплаб аралашувларини кузатиш мумкин. Тоза ҳавони бўлғовчи асосий омиллардан яна бири автотранспорт воситаларидан чиқаётган захарли газлардир. Ундан чиқадиган ис (карбонат ангидрид) гази ҳавога нисбатан оғирроқ бўлгани боис доимо ер сирти яқинида тўпланади. Ис газининг зарарли томони шундаки, у қондаги гемоглабинга қўшилиб, кислороднинг организм ҳужайраларига етиб боришига йўл қўймайди. Шунингдек, автомобилдан чиқадиган газ таркибидаги акролен, формалдегид, тетраетил қўрғошинлар ҳам инсон саломатлигига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Бундан ташқари, атмосфера ҳавосини заҳарловчи соҳалардан бири иссиқлик электроцансиялари, иссиқлик электр марказлари ва қозон қурилмаларидир. Иссиқлик электроцансияларидан чиқариб ташланадиган заҳарли моддалар миқдори жуда катта. Масалан, ойига 51 минг тонна кўмир сарфлайдиган электроцансия қозон қурилмаси ҳар куни 33 тонна олтингугурт ангидридни ҳавога ажратиб чиқаради. Қулай метереологик шароитда эса 50 тонна олтингугурт кислотага айланишини инобатга олсак, бу қурилмадан ҳар куни қўшимча яна 40-50 тонна кул чиқариб ташланади.

Шунингдек, қора металлургия соҳасининг ҳам атмосфера ифлосланишидаги улуши юқори. Мисол тариқасида айтадиган бўлсак, бир тонна чўян олишда атмосферага 4,5 килограмм чанг, 2,7 килограмм захарли

газ, 0,1-0,5 килограмм марганетс чиқариб ташланади. Ушбу моддалар таркибида кам миқдорда бўлса ҳам мишяк бирикмалари, фосфор, сурма, қўрғошин, симоб буғлари, водород цианид кабилар учрайди. Қора металлургиянинг ҳозирги замонавий заводлари кўмирни кокслантирувчи цехларга эга. Коксохимиявий ишлаб чиқариш атмосфера ҳавосини чанг ва учувчи бирикмалар билан ифлослайди. Бир тонна кокс олишда 300-320 метр куб кокс гази ҳосил бўлиб, унинг таркибида 50-63 фоиз водород, 20-34 фоиз метан, 5-4,7 фоиз углерод оксид, 1,6-4 фоиз карбонат ангидрид, 5-10 фоиз азот, 2-2,6 фоиз углеводлар ва бошқа моддалар мавжуд. Рангли металлургия заводларидан токсик (заҳарловчи) чангсимон моддалар-мишяк ва қўрғошин атмосферага чиқариб юборилади. Бўлар ҳам одам организми учун зараралидир.

Бу каби мисолларни яна кўплаб келтириш мумкин. Шу боис ҳозирги кунда атмосферани муҳофаза қилиш бўйича бир қанча тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Автотранспорт воситаларининг двигателларини газ ёрдамида ишлашини йўлга қўйиш, ёнишдан ҳосил бўлган газларни нейтраллаштириш, двигателларни такомиллаштириш электро автомобилларга (электромобиллар) ўтиш ва бошқалар шулар жумласидандир. Бу каби тадбирлар билан бир қаторда, мамлакатимизда қуёшли кунларнинг сони йил давомида 280-300 кундан ортиқлигини инобатга олсак, қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланишнинг имкониятлари юқори. Ундан ташқари бир йилда 1м^2 ер юзасига тушадиган қуёш энергиясининг ўртача миқдори 546х107 жоулни ташқил этиб, бу таҳминан 300 килограмм кўмир ёқилганида ажралиб чиқадиган энергияга тенг. Бир гектар майдонга тушадиган қуёш нури эса икки тонна кўмир энергиясига эквивалент бўлади. Шу боис келгусида қуёш энергияси ҳисобига ҳаракатланувчи транспорт воситаларидан фойдаланиш борасида ҳам олимлар томонидан бир қанча изланишлар олиб борилмоқда.

Атроф-муҳит муҳофазасида қуёш энергиясининг яна бир муҳим жиҳати шундаки, фотосинтез жараёни туфайли ўсимликлар ҳаводан карбонат ангидирид газини қабул қилиб, инсон организми учун зарур бўлган оксиген моддасини ишлаб чиқади. Инсон бир кеча кундуз ўпкасидан 10 минг литр ҳаво ўтказади ва йилига бир тоннадан ортиқ оксиген қабул қилади. Масалан, очиқ, илиқ кун давомида бир гектар ўрмон ҳаводан 220-280 килограмм карбонат ангидрид газини ўзлаштириб, 180-220 килограмм оксиген чиқаради. Бундан ташқари, бир гектар майдондаги дарахтлар баргларида чанг ўтириб қолиши натижасида йил давомида (чангли даврлар ҳисобга олинган) 100 тоннагача чангни ушлаб қолади.

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ҚУЁШ ЭНЕРГИЯСИ ВА УНДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада қуёш энергияси ва ундан фойдаланиш усуллари, сайёрамизда кузатилаётган глобал экологик муаммолар, монохроматик нурланиш оқими ҳамда сирт зичлигининг стандарт диаграммаси таҳлил қилинади. Шунингдек, қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш қанчалик муҳим эканлиги кўриб чиқилади.*

Таянч сўзлар: *Қуёш энергияси, қуёш энергияси оқими, глобал иқлим, минтақа, атмосфера, экологик муаммолар.*

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SOLAR ENERGY AND THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

Annotation: *This article analyzes solar energy and its methods of use, global environmental problems observed on our planet, monochromatic radiation flow and the standard diagram of surface density. It also looks at how important it is to use solar energy.*

Key words: *Solar energy, solar energy flux, global climate, region, atmosphere, environmental problems.*

Қуёш энергияси — бу қуёшдан чиқадиган нур ва иссиқлик шаклидаги табиий энергия бўлиб, турли технологиялар орқали электр ёки иссиқлик энергиясига айлантирилади. Бу — барқарор, экологик тоза ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаидир. Ер атмосфераси чегарасига 1,35 кВт/м^2 нурланиш оқими зичлиги тўғри келади ва қуёш доимийси деб юритилади. Қуёш нури ер атмосферасидан ўтганда, унинг энергияси қайтиш, тарқалиш ва ютилиш жараёнлари натижасида камаяди. Бу жараёнлар нурни ҳаво таркибига кирувчи газ молекулалари ва чанг зарраларининг ўзаро таъсирлари билан характерланади. Масалан, азон (ультрабинафша нурларининг кўп қисмини ютади), сув буғи (инфрақизил спектрига яқин нурларни ютади), карбонат ангидрит гази (ўртача инфрақизил нурларнинг кўп қисмини ютади). Тўғри қуёш нури ер юзасига етиб келганда, унинг энергияси хақиқатдан ҳам камайишига қарамасдан, бир йилда ер юзаси қабул қилаётган қуёш нурининг

энергияси таҳминан 1,2-10^{17} Вт (1.10^{18} кВт. соат)ни ташқил қилади. Бу дунёда истеъмол қилинадиган энергиядан 20000 марта кўп. Аммо Қуёшдан келадиган энергиянинг ҳаммасини тўплаш жуда мушкуллиги билан характерланади.

Экологик муҳитга зарар бўлмаслига учун ер юзига тушадиган ҳамма қуёш энергиясининг 1,5%, яъни йилига 1,62-10^{16}кВт соат энергиясидан фойдаланса бўлади (бу 2-10^{12} т. шартли ёнилгага эквивалентдир) [1].

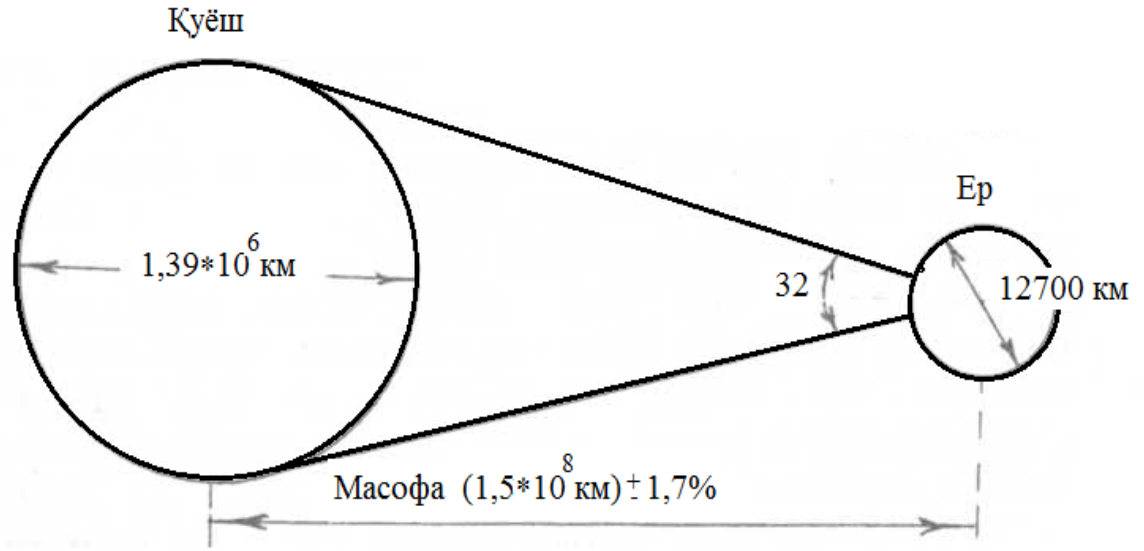
Ер курраси юзасига Қуёш нурининг тақсимланиши бир текисда эмас. Йил давомида ернинг 1 м^2 юзига тўғри келадиган қуёш энергияси 3000 МЖ/м^2 дан 8000 МЖ/м^2 гача ўзгариб туради. Ернинг 1 м^2 юзасига бир кунда тушадиган Қуёш энергиясининг ўртача йиллик миқдори 7,2 МЖ/м^2 (шимолда) дан 21,4 МЖ/м^2 (саҳроларда)гача ўзгаради. Қуёш нури оқимининг ўртача йиллик зичлиги субтропик ва саҳроларда 210 ... 250 Вт/м^2 МДХ марказий қисмида 130 ... 210 Вт/м^2 ва шимолда 80 ... 130 Вт/м^2 ни ташқил қилади. Қуёш энергияси оқимининг энг юқори зичлиги 1 кВт/м^2 гача кўтарилади.

Қуёш энергияси сочилиб туриши Туркманистонда 3100 соат, Ўзбекистон ва Тожикистонда 2815 ... 2830 соат, Қозоғистонда ва Қирғизистонда 2575 соат, Арманистон, Грузия ва Озарбайжонда 2125 ... 2520 соат, Украина ва Молдавияда 2005 ... 2080 соатни ташқил этади.

Ер ташқарисидаги қуёш нурланиши

Ердан қуёш ф5 =32° бурчак ўлчамли диск шаклида кўринадиган ёруғлик нурини манбаи ҳисобланади (1- расм).

Қуёш доимийси: I = 1358Вт/м^2 = 487I қаж/ (м^2. соат)

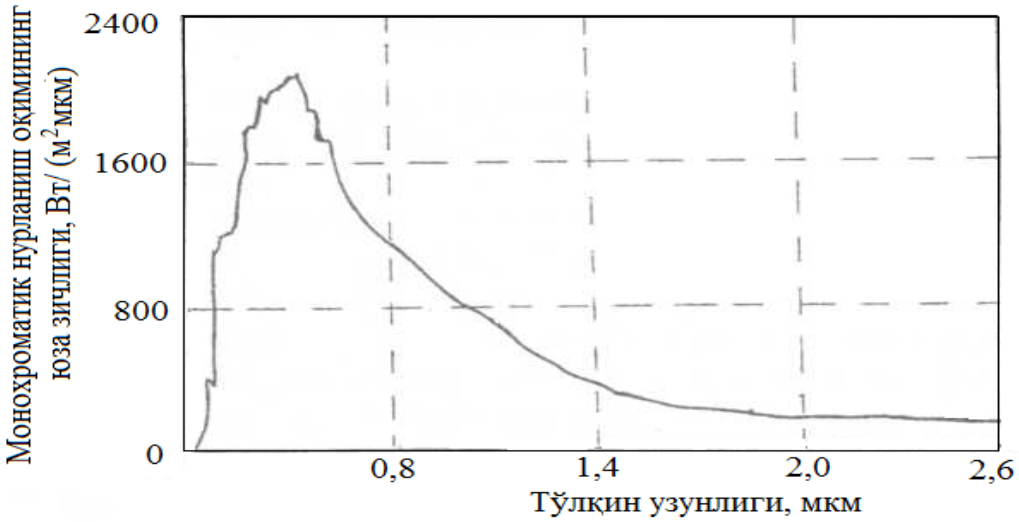


1-расм. Қуёш ва ернинг ўзаро жойлашиши (масштабсиз)

Қуёш диаметрини ундан ергача бўлган масофага нисбатан қуёш нурларининг параллелмаслик даражаси бурчак ҳисобида 0,0093 радианни ташқил қилади.

Ер атмосфераси ташқарисида қуёш нурининг жадаллиги деярли ўзгармас бўлади. Қуёш ва ер масофаси ўртасидаги фазо бўшлиғида нурланиш оқимига перпендикуляр бўлган, вақт бирлигида майдон юз бирлигига тушган қуёш энергиясига қуёш доимийси lsc дейилади. Қуёш доимийсидан ташқари, унинг энергияси спектрал тақсимотини ҳам билиш фойдалидир. Юқори ва космик ўлчамларга асосланган ҳолда қурилган монохроматик оқими, сирт зичлигининг стандарт диаграммаси 2-расмда келтирилган.

Қуёшдан келадиган нурларнинг йўналишини ўзгартирмаганларига нурланиш дейилади. Атмосфера таъсирида йўналишини ўзгартириб сочилган ва қайта қуёш нурларига диффузли нурланиш дейилади. Нормал бўйича ер юзига тушадиган қуёш нурлари қуйидаги ўзгариш ҳолатларига дучор бўлиши мумкин: I-Қуёш ва Ер масофасининг ўзгариши; 2-ҳаво, сув бута ва чанг молекулалари таъсирида атмосферада тарқалиши; 3- кислород, азон, сув ва карбонат ангидрид газлари таъсирида атмосферадаги ютилиш.



2-расм. Монохраматик нурланиш оқими юза зичлигининг стандарт диаграммаси

Тўлқин узунлик 2,5 мкм дан юқори кучсиз ва ер ташқарисидаги нурланиш сув ва карбонат ангидрид газларида жадал ютилади. Фақатгина Қуёш энергиясининг бир қисми, яъни тўлқин узунлиги 0,25 ... 2,5 мкм бўлган нурлар ергача етиб келади.

Ўрта Осиё республикаларида Қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш учун шароит жуда ҳам яхши, чунки июнь ойида ёруғ куннинг узунлиги 16 соат, декабрда эса 8-10 соат. Бу ерда йилига 300 кун, ёзда ойига 320-400 соат очиқ Қуёш нури тўғри келади. [1]

Сайёрамизда кузатилаётган глобал экологик муаммолар: иқлимнинг ўзгариши, озон қатламининг сийраклашуви, кислотали ёмгирлар, атмосферанинг захарли газлар билан тўйиниши, атроф-муҳитни радиацион ифлосланиши каби қатор масалалар айнан энергия ишлаб чиқариш ва уни истеъмол қилиш жараёни билан боғлиқдир. Табийки энергия истеъмоли

миқдори бир томондан ер юзида аҳоли сонининг ошиши билан боғлиқ бўлса, иккинчи томондан бу аҳолининг яшаш фаровонлигининг ўсиши билан боғлиқ.

Қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш бугунги кунда жуда ҳам муҳим саналади, айниқса глобал иқлим ўзгаришлари, энергия танқислиги ва атроф-муҳит муҳофазаси масалалари долзарб бўлиб турган бир пайтда. Қуйида қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш қанчалик муҳим эканлиги ҳақида тўхталамиз::

Атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилишдаги ўрни. Қуёш энергияси экологик тоза манба ҳисобланади. У ҳеч қандай зарарли газлар — углерод диоксиди (CO_2), олтингугурт диоксиди (SO_2) ёки метан чиқармайди. Бу эса ҳавонинг ифлосланишини камайтиради ва глобал исишга қарши курашишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Иқтисодий жиҳатдан тежамкорлиги. Қуёш панелларига бир марта сармоя киритилгандан сўнг, узоқ йиллар бепул энергия ишлаб чиқариш мумкин. Электр тўловлари камаяди, хусусан, қишлоқ жойларда ёки уйда мустақил электр таъминоти керак бўлганда жуда фойдали ҳисобланади.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ФТИЗИАТРИИ

Аннотация. *Для определения специфики преподавания фтизиатрии студентам по государственному образовательному стандарту мы проанализировали рабочую программу и учебно-методический комплекс по образовательному направлениям, составленные сотрудниками кафедры фтизиатрии и пульмонологии. Проведена оценка методов обучения, применяемые для преподавания фтизиатрии.*

Ключевые слова: *обучение фтизиатрии, государственный образовательный стандарт, компетенция, образовательный процесс, знания, умения, навыки.*

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SOME OF THE ASPECTS OF TEACHING PHTHISIOLOGY

Annotation. *To determine the specifics of teaching phthisiology to students according to the state educational standard, we analyzed the work program and the educational and methodological complex in educational areas compiled by the staff of the Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology. The evaluation of teaching methods used for teaching phthisiology was carried out.*

Keywords: *phthisiology training, state educational standard, competence, educational process, knowledge, skills.*

Введение государственного образовательного стандарта вытекает из требований рынка труда. Выпускнику вуза уже недостаточно не только получить знания, но и овладеть компетенциями, которые помогут успешно применить свои знания на практике при трудоустройстве. На сегодняшний день организация образования на основе компетентностного подхода, формирование и систематическое развитие компетенций учителя и учащихся входят в круг задач педагогики. Компетентность – заранее установленное социальное требование к образовательной готовности учащихся для эффективной деятельности в определенной области. Компетентность

многогранна и имеет несколько интерпретаций. Компетентность означает наличие у учащегося соответствующих компетенций, заранее установленное социальное требование к образовательной готовности учащихся для эффективной деятельности в определенной области. Компетентность многогранна и имеет несколько интерпретаций. Компетентность означает наличие у учащегося соответствующих компетенций. Компетентность включает в себя минимальный уровень знаний, навыков, компетенций и практического опыта, которые учащийся приобретает с точки зрения личностных качеств и деятельности в данной области [1,2,7].

Цель: выявить особенности обучения студентов фтизиатрии в современных условиях с учетом требований государственного образовательного стандарта.

Материалы и методы. Для студентов медицинских вузов проведен анализ методов обучения, применяемых на кафедре фтизиатрии и пульмонологии.

Результаты. Рабочая программа по фтизиатрии является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальностям в соответствии с государственным образовательным стандартом. При подготовке сертифицированного специалиста необходимо учитывать особенности профессиональной деятельности. Необходимо учитывать виды профессиональной деятельности, к которым готовит специалист: профилактическую, диагностическую, лечебную, реабилитационную, психолого-педагогическую, научно-исследовательскую.

В соответствии с видами профессиональной деятельности специалист должен решать профессиональные задачи. Профилактическая деятельность включает профилактические и противоэпидемические мероприятия, направленные на профилактику туберкулеза, проведение диспансерного контроля. Диагностическая деятельность - диагностика заболеваний и неотложных состояний на основе клинических и лабораторно-инструментальных методов исследования. Важны лечебно-профилактические мероприятия, а также оказание неотложной медицинской помощи [1,2].

Для качественного решения профессиональных задач выпускник должен овладеть компетенциями в результате освоения основной программы высшего образования [1]. Компетенция рассматривается как динамичный набор знаний, опыта и умений, необходимых для эффективной профессиональной деятельности и личностного развития выпускников, которые студенты обязаны усвоить и продемонстрировать после завершения части или всей образовательной программы. Для качественного решения профессиональных задач выпускник должен овладеть компетенциями в результате освоения основной программы высшего образования [1]. Компетенция рассматривается как динамичный набор знаний, опыта и умений, необходимых для эффективной профессиональной деятельности и личностного развития выпускников, которые студенты обязаны усвоить и продемонстрировать после завершения части или всей образовательной

программы. Компетентность-умение и готовность специалиста применять знания, опыт и умения для успешной деятельности. После окончания вуза выпускник должен обладать определенным набором профессиональных и общекультурных компетенций, указанных в государственном образовательном стандарте. После окончания вуза выпускник должен обладать определенным набором профессиональных и общекультурных компетенций, указанных в государственном образовательном стандарте [1,2,4].

В результате изучения медико-профилактических, общеклинических и педиатрических дисциплин у выпускника должны быть сформированы основы медицинского поведения и клинического мышления, обеспечивающие решение профессиональных задач и применение алгоритма деятельности лечащего врача.

Рассмотрим подробнее одну из отдельных компетенций, которыми должен овладеть студент в процессе освоения фтизиатрии.

Учащемуся предлагается организовать диагностику и тестирование туберкулина рекомбинантным аллергеном диаскинтестом туберкулеза (ТБ) на раннее выявление туберкулеза, а также флюорографические обследования детей и подростков с целью оценки их результатов, отбора и подготовки лиц к вакцинации и ревакцинации БЦЖ с учетом результатов массовой туберкулиновой диагностики.

Освоение студентами данной компетенции позволяет студентам овладеть методикой оценки проб туберкулина (Манту 2 ТБ PPD-L) и диаскитеста, что позволяет качественно решать профессиональные задачи формирования групп повышенного риска туберкулеза в практической деятельности, раннего и своевременного выявления туберкулеза. Освоение студентами данной компетенции позволяет студентам овладеть методикой оценки проб туберкулина и диаскитеста, что позволяет качественно решать профессиональные задачи формирования групп повышенного риска туберкулеза в практической деятельности для раннего и своевременного выявления туберкулеза.

Большую роль в освоении компетенций и реализации рабочей программы играет самостоятельная работа, на которую приходится 1/3 учебной деятельности (72 часа).

Самостоятельная работа-это выполнение заданий без какой-либо помощи со стороны учащихся, но под наблюдением учителя. Самостоятельная работа-это выполнение заданий без какой-либо помощи со стороны учащихся, но под наблюдением учителя (Микельсон Р. М., 1940). Самостоятельная работа ученика-вид учебной работы, позволяющий целенаправленно формировать и развивать самостоятельность учащихся как личностное качество. Он подразделяется на аудиторский (контактный) и внеаудиторный типы.

Первая проводится под наблюдением преподавателя и представлена лекциями, то есть освоением теоретического материала (36 часов) и

практическими занятиями, где приоритет отдается работе над больничной койкой, работе с историей болезни, рентгенограммами больных, клиническим анализом, а также решению ситуационных задач. При составлении заданий следует помнить, что на практических занятиях, используя ситуационные задания, учащиеся должны показать уровень компетентности: знать, уметь и овладевать. Задания предназначены для закрепления теоретического материала. При решении задачи необходимо учитывать, что студент должен продемонстрировать знания о патогенезе и патоморфологии, методах диагностики туберкулеза. Задания предназначены для закрепления теоретического материала. При решении задачи необходимо учитывать, что студент должен продемонстрировать знания о патогенезе и патоморфологии, методах диагностики туберкулеза. Выделение основных клинических признаков и синдромов заболевания, интерпретация результатов обследования, проведение дифференциальной диагностики, определение объема дополнительных исследований для уточнения диагноза, выявление ошибок в наблюдении за пациентом до постановки диагноза, определение показаний к химиопрофилактике и профилактическому лечению данного заболевания. При этом точно знать алгоритм постановки диагноза.

Самостоятельная внеклассная работа учащихся осуществляется самостоятельно в свободное от занятий время в удобное для учащихся время, чаще всего вне аудитории. В рабочую программу по фтизиатрии мы включили следующие виды самостоятельных работ: составление рефератов и презентаций, мини-исследования, рецензирование-анализ научных статей, конспекты монографий, поиск информации в интернете, социальные опросы. Данный вид деятельности студента составляет 33% от общей трудоемкости предмета. Самостоятельная внеурочная работа учащихся проводится индивидуально (в группах) вместе с консультациями, беседами, приемом пропущенных уроков. Самостоятельная внеурочная работа учащихся проводится индивидуально (в группах) вместе с консультациями, беседами, приемом пропущенных уроков.

Оценка качества освоения предмета проводится по баллам и включает в себя текущий контроль учебной деятельности, промежуточную аттестацию студентов (тестовый контроль, ОСКЭ) после прохождения цикла "фтизиатрия", написание и защиту истории болезни, индивидуальное собеседование.

Вывод. Переход к государственному образовательному стандарту в обучении предмета фтизиатрии способствует овладению компетенциями, формированию у выпускника основ клинического мышления, обеспечивающего медицинское поведение и решение профессиональных задач. Однако изменение содержания фтизиатрической науки в последние годы требует внесения дополнений в формирование компетенций, определяет необходимость повышения роли самостоятельной работы учащихся, требует совершенствования системы оценивания, которая должна лежать в основе учебно-методического комплекса дисциплины.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИММУННОГО ПРОФИЛЯ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С БРОНХИАЛЬНОЙ АСТМОЙ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ПОЛИМОРФИЗМА GLN27GLU ГЕНА B_2-АДРЕНОРЕЦЕПТОРА И ФЕНОТИПА ОЖИРЕНИЯ

Аннотация

Актуальность. *Ожирение является важным сопутствующим фактором при бронхиальной астме (БА), способным усиливать Th2-направленность иммунного ответа. Полиморфизм Gln27Glu гена β_2-адренорецептора (ADRB2) рассматривается как потенциальный фактор, влияющий на липидный профиль при БА.*

Цель. *Изучить влияние данного полиморфизма на показатели иммунного статуса и липидного обмена у больных БА с учётом фенотипа ожирения.*

Методы и методы. *Обследовано 156 пациентов с БА узбекской национальности (18–65 лет), разделённых на группу 1 – с ожирением (n=71) и группу 2 – без ожирения (n=85); контрольная группа – 47 здоровых лиц. Проведено генотипирование полиморфизма ADRB2 Gln27Glu. В сыворотке крови измеряли уровни общего IgE, интерлейкина-4 и интерферона-γ (IFN-γ). Данные анализировали статистически.*

Результаты. *У больных БА выявлено смещение иммунного ответа к Th2-типу: уровни IgE и интерлейкина-4 значимо повышены, а IFN-γ снижен по сравнению с контролем ($p<0,01$). Наиболее выраженные изменения наблюдались в группе 1, особенно у пациентов с генотипом Gln27Gln: у них самые высокие показатели IgE и IL-4, низкий IFN-γ, а также отмечаются атерогенные нарушения липидного профиля. В отсутствие ожирения (группа 2) полиморфизм Gln27Glu не приводил к существенным различиям иммунных и липидных показателей между генотипами, то есть влияние данного генетического варианта проявляется преимущественно при наличии ожирения.*

Заключение. *Генотип ADRB2 Gln27Gln в сочетании с ожирением ассоциируется с неблагоприятным иммунным профилем при БА и может служить маркером худшего прогноза, что обусловливает необходимость индивидуализированного подхода к ведению таких пациентов с учётом генетических и метаболических факторов.*

Ключевые слова: *бронхиальная астма, ген β_2-адренорецептора, Gln27Gluполиморфизм, ожирение, иммунный ответ, Th2-иммунитет*

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FEATURES OF THE IMMUNE PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA DEPENDING ON THE Gln27Glu POLYMORPHISM OF THE β_2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR GENE AND THE OBESITY PHENOTYPE

Abstract

Introduction*: Obesity is an important concomitant factor in bronchial asthma (BA), which can enhance the Th2-directed immune response. The Gln27Glu polymorphism of the β_2-adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) gene is considered as a potential factor influencing the lipid profile in asthma.*

Goal. To study the effect of this polymorphism on indicators of immune status and lipid metabolism in patients with asthma, taking into account the obesity phenotype.

Methods and methods. *156 patients with asthma of Uzbek nationality (18-65 years old) were examined, divided into group 1 with obesity (n=71) and group 2 without obesity (n=85); the control group consisted of 47 healthy individuals. The ADRB2 Gln27Glu polymorphism was genotyped. The serum levels of total IgE, interleukin-4, and interferon-γ (IFN-γ) were measured. The data was analyzed statistically.*

Results. *In patients with asthma, a shift in the immune response to the Th2 type was revealed: the levels of IgE and interleukin-4 were significantly increased, and IFN-γ was reduced compared with the control ($p<0.01$). The most pronounced changes were observed in group 1, especially in patients with the Gln27Gln genotype: they have the highest levels of IgE and IL-4, low IFN-γ, and atherogenic lipid profile disorders. In the absence of obesity (group 2), the Gln27Glu polymorphism did not lead to significant differences in immune and lipid parameters between the genotypes, that is, the influence of this genetic variant is manifested mainly in the presence of obesity.*

Conclusion. *The ADRB2 Gln27Gln genotype in combination with obesity is associated with an unfavorable immune profile in asthma and can serve as a marker of a worse prognosis, which necessitates an individualized approach to the management of such patients, taking into account genetic and metabolic factors.*

Keywords: *bronchial asthma, β_2-adrenergic receptor gene, Gln27Glu polymorphism, obesity, immune response, Th2-immunity*

По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, распространённость бронхиальной астмы (БА) продолжает расти, что

обусловливает значительную социальную и экономическую нагрузку на систему здравоохранения [1].

Нарушения обмена веществ, в частности дислипидемия и дисфункция иммунной системы, часто выявляются у пациентов с БА и могут оказывать влияние на тяжесть течения заболевания и ответ на терапию [5,6]. В последние годы особое внимание уделяется изучению генетических детерминант, влияющих на патогенез и клинические проявления БА.

Сывороточный уровень IgE, традиционно связанный с аллергическими реакциями, также показывает стойкую корреляцию с избыточной массой тела. У пациентов с ожирением концентрация IgE повышена, особенно при абдоминальной форме ожирения. Это может быть следствием усиленного Th2-ответа и повышенной секреции IL-4 и IL-13, стимулирующих В-клетки к продукции IgE [2]. IL-4 - один из центральных цитокинов **Th2-иммунного ответа**, способствующий дифференцировке макрофагов по М2-фенотипу. Эти макрофаги обладают противовоспалительными свойствами и, как показали исследования, играют защитную роль в поддержании метаболического гомеостаза. При прогрессирующем ожирении наблюдается снижение экспрессии IL-4 и замещение М2-макрофагов провоспалительными М1-клетками, что усиливает инсулинорезистентность и системное воспаление [3,7].

ADRB2 играет ключевую роль в регуляции бронхиального тонуса и реакции на β_2-агонисты - основную группу бронходилатирующих препаратов. Полиморфизм Gln27Glu (rs1042714) гена ADRB2 ассоциирован с изменением структуры и функции рецептора, что может влиять на фенотипические проявления заболевания и эффективность медикаментозного лечения. Ряд исследований демонстрирует связь данного полиморфизма с тяжестью БА и уровнем воспаления [4,8].

Актуальность исследования определяется необходимостью комплексного понимания роли генетических и метаболических факторов в патогенезе БА, что позволит улучшить индивидуализацию терапии и повысить качество жизни пациентов.

Цель исследования - оценить ассоциацию Gln27Glu полиморфизма гена ADRB2 с нарушениями иммунного обмена у пациентов с БА с учетом фенотипа ожирения.

Материалы и методы исследования.

В исследование были включены 156 пациентов с установленным диагнозом БА узбекской национальности, проходивших лечение в отделении пульмонологии Самаркандского областного центра фтизиатрии и пульмонологии в период с января 2023 по декабрь 2024 года. Диагноз БА был поставлен на основании критериев GINA, 2023 [1]. Пациенты были разделены на две группы в зависимости от наличия ожирения (индекс массы тела (ИМТ) ≥30 кг/м²): группа 1 - пациенты с БА и ожирением (n=71); группа 2 - пациенты с БА без ожирения (n=85). Средний возраст пациентов с БА составил 42,2 ± 1,43 года, средняя продолжительность заболевания - 10,3 ± 0,74 года.

Среди них было 69 мужчин (44%) и 87 женщин (56%). Контрольную группу составили 47 практически здоровых лиц сопоставимого возраста и пола.

Иммунологические показатели: уровень общего IgE в сыворотке крови определяли методом двухслойного ИФА с использованием набора «Хема-Медиа» (Россия); концентрации интерферона-гамма (IFN-γ) и интерлейкина-4 (IL-4) оценивались методом твердофазного ИФА с использованием тест-систем «ИФА-ИФН-гамма» и «ИФА-ИЛ-4» производства ЗАО «Вектор-Бест» (Россия).

Для сравнения групп использовали критерий Стьюдента (t-тест) для нормально распределённых данных или U-критерий Манна–Уитни для ненормальных. Частоты генотипов и аллелей сравнивали с помощью критерия χ^2. Значение $p<0,05$ считалось статистически значимым.

Результаты и их обсуждение. При анализе особенностей продукции общего IgE и иммунорегуляторных цитокинов у больных в зависимости от генотипов полиморфизма Gln27Glu гена ADRB2 выявлены следующие особенности.

У больных **1-й группы** наблюдается резко повышенная продукция IgE: средний уровень IgE составил **414,21 ± 78,32 пг/мл** при генотипе Gln27Gln и **328,33 ± 41,31 пг/мл** при генотипе Gln27Glu, что значительно превышает показатели контроля (**231,5 ± 23,7 пг/мл**). Статистически разница между 1-й группой и контролем высокозначима ($p< 0,0001$). Более того, внутри 1-й группы генотип Gln27Gln ассоциируется с достоверно более высоким IgE, чем генотип Gln27Glu ($p = 0,0084$ при сравнении 1 и 2 подгрупп). **2-я группа** также характеризуется повышенным IgE относительно контроля ($p< 0,001$): у носителей генотипа Gln27Gln уровень IgE равен **316,84 ± 61,8 пг/мл**, а при генотипе Gln27Glu – **283,6 ± 53,8пг/мл**, что выше контроля. Различие между генотипами внутри 2-й группы достигает статистической значимости ($p = 0,014$) по IgE, хотя выражено не так сильно, как в 1-й группе. Сопоставляя **между группами**: пациенты 1-й группы имеют более высокий IgE, чем пациенты 2-й группы той же генотипической подгруппы (например, сравнение 1-й и 2-й групп при Gln27Gln: $p< 0,001$; при Gln27Glu: $p = 0,0005$). Таким образом, **максимальный уровень IgE**отмечается у пациентов 1-й группы с генотипом Gln27Gln, а **минимальный** – в контроле, тогда как 2-я группа занимает промежуточное положение.

Уровень Th2-цитокина **IL-4** в целом отражает ту же тенденцию, что и IgE. **В 1-й группе** концентрация IL-4 повышена наиболее сильно: **16,52 ± 4,83 пг/мл** (Gln27Gln) и **13,87 ± 3,59 пг/мл** (Gln27Glu), тогда как **во 2-й группе** средний IL-4 несколько ниже: **13,98 ± 2,64 пг/мл**(Gln27Gln) и **12,94 ± 2,85 пг/мл** (Gln27Glu). **В контроле** уровень IL-4 минимален (**5,27 ± 1,69 пг/мл**), что значительно отличается от обеих групп пациентов ($p = 0,000$ для всех сравнений с контролем). Таким образом, **оба** генотипа пациентов ассоциированы с существенно большей секрецией IL-4 по сравнению со здоровыми. При сравнении **между группами** заметно, что 1-я группа (в особенности генотип Gln27Gln) имеет несколько более высокий IL-4, чем 2-я

(разница между 1-й и 2-й группой статистически значима для Gln27Gln, p = 0,0077; для Gln27Glu тенденция схожа, но p = 0,2474 не достигает значимости). **Влияние генотипа** на уровень IL-4 проявилось достоверно только в пределах 1-й группы: носители Gln27Gln имели более высокий IL-4, чем Gln27Glu (p = 0,0147). Во 2-й группе разница IL-4 между генотипами статистически незначима ($p \approx 0{,}10$). В целом, результаты показывают, что **пациенты 1-й группы демонстрируют наиболее выраженную продукцию IL-4**, что согласуется с их вероятным атопическим статусом, тогда как у пациентов 2-й группы уровень IL-4 несколько ниже, хотя и остаётся повышенным относительно нормы.

Концентрация **IFN-γ** – ключевого цитокина Th1-типового иммунного ответа – у пациентов, наоборот, **понижена** сравнительно с контролем. В **контрольной группе** зафиксирован самый высокий уровень IFN-γ: **0,28 ± 0,08 пг/мл**, тогда как у больных **1-й группы** он снижен до **0,20 ± 0,04 пг/мл** (Gln27Gln) и **0,21 ± 0,03 пг/мл** (Gln27Glu). Во **2-й группе** значения IFN-γ занимают промежуточное положение: **0,22 ± 0,04 пг/мл** (Gln27Gln) и **0,23 ± 0,05 пг/мл** (Gln27Glu). Все различия между пациентами и контролем статистически значимы: в 1-й группе $p<0{,}0001$ (для обоих генотипов), во 2-й группе $p< 0{,}005$ (для Gln27Gln$p$**< 0,0001**; для Gln27Glu$p$ = 0,0012). Таким образом, **болезнь в целом сопровождается снижением продукции IFN-γ** (вероятно вследствие смещения иммунного ответа в сторону Th2-типа). Разница между **группами 1 и 2** также достигла значимости: у пациентов 1-й группы IFN-γ несколько ниже, чем у 2-й (для генотипа Gln27Gln$p$ = 0,0326; для Gln27Glu, p = 0,0495). Что касается влияния **генотипа Gln27Glu**, то внутри каждой группы разницы по IFN-γ не выявлено (p = 0,249 и 0,333 для сравнений генотипов в 1-й и 2-й группах соответственно), то есть наличие аллеляGlu27 не существенно повлияло на уровень данного цитокина. Этот факт согласуется с тем, что в некоторых исследованиях не находят значимой связи полиморфизма Gln27Glu с продукцией IFN-γ (или IL-4) у астматиков, то есть генотип Gln27Gln главным образом влияет на повышенный IgE, а не напрямую на выработку IFN-γ.

ВЫВОДЫ.

– **пациенты 1-й группы** характеризуются **гиперпродукцией IgE и IL-4** и одновременно **пониженным уровнем IFN-γ** по сравнению со 2-й и контрольной группами. Различия очень значимы статистически (во всех случаях $p<0{,}01$). Внутри 1-й группы выявлено влияние генотипа: носители варианта **Gln27Gln** имеют достоверно более высокий IgE и IL-4, чем носители **Gln27Glu**. Это указывает, что генотип Gln27Gln связан с более выраженным Th2-иммунным ответом у данных пациентов.

– **пациенты 2-й группы** также демонстрируют **повышенные IgE и IL-4** и **сниженный IFN-γ** по сравнению со здоровым контролем (все $p< 0{,}01$). Однако абсолютные уровни IgE и IL-4 у них несколько ниже, а IFN-γ несколько выше, чем в 1-й группе, что говорит о менее выраженном смещении иммунного баланса. Влияние генотипа в группе 2 минимально: разница между

Gln27Gln и Gln27Glu незначима для IL-4 и IFN-γ, и лишь по IgE отмечено небольшое, хотя и достоверное, повышение при генотипе Gln27Gln ($p \approx 0{,}014$).

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ИСТОРИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается историческое развитие транспортной системы Узбекистана в контексте её географического положения, социально-экономических потребностей и политических трансформаций. Особое внимание уделено этапам формирования транспортной инфраструктуры от древних караванных путей до советского периода индустриализации и современной модернизации в годы независимости. Анализируется роль железнодорожных и автомобильных магистралей в интеграции внутреннего рынка, развитии сельского хозяйства и промышленности, а также в обеспечении международных транспортно-логистических связей. На примере Сурхандарьинской области показаны региональные особенности транспортного развития, связанные с её приграничным положением и природными условиями. Выявлено значение транспортной системы как фактора социально-экономического прогресса, повышения уровня жизни населения и укрепления геополитического потенциала страны.*

Ключевые слова: *Узбекистан, транспортная система, инфраструктура, железные дороги, автомобильные дороги, Сурхандарьинская область, советский период, независимость, логистика, региональное развитие.*

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HISTORY OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Abstract. *The article examines the historical development of Uzbekistan's transport system in the context of its geographical location, socio-economic needs, and political transformations. Particular attention is paid to the stages of transport infrastructure formation – from ancient caravan routes to the industrialization period of the Soviet Union and modern modernization in the years of independence. The role of railways and highways in integrating the domestic market, developing agriculture and industry, as well as ensuring international transport and logistics connections is analyzed. Using the example of Surkhandarya Region, regional*

features of transport development are revealed, determined by its border location and natural-geographical conditions. The significance of the transport system is emphasized as a factor of socio-economic progress, improvement of living standards, and strengthening of the country's geopolitical potential.

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, transport system, infrastructure, railways, highways, Surkhandarya Region, Soviet period, independence, logistics, regional development.*

Введение. История транспортной системы Узбекистана развивалась естественным образом в зависимости от географического положения страны, её экономических потребностей и политических событий [1]. На различных этапах транспортная инфраструктура выступала важнейшим фактором, стимулирующим экономическое развитие. Средства передвижения и дорожные сети оказали сильное влияние на отрасли народного хозяйства, особенно на сельское хозяйство, промышленность и торговлю. Кроме того, качество транспортной системы определяло возможности внутренней и внешней миграции, а также доступ к социальным услугам. Исторически территория страны находилась на пересечении международных торговых путей, вследствие чего транспортная система первоначально формировалась на основе природно-географических условий и потребностей населения в передвижении.

Методы исследования заключаются в использовании историко-сравнительного метода, позволившего проследить этапы формирования и развития транспортной системы Узбекистана, а также выявить особенности дореволюционного, советского и независимого периодов. Системный подход применялся для анализа транспортной инфраструктуры как целостного социально-экономического комплекса, взаимодействующего с демографическими процессами, сельским хозяйством, промышленностью и международными связями. Статистический метод использовался для обработки количественных данных о динамике перевозок, строительстве железных и автомобильных дорог, что позволило выявить тенденции и закономерности развития отрасли. Географический метод способствовал оценке влияния природных условий и географического положения страны и регионов, в частности Сурхандарьинской области, на формирование транспортных маршрутов. Сравнительно-аналитический метод применялся для сопоставления исторического опыта и анализа современных реформ, проводимых в годы независимости.

Обсуждение и результаты. На ранних этапах транспортные связи основывались главным образом на использовании вьючных животных, обслуживая караванную торговлю и междеревенские связи. Такая система состояла в основном из неформальных дорог, возникших без официальной регламентации [2]. Позднее, в период Российской империи, а затем Советской власти, транспортные пути стали централизованными: активно велось строительство новых железных и автомобильных дорог для военных и

хозяйственных нужд [3]. Строительство железных дорог позволило создать эффективную систему логистики между промышленными предприятиями, военными базами и источниками сырья, а автомобильные дороги сыграли важную роль в укреплении внутренних связей и обеспечении быстрого доступа населения к городским и районным центрам.

После обретения независимости транспортная система Узбекистана была реорганизована в соответствии с национальными экономическими интересами и начала развиваться по международным стандартам. Возрастающая открытость национальной экономики, усиление регионального сотрудничества, рост экспортно-импортных операций потребовали модернизации транспортной инфраструктуры. На государственном уровне были проведены важные реформы по улучшению качества дорог, созданию логистических центров и модернизации пограничных пунктов. При этом железные дороги стали основой международных транзитных коридоров, а автомобильные магистрали – важнейшим средством интеграции внутреннего рынка.

В настоящее время транспортная система Узбекистана охватывает не только внутренние потребности, но и стратегические задачи международного масштаба. Транзитные пути через Термез, связывающие с Афганистаном, дороги через Кыргызстан в Китай, а также выход к Европе через Каспийское море усиливают геополитическое значение транспортно-логистической системы страны. В авиационной отрасли налажено регулярное внутреннее сообщение, расширяется количество международных рейсов, а крупнейшие аэропорты модернизированы в соответствии с международными стандартами.

Транспортная система также играет важную роль в повышении уровня жизни населения, обеспечивая быстрый и безопасный доступ к школам, больницам, рынкам и рабочим местам. Реализуемые программы по обеспечению устойчивых транспортных связей, в том числе в сельской местности, особенно в рамках проектов благоустройства, напрямую положительно влияют на жизнь населения.

Одновременно предпринимаются политические и технологические меры по обеспечению транспортной безопасности, снижению экологических рисков и цифровизации системы. Принят ряд нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на сокращение дорожно-транспортных происшествий, контроль за пассажирскими и грузовыми перевозками, а также улучшение технического состояния транспортных средств.

В заключение следует подчеркнуть, что история транспортной системы Узбекистана развивалась в тесной связи с отраслями народного хозяйства, образом жизни населения и международными отношениями. Дальнейшее совершенствование данной системы является одной из ключевых задач, направленных на обеспечение экономического прогресса и устойчивого развития страны.

Формирование транспортной системы Сурхандарьинской области происходило в тесной связи с её географическим положением, природными

условиями и социально-экономическими потребностями [4]. Область расположена на юге Узбекистана, граничит с Афганистаном, охватывает горные и предгорные территории, а также крупные реки и долины, что исторически создало благоприятные условия для развития различных видов транспорта.

В ранние периоды транспортные связи в Сурхандарье основывались на природных дорогах и караванных маршрутах. Особенно стратегическое значение имел древний город Термез, расположенный на берегу Амударьи, который служил ключевым пунктом в торговых отношениях между Хорезмом, Бухарой и Индией. Население в основном использовало верблюдов, ослов и лошадей в качестве тягловых животных. Вдоль караванных путей формировались сёла, водные источники и постоялые дворы, что делало регион активным участником внутренней и внешней торговли.

В период Российской империи, в рамках политики Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства, предпринимались попытки формирования транспортной инфраструктуры. Однако из-за удалённости от центра и сложного горного рельефа широкомасштабные железнодорожные сети не были развиты. Автомобильный транспорт также развивался лишь в отдельных направлениях, главным образом для военных и административных нужд.

В советский период развитие инфраструктуры в Узбекистане было тесно связано с экономическими, социальными и политическими изменениями и осуществлялось в рамках централизованной плановой экономики. Под инфраструктурой понимался широкий комплекс инженерных и социальных сетей – транспорт, энергетика, ирригация, связь, коммунальные услуги, образование и здравоохранение. Советская власть стремилась превратить Узбекистан в сырьевую базу и в этих целях осуществила радикальную перестройку инфраструктуры.

Формирование экономической инфраструктуры проходило в рамках индустриализации и сопровождалось строительством железных и автомобильных дорог, электростанций, водоснабжающих и коммуникационных объектов вокруг промышленных центров. Крупные промышленные предприятия в Ташкенте, Фергане, Коканде, Навои, Алмалыке, Ангрене и Чирчике сопровождались созданием обеспечивающей инфраструктуры – трубопроводов, трансформаторных подстанций, железнодорожных станций и автомагистралей. Так, железные дороги Ангрен–Ташкент, Ташкент–Самарканд и другие линии способствовали переработке и транспортировке сельскохозяйственного сырья.

Сельскохозяйственная инфраструктура была направлена преимущественно на развитие хлопководческого потенциала. Главную роль играли системы орошения и дренажа. На основе Амударьи, Сырдарьи, Зарафшана и других крупных рек были построены каналы – Аму-Бухарский, Каршинский, Шарбугский, Шахрихансай, Эски анхор и др. С их помощью орошались обширные земельные массивы. Насосные станции, коллекторно-дренажные сети и оросительные пункты создавались за счёт государственных

средств и местных трудовых ресурсов. Это, в свою очередь, способствовало расширению сельской инфраструктуры, формированию новых деревень, колхозов и совхозов.

Энергетическая инфраструктура развивалась в рамках общесоюзной энергосистемы. Были построены новые гидро- и тепловые электростанции: Чирчик–Бозсуйский каскад, Фархадская ГЭС, Навоийская ТЭЦ и др. Эти объекты обеспечивали электричеством не только промышленность, но и населённые пункты, а электрификация сельских районов способствовала повышению качества жизни. Развитие коммуникационной инфраструктуры охватило телеграф, телефон и почтовую связь почти во всех городах и районных центрах. В 1970–1980-е годы в Ташкенте, Самарканде, Бухаре и других городах были построены автоматические телефонные станции, радиовещательные узлы и телевизионные ретрансляторы, что имело важное значение и для распространения советской идеологии.

Транспортная инфраструктура также развивалась на основе централизованного планирования. Железнодорожная сеть предназначалась не только для перевозки сырья, но и для обеспечения мобильности населения, переработки и экспорта продукции. Автомобильные дороги связывали районные центры, интегрировали деревни с городами, а специализированные предприятия занимались строительством и ремонтом дорог. Финансирование осуществлялось через «Дорожный фонд».

В период независимости социальная инфраструктура включала строительство новых жилых массивов, школ, детских садов, поликлиник, больниц и культурных центров. В городах внедрялись коммунальные услуги – отопление, водоснабжение, канализация и вывоз отходов, а в сельской местности формировалась автономная инфраструктура [5]. Во многих населённых пунктах питьевая вода обеспечивалась за счёт колодцев и скважин. Одновременно функционировали передвижные медицинские бригады, кинопередвижки, сельские клубы, поддерживавшие культурную и здоровую жизнь.

Выводы. Общей особенностью советской инфраструктуры являлось её централизованное управление и реализация сверху вниз. Это зачастую игнорировало местные потребности и ориентировалось на союзные задачи. Тем не менее, созданная в советский период инфраструктура стала фундаментом для формирования национальной экономической базы Узбекистана накануне независимости. В целом развитие инфраструктуры в советский период способствовало превращению республики в сырьевой придаток, вовлечению населения в хозяйственную деятельность и расширению спектра социальных услуг. Наследие той инфраструктуры продолжает оказывать влияние на густонаселённые районы, крупные промышленные центры и транспортные коридоры Узбекистана и сегодня.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ КОНКУРЕНТНЫХ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НА ОСНОВЕ ОПЫТА ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН

Аннотация*:В статье проведён анализ теоретических и практических аспектов применения маркетинговых стратегий в обеспечении конкурентных преимуществ предприятий на основе опыта зарубежных стран. На примере успешных маркетинговых практик компаний США, Европейского Союза, Японии и Китая подробно рассмотрены такие современные подходы, как цифровая трансформация, персонализированный маркетинг, «зелёный» маркетинг, философия «Kaizen» и интегрированные цифровые экосистемы. Проведён сравнительный анализ опыта каждой страны, выявлены их преимущества и ограничения, а также разработаны практические рекомендации для предприятий Узбекистана. В исследовании использованы отчёты международных организаций, статистические данные, а также научные труды отечественных и зарубежных специалистов.*

Ключевые слова: *маркетинговая стратегия, конкурентное преимущество, цифровая трансформация, персонализация, «зелёный» маркетинг, Kaizen, цифровая экосистема, зарубежный опыт.*

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR IMPROVING MARKETING STRATEGIES IN ENSURING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF ENTERPRISES BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract*: This article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of applying marketing strategies to ensure the competitive advantages of enterprises*

based on the experience of foreign countries. Using the successful marketing practices of companies from the USA, the European Union, Japan, and China, the study highlights modern approaches such as digital transformation, personalized marketing, green marketing, the Kaizen philosophy, and integrated digital ecosystems. A comparative analysis of each country's experience was conducted to identify their strengths and limitations, and practical recommendations were developed for enterprises in Uzbekistan. The research draws on reports from international organizations, statistical data, and the scientific works of both domestic and foreign scholars.

Keywords: *marketing strategy, competitive advantage, digital transformation, personalization, green marketing, Kaizen, digital ecosystem, foreign experience.*

Конкурентная среда XXI века стала острой и динамичной не только на местном, но и на международном уровне в связи с глобализацией, технологическим развитием и рыночной интеграцией. В результате распространения международных торговых сетей и цифровых платформ географические границы деятельности бизнеса исчезают, что еще больше усиливает конкурентное давление на производителей и поставщиков услуг при одновременном расширении выбора продуктов и услуг для потребителей. Успех в этой ситуации стал связан не только с укреплением позиций на внутреннем рынке, но и с получением стратегического конкурентного преимущества на международных рынках.

Современный бизнес не может достичь долгосрочной стабильности в конкурентной борьбе, полагаясь исключительно на качество продукции или ценовую политику. Опыт ведущих компаний показывает, что маркетинговые стратегии – это не только реклама и продвижение, но и процесс предвидения рыночных тенденций, прогнозирования потребностей потребителей, создания добавленной стоимости вокруг продукта или услуги. Например, согласно глобальному исследованию PwC за 2024 год, компании, которые внедряют цифровые технологии, имеют средний коэффициент удержания клиентов на 15–18% выше, что напрямую влияет на рост выручки.

Опыт зарубежных стран также показывает, что сочетание долгосрочного стратегического планирования, цифровой трансформации и социальной ответственности является решающим фактором обеспечения конкурентного преимущества. Например, ведущие бренды в Европе приняли в качестве приоритета создание социальной и экологической ценности с помощью «зеленого» маркетинга, компании в США и Японии интегрировали искусственный интеллект и философию «Кайдзен» для постоянного улучшения качества продукции и эффективности обслуживания. Этот опыт показывает, что преимуществом в современной конкуренции является эффективное сочетание сложных, инновационных и социально ориентированных маркетинговых стратегий.

Технологические гиганты в США, в частности **Amazon** и **Netflix**, поставили персонализированные рекомендательные системы, основанные на искусственном интеллекте (ИИ), в центр своих маркетинговых стратегий, чтобы обеспечить конкурентное преимущество. Эти системы анализируют многомерные данные о каждом клиенте, такие как история покупок, поисковая активность и даже время использования платформы. Рекомендательный движок Amazon, например, обрабатывает миллионы точек данных каждую секунду и через него предоставляет индивидуальные рекомендации каждому клиенту. По данным Statista (2024), в 2024 году примерно 35% от общего объема продаж Amazon пришлось на персонализированных рефералов.

Netflix идет по тому же пути: 80% контента, предлагаемого зрителям на платформе, отбирается с помощью персонализированных рекомендаций. Согласно внутренним отчетам компании, предоставление конкретных рекомендаций с помощью искусственного интеллекта снижает вероятность ухода зрителей с платформы на 20%. Это позволяет вам поддерживать стабильный регулярный доход от подписки, а также увеличивать удержание клиентов. Netflix также регулярно проверяет предпочтения контента с помощью A/B-тестирования и ежемесячно обновляет свои алгоритмы рекомендаций.

Согласно анализу McKinsey, компании, внедрившие персонализированные стратегии цифрового маркетинга в США, в среднем имели 5–8-кратный рост отзывов клиентов. Эти цифры показывают, что персонализация не только увеличивает продажи, но и формирует лояльность клиентов, снижая риск перехода к конкурентам. Как показывает пример Amazon и Netflix, ключом к получению конкурентного преимущества в США является постоянное улучшение клиентского опыта и предложение персонализированной ценности для каждого пользователя.

Эффективность персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий в США (на примере Amazon и Netflix)

Компания	**Основное направление стратегии**	**Сотув о'сиши (%)**	**Коэффициент удержания клиентов (%)**	**Технологическая основа**	**Дополнительные эффекты**
Амазонка	Персонализация на основе искусственного интеллекта Система рекомендаций по воскресению	+20% (в год)	93%	Рекомендуемый движок (машинное обучение + большие данные)	Увеличение частоты покупок клиентов, увеличение объемов кросс-продаж
Нетфликс	Контент персонализирован	+15% (ежегодно)	89%	Рекомендательный алгоритм (ИИ + анализ поведения)	Снижение процента отмен подписчиков

	Оптимизация алгоритма за счет тщательного изучения и A/B-тестирования				на 20%, увеличение времени просмотра

Из этого графика видно, что конкурентное преимущество американских компаний напрямую связано с активным использованием цифровых технологий и индивидуализацией клиентского опыта. Например, Recommendation Engine от Amazon играет ключевую роль не только в выявлении рекомендаций о покупке, но и в обеспечении возврата клиентов. Netflix также обновляет свои алгоритмы искусственного интеллекта с помощью ежемесячных A/B-тестов, приводя процесс выбора контента в соответствие с предпочтениями клиентов.

Согласно анализу McKinsey, американские компании, которые инвестируют в персонализированный цифровой маркетинг, получат в среднем в 5–8 раз больше обратной связи от клиентов. Это позволяет не только сохранять конкурентное преимущество, но и укреплять его из года в год.

Маркетинговые стратегии, основанные на принципах устойчивого развития и экологической ответственности в странах ЕС, стали одним из основных драйверов обеспечения конкурентного преимущества для компаний за последние два десятилетия. При этом «зеленый» маркетинг осуществляется не только как инструмент продвижения, но и как стратегическая направленность, интегрированная в общую бизнес-модель предприятия. Благодаря высокому экологическому сознанию потребителей на европейском рынке, бренды, ориентированные на устойчивое производство и переработку, будут иметь выгодное положение перед конкурентами. Например, в Германии, Швеции и Нидерландах спрос на продукцию с экологической сертификацией в 2024 году вырос в среднем на 14%.

Как видно на примере IKEA, «зеленый» маркетинг не только укрепляет социальный имидж, но и оказывает существенное влияние на финансовые показатели. В 2023 году компания увеличила долю использования вторичного сырья до 50% и увеличила долю рынка в сегменте экопродуктов на 12%. При этом достигнуто снижение себестоимости продукции на 8% за счет внедрения энергоэффективных производственных процессов. Цифры показывают, что если правильно спланировать «зеленую» маркетинговую стратегию, то она будет иметь не только социальную, но и экономическую эффективность.

Согласно последним отчетам Европейской комиссии, в среднем лояльность клиентов выше на 8–10% в компаниях, которые принимают стратегию зеленого маркетинга. Кроме того, исследования BCG (Boston Consulting Group) показывают, что эко-ориентированные бренды могут сохранять свою конкурентоспособность даже тогда, когда клиенты предлагают им на 20–25% дороже продукты. Таким образом, европейский

опыт позволяет сделать важные выводы для Узбекистана и других развивающихся рынков: при достижении долгосрочного конкурентного преимущества создание экологической и социальной ценности часто сочетается с финансовой эффективностью.

Ведущие компании Японии не ограничивают свои маркетинговые стратегии только развитием рекламы и каналов продаж, а согласовывают их с философией производственного процесса. « Кайдзен» корпорации Toyota — концепция непрерывного совершенствования — яркий тому пример. Согласно философии «Кайдзен», каждый сотрудник компании имеет право вносить предложения по повышению эффективности в рабочем процессе, сокращению избыточных трудозатрат и потерь ресурсов. Этот подход выражается и в маркетинге: регулярное изучение потребностей клиентов и рыночных тенденций, внедрение небольших, но непрерывных обновлений в продукты и услуги становятся важным фактором сохранения конкурентного преимущества.

Статистический анализ показывает, что компании, работающие на основе Кайдзен, повышают эффективность своих внутренних процессов в среднем на 3–5%, что может снизить производственные затраты на 15–20% в долгосрочной перспективе. Toyota, например, достигла годовой экономической эффективности в размере около 1,1 миллиарда долларов только в логистических процессах благодаря этой философии. С точки зрения клиента, философия «Кайдзен» напрямую связана с постоянным улучшением качества обслуживания, повышением надежности продукции и доверия к бренду.

Аналитики считают, что когда философия «Кайдзен» будет согласована с маркетинговой политикой, компании получат долгосрочное стратегическое преимущество. По данным McKinsey, крупные бренды, работающие на основе Кайдзен в Японии, за 10 лет увеличили свою долю рынка в среднем на 25%, в то время как лояльность клиентов осталась на уровне 90%. Эти результаты свидетельствуют о том, что японский опыт доказывает, что конкурентное преимущество возможно достичь путем систематического, постепенного совершенствования не только в производстве, но и в маркетинговых стратегиях.

Один из самых крупных и успешных опытов по предоставлению конкурентного преимущества в Китае **проявляется в деятельности Alibaba Group**. Компания не ограничила свою маркетинговую стратегию только платформой онлайн-продаж, а интегрировала ее в комплексную цифровую экосистему. Он совместим с рекламными **и коммуникационными каналами в** мессенджере WeChat, платежами через **Alipay** и логистической платформой **Cainiao**. В результате клиент может выполнять поиск товара, корзину, оформление заказа и доставку в рамках единовременного, бесшовного и полного онлайн-шопинга. Данный тип интеграции является практическим примером принципа «бесшовного опыта» в маркетинговой стратегии.

Согласно финансовой отчетности за 2024 год, маржа прибыли Alibaba достигла уровня 27%, что почти на 10% выше средней маржи на китайском рынке электронной коммерции. Доля повторных покупок у клиентов составляет 78%, что говорит о высоком доверии и лояльности к бренду компании. Более 900 миллионов активных пользователей ежедневно торгуют онлайн на платформе Alibaba, что еще больше расширяет масштабы и охват маркетинговых стратегий. Эти метрики укрепляют позиции Alibaba на рынке, повышая барьеры для входа, особенно для конкурентов.

Опыт Китая показывает, что создание интегрированной цифровой инфраструктуры для компаний электронной коммерции имеет решающее значение для обеспечения конкурентного преимущества. Через WeChat и маркетинговые каналы Alipay Alibaba не просто распространяет рекламу, но и анализирует данные пользователей и предоставляет персонализированные предложения. Между тем, логистическая система Cainiao снижает скорость доставки до 24 часов, что делает впечатления клиентов более позитивными. Согласно анализу McKinsey, компании, внедрившие такую интегрированную модель маркетинга и логистики в Китае, увеличили свою долю рынка в среднем на 18–22%. Так что в случае с Alibaba сочетание цифровой экосистемы и маркетинговой стратегии — это верный способ получить долгосрочное преимущество перед конкурентами.

Сравнительный анализ и аналитические комментарии зарубежного опыта

Страна/Провинция	**Базовая маркетинговая стратегия**	**Бозор улушиo'сиши (%)**	**Mijozsadoqati (%)**	**Основные технологические и экономические ограничения**	**Примечания**
США	Цифровая персонализация и рекомендательные системы на основе искусственного интеллекта	+15–20	89–93	Высокая стоимость технологий, безопасность данных	Как мы видели на примере Amazon и Netflix, персонализированные предложения резко увеличивают продажи и вероятность того, что клиенты не покинут платформу.
Для Европы	«Зеленый» маркетинг и устойчивое развитие	+10–12	85–90	Увеличение себестоимости продукции, процесс экологическо	Такие компании, как IKEA и Unilever, доминируют в

				й сертификации	сегменте эко-товаров и высоко ценятся покупателями.
Япония	Философия Кайдзен и клиентоориентированность	+20–25	90–92	Постоянное совершенствование затрат, требования не останавливают процессы	Философия Кайдзен Toyota распространяется и на маркетинг, постоянно улучшая качество продукции и стандарты обслуживания.
Китай	Интегрированные цифровые экосистемы	+18–22	78–85	Кибербезопасность, технологические барьеры, высокие требования к цифровой инфраструктуре	Платформы Alibaba и JD.com интегрируют торговые, платежные и логистические процессы, создавая бесшовную среду для покупок для клиента.

Анализ показывает, что маркетинговые стратегии в каждой стране соответствуют реалиям местного рынка и структурно отличаются, но имеют общие закономерности:

Опыт США опирается на персонализацию на основе цифровых технологий и искусственного интеллекта. Основной проблемой в этом направлении является необходимость больших вложений в технологии и необходимость обеспечения безопасности данных. В то же время, как следствие, объемы продаж и лояльность клиентов резко возросли.

Европейский опыт делает акцент на принципах устойчивого развития и «зеленого» маркетинга. Несмотря на высокие производственные затраты, бренды, ориентированные на экологию, завоевывают долгосрочное доверие клиентов и занимают рыночные позиции.

В японской практике философия «Кайдзен» основывалась на постоянном улучшении сервиса и качества продукции. Этот процесс требует финансовых и организационных ресурсов, но в конечном итоге поддерживает высокий уровень доли рынка и лояльности клиентов.

А китайский опыт основан на создании интегрированных цифровых экосистем. Одним из преимуществ в этом направлении является возможность

гармонизации всех этапов закупочного процесса в цифровой среде, но для этого требуются большие затраты на инфраструктуру и меры кибербезопасности.

Проведенный анализ показывает, что передовые маркетинговые стратегии, используемые в зарубежных странах, базируются на общих правилах, но каждая страна создает модель, адаптированную к собственным экономическим условиям, рыночной инфраструктуре и потребительской культуре. Например, американские компании интегрируют технологии искусственного интеллекта, больших данных и Интернета вещей, ставя цифровую трансформацию в качестве главного приоритета. Это позволяет персонализировать клиентский опыт и создавать индивидуальные предложения в соответствии с потребностями потребителя. Европейские компании, с другой стороны, получают конкурентное преимущество, создавая социальную ценность, при этом минимизируя ущерб окружающей среде, делая упор на устойчивое развитие и «зеленый» маркетинг.

Концепция клиентоориентированности считается центральным столпом маркетинга в таких странах, как Япония и Корея. Здесь доверие к бренду завоевывается за счет постоянной коммуникации с клиентом, повышения качества обслуживания и быстрой адаптации процессов обслуживания. А в Китае интегрированные экосистемы, гармонизирующие торговые, платежные и логистические процессы на единой платформе, стали основной частью маркетинговых стратегий. В этом направлении такие компании, как Alibaba и JD.com оцифровали каждый этап процесса продаж, создав удобную для клиентов и бесперебойную торговую среду.

Вывод, который можно сделать из такого опыта для предприятий Узбекистана, заключается в том, что для получения конкурентного преимущества маркетинговые стратегии должны быть интегрированы и адаптированы к реалиям местного рынка. Во-первых, стратегии цифровой персонализации должны разрабатываться в соответствии с национальной потребительской культурой и спросом. Во-вторых, ценность бренда может быть увеличена с помощью экоориентированного маркетинга. В-третьих, современные CRM-системы должны быть внедрены для установления долгосрочных отношений с клиентами. Наконец, путем совершенствования технологической инфраструктуры должны быть разработаны интегрированные модели услуг, которые сделают узбекские предприятия конкурентоспособными не только на местном, но и на международном рынках.

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ПЛАТЁЖНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ И СОВРЕМЕННОГО МАРКЕТИНГА

Аннотация: *В процессе цифровой трансформации маркетинговой деятельности доступность разнообразных платежных инструментов становится одним из элементов покупательского опыта. В статье рассматривается роль современных цифровых платежных инструментов в обслуживании покупателей, а также интеграция цифровых форм оплаты в программы лояльности.*

Ключевые слова: *платежные инструменты; цифровая трансформация маркетинга; программы лояльности.*

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TRANSFORMATION OF PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION AND MODERN MARKETING

Abstract. *Under the conditions of digital transformation of marketing activities, the availability of diverse payment instruments becomes an element of customer experience. The role of modern digital payment instruments in customer service as well as integration of digital payments into loyalty programs are considered in the article.*

Keywords: *payment instruments; digital transformation of marketing; loyalty programs.*

За последние несколько лет сфера платежных инструментов претерпела существенные изменения. Платежный инструмент можно определить как «имеющее материальную форму средство или воплощенный в цифровую оболочку механизм (процесс) целенаправленного воздействия на денежную стоимость. Деньги или денежная стоимость при этом понимаются не как инструмент, а как объект, на который осуществляется воздействие платежного инструмента» [4]. В процессе цифровизации платежные и идентификационные функции, которые ранее осуществлялись

инструментами, имеющими физическое воплощение, передаются механизмам, имеющим только цифровую форму.

Сама по себе оплата товаров или услуг до определенного времени являлась областью, оказывать влияние на которую при помощи маркетинговых или PR-приемов было затруднительно ввиду отсутствия доступных механизмов. Но развитие инноваций и появление цифровых решений позволили по-другому взглянуть на этот вопрос.

Взаимосвязь маркетинга и цифровизации становится все более тесной. Последовательные системные изменения процесса управления маркетинговой деятельностью, основанные на использовании цифровых технологий с целью повышения потребительской ценности рыночного предложения, получили название цифровой маркетинговой трансформации. Ценностными ориентирами, способствующими цифровой трансформации, являются экономия времени, поиск новизны, потребность в индивидуализации продукта, стремление к жизненному комфорту [6]. Маркетинг при сохранении своих концептуальных основ постепенно становится высокотехнологичным видом деятельности. Происходит цифровизация маркетинговых бизнес-процессов: маркетинговой аналитики, продаж, управления очередностью и доставкой [1]. В современной маркетинговой парадигме, формирующейся в процессе цифровой трансформации, сфера осуществления платежей становится одним из неотъемлемых элементов покупательского опыта.

Согласно исследованию Центрального банка Российской Федерации [5], проведенного в 2021 году, население России активно пользуется безналичными средствами платежа. Преимущественно, это дебетовые банковские карты. Так, 82% граждан владеют картой, а 45% имеют две и более карт. Но сам факт наличия карты еще не является подтверждением ее использования, о чем свидетельствуют следующие цифры: только 73% опрошенных владельцев банковских карт выбирают безналичные платежи, в то время как 27% предпочитают использовать купюры для оплаты товаров и услуг. При этом в России продолжается рост безналичных операций: доля безналичных платежей в четвертом квартале 2001 года впервые превысила 60% [3]. По прогнозам [2], и в будущем будет расти безналичный оборот при снижении доли наличных платежей и развиваться платежная инфраструктура, особенно бесконтактных электронных технологий, ускорится цифровизация банковских операций.

Существующие исследования современных платежных инструментов и лежащих в их основе цифровых технологий не затрагивают их взаимосвязи с маркетинговой деятельностью компании. В частности, недостаточно исследованы такие вопросы, как влияние наличия или отсутствия цифровых и традиционных способов оплаты на покупательское поведение. Стоит ли компаниям, развивая новые способы приема платежей, отказываться от поддержки существующих инструментов при условии их низкой востребованности и высокой стоимости обслуживания? Как можно использовать цифровые способы оплаты в программе лояльности?

Еще несколько лет назад у клиента было всего два основных способа оплаты товаров и услуг в рознице: это наличные и банковская карта. Сейчас этот список расширился, причем все большую роль стала играть готовность продавца принимать платежи через Систему быстрых платежей (СБП). Удобство этого способа для потребителя заключается в отсутствии необходимости использования физической банковской карты, которую ранее приходилось носить с собой, а для продавца – в отсутствии комиссии за эквайринг. Еще одно преимущество – возможность использовать QR-код, формируемый при использовании СБП, для оплаты покупок онлайн. Некоторые компании используют дополнительные механизмы мотивации клиентов к переходу на этот способ оплаты. Например, на сети АЗС Газпромнефть действовала акция, согласно которой при оплате топлива через СБП клиенту предоставлялась дополнительная скидка 0,5 рубля с каждого литра топлива. С учетом стоимости одного литра топлива около 50 рублей и текущей комиссии за эквайринг 1-2% выгода получалась обоюдной. Результатом акции стал рост лояльности потребителей.

Другой пример – отдаленные места, например, точка питания в горах Кабардино-Балкарии. Растущий с каждым годом поток туристов поставил для владельцев заведения вопрос о необходимости развития цифровых средств платежей, т.к. не у всех есть с собой наличные денежные средства, а доставка и обслуживание терминала для приема банковских карт – не самый удобный формат. Решением в данном случае стала онлайн касса, когда QR-код для оплаты формируется на экране телефона или планшета. Подобные примеры показывают, что развитие средств платежей открывает новые возможности привлечения и повышения лояльности клиентов.

Еще одна цифровая форма оплаты, набирающая все большую популярность – бонусы и баллы программы лояльности. По факту это скидка, которая может достигать 100% от суммы платежа. Программы лояльности существуют давно, но важно отметить текущие тенденции их трансформации:

- постепенный отказ от прямой скидки в пользу начисления баллов, что выгоднее для компании и зачастую удобнее для восприятия клиентом, который получает возможность накапливать и тратить баллы;
- постепенный отказ от пластиковых карт в пользу мобильных приложений и специального функционала в смартфонах.

Удобство участия в программе лояльности за счет цифровизации платежной функции, помимо выгоды, является важным фактором, влияющим на выбор клиента.

Таким образом, следует рассматривать платежную систему с двух позиций:

- как элемент покупательского опыта;
- как элемент затрат.

Для формирования положительного покупательского опыта необходимо обеспечить доступность современных способов оплаты и сохранить

традиционные платежные инструменты с учетом наличия издержек на использование всех видов платежных инструментов. Необходима разработка механизмов дополнительной компенсации клиентов, использующих экономически эффективные способы оплаты.

Программа лояльности все больше интегрируется в платежные инструменты, что обеспечивает синхронизацию платежей с автоматическим отражением в программе лояльности наряду с простотой, удобством и прозрачностью получаемой выгоды. Это является следующим этапом цифрового развития платежных инструментов, реализация которого окажет положительное влияние на лояльность существующих и прирост новых клиентов.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ВАРЕНОЙ КОЛБАСЫ ПЕРВОГО СОРТА ИЗ ВЕРБЛЮЖЬЕГО МЯСА

Аннотация. *Одним из нетрадиционных видов мяса является верблюжье мясо. Оно питается и развивается на пустынных и степных пастбищах. Верблюжье мясо относится к диетическим, экологически чистым видам мяса. Из-за твердости мяса возникают трудности в приготовлении из него различных блюд. В настоящее время существует два вида верблюдов. Это двух горбовый верблюд бактриан и одно горбовый верблюд дромадер, аравийский или арвана. Верблюжье мясо имеет высокое содержание соединительной ткани, грубоволокнистую структуру, что обуславливает твердость мяса, специфический запах, а то, что мясо имеет сладковатый привкус, является главным препятствием для его широкого использования. В связи с этим для разработки технологии получения высококачественной мясной продукции из верблюжьего мяса, способной конкурировать на мировом рынке, необходимо использовать научно обоснованные методы его переработки, а также интенсивные методы с участием биотехнологическим методом или ферментации мяса верблюжье. Поэтому изучение технологии верблюжьего мяса и его переработки является одной из актуальных проблем.*

Ключевые слова. *Соединительной ткань, грубоволокнистая структуру, специфический запах, конкурировать, биотехнологический, мяса верблюжье, ферментный препарат, протосубтилин Г20х.*

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RESEARCH OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCTION OF FIRST-GRADE BOILED SAUSAGE FROM CAMEL MEAT

Annotation. *One of the non-traditional types of meat is camel meat. It feeds and develops on desert and steppe pastures. Camel meat belongs to dietary, environmentally friendly types of meat. Due to the hardness of the meat, it is difficult to prepare various dishes from it. Currently, there are two types of camels. These are the two-humped Bactrian camel and the one-humped dromedary camel, Arabian*

or Arvana. Camel meat has a high content of connective tissue and a coarse-fibered structure, which gives the meat a hard texture and a specific odor. The fact that the meat has a sweet taste is the main obstacle to its widespread use. In this regard, in order to develop a technology for producing high-quality meat products from camel meat that can compete in the global market, it is necessary to use scientifically based methods of processing camel meat, as well as intensive methods involving biotechnological methods or fermentation of camel meat. Therefore, studying the technology of camel meat and its processing is an urgent issue.

Keywords. *connective tissue, coarse-fiber structure, specific odor, compete, biotechnological, camel meat, enzyme preparation, protosubtilin G20x.*

Спрос на верблюжатину в последние несколько лет на Ближнем Востоке значительно увеличивается. Однако, на данный момент верблюжатина не составляет значительного удельного веса в мясном балансе страны. Также, высокая усвояемость позволяет употреблять верблюжатину как диетическое сырье. Но эти показатели качества еще недостаточно изучены. Одно из преимуществ мясного верблюдоводства является высокий убойный выход мяса молодняка, который достигает 56%.

Для обработки верблюжьего мяса использовали очищенный протеолитический ферментный препарат микробного происхождения-Протосубтилина $Г20_{х}$, имеющие следующие характеристики: Протеолитическая активность по методу Ансона составляла от 65 до 72 ед/г, $Р^{Н}$ 6,8-7,3, температурный оптимум оптимум около 37-40^{о}С.

С целью изучения возможности использования верблюжатины, обработанные ФП, при производстве вареных колбас были выполнены экспериментальное исследования по изготовлению в оценки качества вареных колбас.

Анализ показателей вареных колбас, изготовленных из контрольных и опытных (табл.1) образца соленой верблюжатины, показывает, что ферментированные образцы колбас отличались от контрольных более нежной консистенцией, лучшими качественными показателями и большим незначительном действия на свойства верблюжьего мяса, тогда как 0,4% концентрации ФП вызывает ухудшения качественных показателей, в том числе и нежелательных.

Таблица 1.

Влияние различной концентрации ФП на некоторое показатели вареных колбас (модельные опыты)

Образец	ВУС,%	Напрежение срезы ср.10^{-4},Па	Работа резания, А.10^{-2},Дж/м^2	Общая органолептическая оценка,баллы	Выход,%
Контроль	$83,96^{+}$-2,85	$9,16^{+}$-0,27	$5,56^{+}$-0,16	4,1	104,00
Опыт 1 (0,01%)	$84,73^{+}$-2,88	$8,92^{+}$-0,26	$5,37^{+}$-0,15	4,3	105,38
Опыт II (0,05%)	$89,30^{+}$-3,02	$6,54^{+}$-0,19	$3,89^{+}$-0,11	4,7	107,21
Опыт III(0,1%)	$88,36^{+}$-2,99	$4,91^{+}$-0,14	$3,05^{+}$-0,09	4,5	107,09
Опыт IV (0,31%)	$87,76^{+}$-2,97	$2,40^{+}$-0,09	$1,81^{+}$-0,05	4,0	106,17
Опыт V (0,4%)	$85,14^{+}$-2,88	$2,23^{+}$-0,08	$1,65^{+}$-0,04	4,0	105,43

Данные этой серии эксперимента позволяют сделать вывод о целесообразности использование при посоле верблюжатины 0,01% концентраций ФП, и поэтому, в дальнейших исследованиях нами изучалось действия протосубтилина Г20$_x$ в количествах 0,05%, 0,1%, 0,3% и 0,4% к массе сырья.

Проведено химический состав контрольных и опытных колбасы вареной верблюжьей первого сорта данные приведено в таблице 2.

Таблица 2.

Химический состав колбасы вареной верблюжьей первого сорта

Показатели	Образцы вареной колбасы			
	без ферментного препарата		с ферментным препаратом	
	Без горбого жира	С горбовым жиром	С горбовым жиром	Без горбого жира
	Контроль 1	Контроль 2	Опыт 1	Опыт 2
Влага %	61.0±2.36	59.3±2.29	64.1±2.47	66.0±2.54
Жир %	16.8±3.14	21.0±3.93	17.5±3.27	13.0±2.43
Белок %	17.3±0.75	15.0±0.65	13.25±0.57	15.8±0.68
Зола %	2.90±0.43	3.38±0.50	2.75±0.41	2.94±0.45
В том числе				
NaCI %	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
$NaNO_2$ %	0.0022	0.0021	0.0019	0.0020

Ферментированная вареная колбаса добавлением в фарш 6% горбового жира, подготовленного в виде белково-жировой композиция как было показано выше.

Экспериментальные данные по атакуемости белков образцов вареной колбасы первого сорта различных рецептур представлены в табл.3.

Таблица 3.

Атакуемость белков вареной колбасы in vitro

Обьект исследования вареная колбаса	Накопление продуктов гидролиза, мг тирозина /г		
	пенсином	трипсином	суммарная
Контроль I (без ПФ и без горбового жира) pH=5.96-6.0	7,32	12,16	19,48
Контроль 2 без ФП с горбовым жиром) pH=5.73-5.84	6,88	13,89	20,77
Опыт I (с ферментом без горбового жира) pH=6.7	11,33	16,37	27,70
Опыт 2 (с ферментом с горбовым жиром) pH=6.10	9,76	15,37	25,13

В ходе проведения экспериментальных исследований было установлено, что предварительная ферментация мясного сырья повышает переваримость in vitro; для колбасы с ферментом и горбовым жиром этот показатель в 1,20 раза выше, чем образцах колбасы без фермента, а для колбасы, изготовленной из ферментированного мяса с добавления горбового жира соответственно, в 1,42 раза выше по отношению к образцу колбасы без горбового жира (контроль 1).

На основании выполненных исследований разработана и утверждена нормативно-техническая документация на новые виды вареных колбас: “Колбаса вареная верблюжья 1 сорта” с использованием горбового жира и “Колбаса вареная верблюжья ферментированный 1 сорта“.

Предлагаемая технологическая схема изготовления вареных колбас с использованием 6% горбового жира и ФП протосубтилина Г20$_x$ приведена на рис.1.

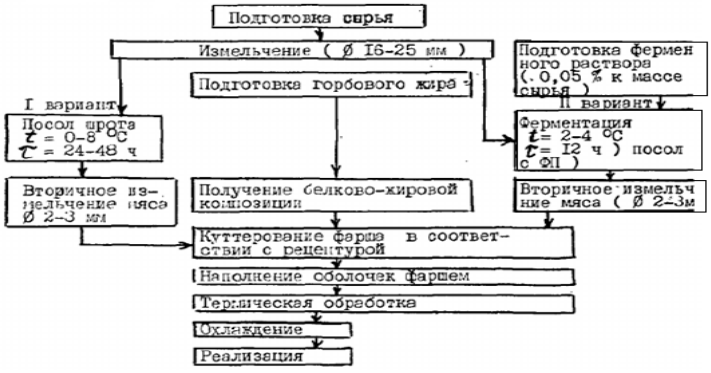


Рис.1.Технологическая схема производства колбасы вареной верблюжьей 1 сорта и верблюжьей ферментированной 1 сорта

Теоритически обосновано перспективность применения протеолитического ферментного препарата микробного происхождения протосубтилина Г20$_x$ для ферментации верблюжатины. Показана возможность существенного улучшения качественных характеристик го↓рбового жира путем ферментации. Установлена оптимальная

концентрация ферментного препарата в составе рассола, содержащего 12% NaCL и 0,01% протосубтилина Г20$_x$

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МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА КРЕАТИВ ЁНДАШУВ

Аноттатция: Ушбу мақолада математика фанини ўқитиш жараёнида креатив ёндашувларнинг ўрни ва аҳамияти ёритилган. Хусусан, талабаларнинг мустақил фикрлаши, муаммоли вазиятларни ҳал қилиш қобилияти, замонавий педагогик технологиялардан фойдаланиш усуллари таҳлил этилган. Шунингдек, математика таълим жараёнида ижодий ёндашувнинг ўқувчиларнинг фанга қизиқишини оширишдаги ўрни кўрсатилган

Калит сўзлар: Математика таълими, креатив ёндашув, мустақил фикрлаш, замонавий технология, ижодкорлик.

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CREATIVE APPROACHES IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS

Abstract: This article highlights the role and significance of creative approaches in teaching mathematics. In particular, it analyzes methods that develop students' independent thinking, problem-solving skills, and the use of modern pedagogical technologies. The paper also demonstrates how creative approaches can enhance students' interest in mathematics.

Keywords: Mathematics education, creative approach, independent thinking, modern technology, creativity

Таълим сифатини ошириш учун унинг ҳолати ва ривожланиш тенденцияларини узлуксиз мониторингини олиб бориш ва ўқувчиларнинг ўқув ютуқларини объектив ва адекват баколашни амалга ошириш зарур. Бу айниқса, ўқувчиларнинг кейинги шахсий ва фуқаролик ивожланишиучун замин яратадиган умумий урта таълим даражасида мухим акамиятга эга.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маккамасининг 2018 йил 8 декабрдаги 997-сон "Халк таълими тизимида таълим сифатини баҳолаш сохасидаги халқаро тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"1 қарори билан халк таълими тизимида таълим сифатини баҳолаш сохасидаги халқаро тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш, халқаро алоқаларни ўрнатиш, ўқувчи- ёшларнинг илмий-тадқиқот ва инновация фаолиятини, энг аввало, ёш авлоднинг ижодий ғоялари ва ижодкорлигини ҳар томонлама қўллаб- қувватлаш ҳамда рағбатлантириш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маккамаси ҳузуридаги Таълим сифатини назорат

қилиш давлат инспекцияси хузурида Таълим сифатини бахолаш бўйича халқаро тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш миллий маркази ташкил этилди.

Қуйидаги халқаро бахолаш дастурлари бўйича халқаро тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш белгиланди:

PISA - The Programme for International Student Assessment — 15 ёшли ўқувчиларнинг ўқиш, математика ва табиий йуналишдаги фанлардан саводхонлик даражасини баҳолаш;

1Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маккамасининг 2018 йил 8 декабрдаги 997-сон "Халк таълими тизимида таълим сифатини баҳолаш сохасидаги халқаро тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" қарори

TIMSS - Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study— 4 ва 8-синф ўқувчиларининг математика ва табиий йуналишдаги фанлардан ўзлаштириш даражасини бахолаш;

PIRLS - Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study— бошлаетич

4- синф укувчиларининг матнни ўқиш ва тушуниш даражасини бахолаш;

TALIS - The Teaching and Learning International Survey— рахбар ва педагог кадрларнинг умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларида ўқитиш ва таълим олиш мухитини хамда ўқитувчиларнинг иш шароитларини ўрганиш.

2Халқаро баҳолаш дастурлари буйича халқаро тадқиқотларда Ўзбекистан Республикасининг иштирок этишига тайёргарлик куриш бўйича «Йул харитаси» ишлаб чиқилди, унга кўра,

- ўқувчиларнинг ёзма ва нутқ саводхонликларини ошириш буйича илғор миллий ва халқаро тажрибаларни жорий этиш;
- ўқувчилар мустакил таълим олишлари учун электрон шаклдаги таълимни ривожлантириш, унда ўқиш, математика ва табиий йуналишдаги фанлардан халқаро тадкикотлар бўйича саволлар базасини яратиш хамда бойитиб бориш;
- ўқувчиларнинг ўқиш, математика ва табиий йуналишдаги фанлардан халкаро тадкикотларга тайёргарлик куриш учун мустақил таълимни жорий этиш;
- халқаро тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш юзасидан малакали ўқитувчи-тренерлар билан хамкорликда худудларда ўқувлар ташкил этиш кабилар белгиланган.

Креативлик (ижодийлик) кандайдир янги, бетакрор нарса ярата олиш лаёкати, бадиий шакл яратиш, фикрлаш, ғоя ва ечимга олиб келувчи аклий жараён. Умумий урта таълими муассасаларида математика фанини ўқитишнинг асосий вазифалари:

2Юнусова Д. Математикани укитишнинг замонавий технологиялари. Дарслик. - Т.: Fan va texnologiya, 2011- 200 б..

- Ўқувчилар томонидан математик тушунчалар, хоссалар, шакллар, усуллар ва алгоритмлар хакидаги билим, куникмалар эгалланишини таъминлаш;

инсон камолоти ва жамият тараккиётида математиканинг ахамиятини англаш, ижтимоий-иктисодий муносабатлар, кундалик хаётда математик билим ва кўникмаларни муваффакиятли куллашга ургатиш;

- ўқувчиларнинг индивидуал хусусиятларини ривожлантирган холда, мустақил таълим олиш куникмаларини шакллантириш;

- фанлар интеграциясини инобатга олган холда ўқувчиларда, миллий ва умуминсоний кадриятларни, креативликни шакллантириш хамда онгли равишда касб танлашга йуналтиришдан иборат.

Математик индукция принципи - мулохазаларни исботлаш усули. Унинг босқичлари қуйидагилардан иборат: 1) кузатиш ва тажриба; 2) фараз; 3) фаразни асослаш(исботлаш). У уч кадамда амалга оширилиши мумкин: 1) ***n=1*** учун мулоказа туҒрилиги текширилади: 2) ***n=к*** учун мулоказа туҒри деб, мулоказанинг ***n=к+1*** учун тўғрилиги исботланади.3) исботнинг олдинги икки қадами ва математик индукция принципига асосан теорема ёки мулоҳаза ҳар қандай ***n*** учун тўғри деган хулосага келинади.4

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННОЙ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ В СФЕРЕ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются особенности внедрения персонализированной маркетинговой стратегии в сфере услуг в условиях цифровой трансформации и растущих ожиданий потребителей. Цель исследования — разработка и обоснование эффективной модели персонализации, ориентированной на повышение клиентской лояльности и маркетинговой результативности. Применён смешанный методологический подход, включающий анкетирование потребителей, экспертные интервью и кейс-анализ компаний. Эмпирические данные, собранные в Узбекистане, Казахстане и России, подтверждают положительное влияние персонализированных коммуникаций на вовлечённость и удовлетворённость клиентов. Выявлены ключевые барьеры внедрения, включая фрагментацию данных, нехватку компетенций и правовые ограничения. На основе результатов предложена интегральная модель персонализированной стратегии с учётом региональной специфики. Полученные выводы имеют как научную, так и прикладную значимость для компаний, работающих в сфере услуг.*

Ключевые слова: *персонализированный маркетинг, сфера услуг, клиентская лояльность, цифровая трансформация, CRM, поведенческая аналитика, омниканальность.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF PERSONALISED MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE SERVICES SPHERE

Abstract: *The article explores the implementation of personalized marketing strategies in the service sector amid digital transformation and rising consumer expectations. The purpose of the study is to develop and justify an effective personalization model aimed at increasing customer loyalty and marketing performance. A mixed-method approach was applied, including consumer surveys, expert interviews, and case analysis. Empirical data collected in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Russia confirm the positive impact of personalized communications on customer engagement and satisfaction. Key barriers to*

implementation were identified, such as data fragmentation, skill shortages, and regulatory constraints. Based on the findings, an integrated model of personalized strategy was proposed, considering the regional context. The conclusions have both theoretical and practical significance for service-oriented companies.

Keywords: *personalized marketing, service sector, customer loyalty, digital transformation, CRM, behavioral analytics, omnichannel strategy.*

Введение

В последние годы в условиях высокой конкуренции, информационной перегрузки и растущих ожиданий со стороны потребителей персонализация становится определяющим фактором в маркетинговой стратегии. За счет цифровизации, роста объемов данных о потребителях, развития технология искусственного интеллекта и машинного обучения у компаний появилась возможность взаимодействовать со своим клиентами на новом уровне.

Для персонализации маркетинговой стратегии стоит обделить внимание сферу услуг. Так как предложений в сфере услуг становится все больше, постепенное увеличение сферы услуг демонстрирует экономический подъем как на уровне региона, так и страны в целом. В отличие от товаров, услуги обладают такими отличительными характеристиками, как невозможность постоянного владения, нематериальным выражением, неотделимостью от источника и непостоянством. Вышеперечисленные особенности делают коммуникацию с клиентом неотъемлемым элементом самой услуги. Именно поэтому персонализация персонализация маркетинговых коммуникаций не просто усиливает эффективность продвижения, а становится частью ценностного предложения.

По данным McKinsey (2023), компании, применяющие персонализацию в маркетинговой стратегии в сфере услуг, в среднем на 40% быстрее увеличивают выручку по сравнению с конкурентами, которые не применяют персонализированные стратегии [13]. Исследование Accenture Interactive (2024) подтверждает, что более 80% потребителей ожидают персонализированного подхода при взаимодействии с компаниями в сфере красоты, образования, туризма, здравоохранения и других направлений. При этом около 70% клиентов готовы прекратить отношения с брендом, если не чувствуют индивидуального внимания [14].

Однако, несмотря на очевидные преимущества, внедрение персонализированных стратегий сталкивается с рядом проблем: фрагментация данных о потребителях, недостаточно развитая цифровая инфраструктура, риски нарушения конфиденциальности данных, сложности с масштабированием и автоматизацией. Особенно остро эти проблемы проявляются в странах СНГ, где цифровая трансформация компаний в сфере услугосуществляется неравномерно, а уровень доверия к использованию персональных данных остаётся низким.

Однако, несмотря на очевидные преимущества, внедрение персонализированных стратегий сталкивается с рядом вызовов:

фрагментированность данных о клиентах, недостаточная зрелость цифровой инфраструктуры, риски нарушения конфиденциальности, сложности с масштабированием и автоматизацией. Особенно остро эти проблемы проявляются в странах СНГ, где цифровая трансформация сервисных компаний осуществляется неравномерно, а уровень доверия к использованию персональных данных остаётся низким.

Таким образом, исследование персонализированной маркетинговой стратегии в сфере услуг приобретает не только научную, но и прикладную значимость. Важно не просто описать текущее состояние, а предложить адаптивную модель, учитывающую технологические, поведенческие и регуляторные аспекты, а также специфические условия развивающихся рынков.

Цель настоящей статьи — разработка и обоснование концептуальной модели персонализированной маркетинговой стратегии, направленной на повышение клиентской лояльности и эффективности коммуникаций в сфере услуг.

Методы и результаты

Для достижения поставленной цели исследования и решения обозначенных задач был применён смешанный методологический подход, сочетающий как количественные, так и качественные методы сбора и анализа данных. Такой выбор обусловлен необходимостью комплексной оценки как объективных показателей персонализированного маркетинга, так и субъективных восприятий со стороны потребителей и специалистов.

1. Теоретико-аналитический метод. На первом этапе исследования был проведён системный анализ отечественной и зарубежной научной литературы, публикаций в профессиональных маркетинговых изданиях, а также отраслевых отчетов McKinsey, Accenture, PwC, Deloitte и World Economic Forum за 2020–2024 гг. Основное внимание уделялось следующим аспектам: — эволюции концепции персонализированного маркетинга; — влиянию цифровых технологий на индивидуализацию клиентского опыта; — моделям клиентской сегментации и автоматизированной персонализации в сфере услуг; — проблемам защиты персональных данных и этики использования клиентской информации.

2. Эмпирическое исследование. Для выявления практик персонализированного маркетинга в сфере услуг и оценки их восприятия потребителями был проведён количественный опрос и серия полуструктурированных экспертных интервью.

Опрос потребителей. Онлайн-анкетирование было организовано с использованием платформы Google Forms. В опросе приняли участие 312 респондентов из Узбекистана (n=127), Казахстана (n=96) и России (n=89) в возрасте от 20 до 45 лет, активно пользующихся сервисами в сферах: — красоты и косметологии; — образования и онлайн-курсов; — туризма и гостиничного бизнеса; — телемедицины и медицинских консультаций.

Анкета включала блоки вопросов, направленных на: — оценку значимости персонализированного подхода при выборе поставщика услуг; — готовность предоставлять личные данные в обмен на более релевантный сервис; — восприятие персонализированных предложений и коммуникаций (e-mail, мессенджеры, соцсети); — барьеры доверия и причины отказа от взаимодействия с брендами.

2.2. Экспертные интервью. В рамках качественного исследования было проведено 15 интервью с руководителями маркетинговых подразделений компаний из указанных сфер. Среди них — представители малого и среднего бизнеса. Интервью касались следующих тем: — используемые инструменты персонализации (CRM, CDP, триггерные рассылки, скрипты); — структура клиентских данных и проблемы их интеграции; — оценка эффективности персонализированных коммуникаций; — барьеры внедрения (технологические, организационные, правовые); — перспективы развития персонализации на локальных рынках.

3. Кейс-анализ компаний. Анализ практик 12 компаний из сферы услуг, активно применяющих персонализированные маркетинговые стратегии, был осуществлён с использованием открытых источников: контент социальных сетей, рассылки, интервью основателей, аналитика веб-трафика (с помощью SimilarWeb), структура воронок продаж. Цель — выделить успешные модели персонализации, их цифровую инфраструктуру и точки контакта с клиентами.

4. Методы обработки данных. Количественные данные были проанализированы с использованием программ Excel. Были рассчитаны относительные и средние величины, а также проведён корреляционный анализ между уровнем персонализации и показателями лояльности. Интервью транскрибировались, затем кодировались тематически с помощью NVivo для выделения повторяющихся паттернов и ключевых барьеров.

Таким образом, использованный в исследовании комплекс методов обеспечил многогранный взгляд на проблему персонализации в сфере услуг и позволил обоснованно перейти к анализу результатов.

На основе проведённого эмпирического исследования получены данные, позволяющие сделать обоснованные выводы относительно восприятия персонализированного маркетинга потребителями и уровня его внедрения в сфере услуг на рынках Узбекистана, Казахстана и России.

Оценка восприятия персонализации потребителями

Анализ ответов 312 респондентов показал, что: — 79,5% участников опроса положительно относятся к персонализированным предложениям, если они релевантны их интересам; — 64,1% отметили, что персонализация повышает их доверие к бренду; — 58,3% готовы делиться персональными данными в обмен на улучшенный клиентский опыт; — 71,2% считают, что персонализированные коммуникации (e-mail, push-уведомления, мессенджеры) повышают вероятность покупки или повторного обращения.

Наиболее высокую ценность персонализация имеет для клиентов сферы красоты (82% положительных откликов), образования (78%) и телемедицины

(75%). При этом уровень доверия к сбору и хранению данных различается по странам: в России и Казахстане он выше, чем в Узбекистане, где 46% респондентов выразили опасения по поводу конфиденциальности.

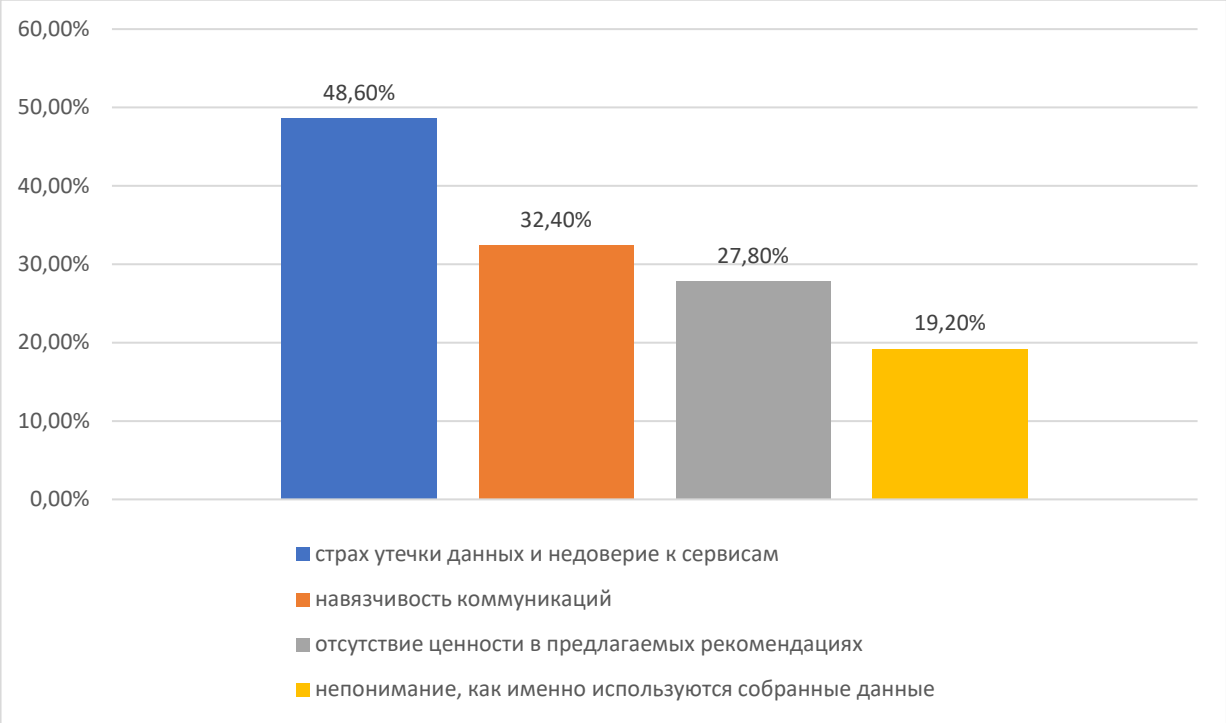


Рис. 1. Факторы, сдерживающие восприятие персонализации

Наиболее часто упоминаемые барьеры для восприятия персонализации: — страх утечки данных и недоверие к сервисам (48,6%); — навязчивость коммуникаций (32,4%); — отсутствие ценности в предлагаемых рекомендациях (27,8%); — непонимание, как именно используются собранные данные (19,2%).

Результаты экспертных интервью

Среди представителей компаний наблюдается высокая заинтересованность в персонализации, однако степень зрелости подходов варьируется. Наиболее часто используются: — CRM-системы с базовыми возможностями сегментации (93% компаний); — персонализированные e-mail и SMS-рассылки (78%); — поведенческая аналитика на сайте (58%).

Меньше распространены: — автоматизированные воронки с триггерной логикой (37%); — использование CDP-платформ (12%); — персонализированный таргетинг в социальных сетях с использованием ML (9%).

Основные сложности: — нехватка компетенций внутри команды; — разрозненность источников клиентских данных; — недостаточная автоматизация сбора и обработки информации; — слабая интеграция между CRM и внешними каналами коммуникации.

Кейс-анализ

Из 12 изученных компаний, 5 демонстрируют высокую зрелость персонализированного маркетинга. Их отличают: — наличие единой базы

клиентов с детализацией истории взаимодействий; — автоматизированные сценарии коммуникаций на основе поведения пользователя; — тестирование гипотез A/B и оптимизация воронок на базе аналитики; — мультиканальный подход (email, мессенджеры, SMS, push, соцсети).

Пример: образовательная платформа из Казахстана увеличила конверсию в оплату онлайн-курса с 9% до 15% за счёт внедрения сегментированных цепочек писем, учитывающих интерес клиента, стадию выбора и поведение на сайте.

Количественная корреляция между персонализацией и лояльностью

Был рассчитан коэффициент корреляции Пирсона между восприятием персонализированного подхода (по шкале от 1 до 5) и уровнем заявленной лояльности (готовность повторно обратиться и рекомендовать): $r = 0,62$ ($p < 0,01$), что свидетельствует о средней положительной связи между этими переменными.

Таким образом, эмпирические данные подтверждают, что персонализация в сфере услуг действительно воспринимается потребителями как ценность, а её эффективная реализация оказывает положительное влияние на удовлетворённость и лояльность клиентов.

Обсуждение

Полученные в ходе исследования данные позволяют не только подтвердить значимость персонализированного маркетинга в сфере услуг, но и критически осмыслить текущие тенденции, выявленные барьеры и перспективы дальнейшего развития данного направления. Анализ результатов в контексте существующих научных подходов и практик даёт основания для выведения обобщённых выводов и формулирования рекомендаций.

1. Соответствие теоретическим основам

Выявленная положительная корреляция между персонализацией и лояльностью клиентов подтверждает гипотезу, выдвинутую в ряде работ (например, Peppers & Rogers, 2020; Smith & Anderson, 2023), о том, что персонализированный маркетинг способствует укреплению клиентских отношений. Результаты также соотносятся с концепцией customer-centricity, в рамках которой клиент рассматривается как активный субъект взаимодействия, а не просто получатель рекламного месседжа.

Кроме того, данные исследования согласуются с моделью IDIC (Identify–Differentiate–Interact–Customize), предложенной Don Peppers и Martha Rogers, где ключевым элементом является не только сбор данных, но и их эффективное использование для настройки коммуникации. Обнаруженные в кейс-анализе компании с наивысшей зрелостью персонализации как раз следуют этой логике, реализуя на практике модель, предполагающую двустороннее и динамичное взаимодействие с клиентом.

2. Региональный контекст: вызовы и ограничения

В странах СНГ, где проводилось исследование, наблюдаются специфические условия, влияющие на внедрение персонализированных стратегий. Во-первых, уровень цифровой зрелости бизнеса часто оказывается

недостаточным для полноценного использования CDP, ML и сквозной аналитики. Во-вторых, законодательная база (например, Закон «О персональных данных» в Узбекистане) либо слабо регулирует цифровую коммерцию, либо наоборот, ограничивает возможности персонализации в условиях недостатка прозрачности сбора данных.

Третьим важным фактором выступает уровень доверия клиентов: опасения по поводу конфиденциальности, особенно в Узбекистане, создают дополнительные барьеры. Эти данные подтверждают выводы World Economic Forum (2023) и PwC (2024), согласно которым доверие становится центральным элементом «новой персонализации».

3. Практические проблемы реализации

Анализ интервью выявил типичные проблемы, сдерживающие применение персонализации: — фрагментация клиентских данных (отдельно в соцсетях, CRM, e-mail платформах); — недостаток аналитических компетенций у маркетологов малого и среднего бизнеса; — слабая автоматизация процессов персонализации и отсутствующая интеграция каналов.

При этом компании, инвестирующие в централизованные клиентские базы и автоматизацию (например, триггерные сценарии, персонализированные цепочки писем), демонстрируют значительно более высокие показатели повторных продаж. Это согласуется с выводами Deloitte (2023), согласно которым именно омниканальный персонализированный опыт становится ключевым драйвером клиентской вовлечённости.

4. Значение персонализации для стратегического маркетинга

Полученные результаты позволяют утверждать, что персонализированный маркетинг перестаёт быть исключительно тактическим инструментом и становится стратегической функцией. Он влияет не только на конверсию и повторные продажи, но и на: — формирование клиентской базы и её качество; — стоимость привлечения (CAC) и пожизненную ценность клиента (CLV); — конкурентные преимущества, основанные на эмоциональной связи с брендом.

Таким образом, персонализация приобретает системный характер: от сегментации и гипертаргетинга до адаптивных воронок продаж и поведенческого ценообразования. Однако для достижения реального эффекта необходимо интегрированное использование технологий, обучение команд и культура работы с данными на всех уровнях компании.

5. Ограничения исследования

Следует отметить, что исследование имело ряд ограничений: — выборка респондентов ограничивалась тремя странами и преимущественно городским населением; — кейс-анализ включал преимущественно малые и средние компании, что может снижать репрезентативность выводов для крупных корпораций; — самоанализ в интервью может быть подвержен субъективным искажениям.

Эти ограничения не снижают ценности полученных данных, но предполагают необходимость проведения дополнительных исследований с расширением географии и сегментов рынка.

В целом обсуждение показало, что персонализированный маркетинг в сфере услуг — это динамично развивающаяся область, требующая как научного осмысления, так и институциональной поддержки, особенно в условиях цифровой трансформации и культурной специфики развивающихся рынков.

Заключение

В ходе проведённого исследования были выявлены ключевые особенности, преимущества и проблемы внедрения персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий в сфере услуг. Анализ теоретических подходов, эмпирических данных и практических кейсов позволил сделать следующие обобщения и выводы:

1. Персонализированный маркетинг в современных условиях — это не вспомогательная, а стратегическая функция маркетинга, особенно актуальная для сферы услуг, где клиентский опыт и эмоциональная вовлечённость определяют лояльность и жизненную ценность клиента.

2. Потребители высоко оценивают персонализированные коммуникации и сервисы, особенно в таких сферах, как косметология, образование и медицина. В то же время, уровень принятия персонализации зависит от уровня доверия к бренду, прозрачности обработки данных и релевантности предложений.

3. Компании, эффективно внедряющие персонализированные стратегии, демонстрируют рост повторных продаж, повышение показателей лояльности и снижение затрат на привлечение новых клиентов. Основными инструментами выступают CRM, CDP, триггерные коммуникации, мультиканальные воронки и поведенческая аналитика.

4. Основными барьерами остаются: — ограниченность ресурсов и компетенций у малого и среднего бизнеса; — разрозненность данных и отсутствие единой клиентской базы; — правовые ограничения и слабая культура использования данных на локальных рынках; — недостаточная автоматизация и сквозная аналитика.

5. Персонализация требует системного подхода, включающего не только технические решения, но и трансформацию внутренних процессов, развитие командных навыков и формирование доверительной среды с клиентами. Особенно важно учитывать культурные и институциональные особенности при масштабировании персонализированных стратегий в развивающихся странах.

Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности применения разработанной модели и выявленных рекомендаций в реальных условиях малых и средних сервисных компаний. Разработка омниканальных персонализированных стратегий на основе клиентских данных способна стать конкурентным преимуществом в условиях высокой рыночной конкуренции.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований могут включать: — углублённый анализ экономической эффективности персонализированных коммуникаций (ROI); — разработку поведенческих моделей для предиктивного маркетинга в услугах; — изучение восприятия персонализации в разных возрастных и культурных сегментах; — разработку инструментов оценки уровня зрелости персонализированной маркетинговой стратегии.

Таким образом, совершенствование персонализированной маркетинговой стратегии в сфере услуг является актуальным направлением как для научного осмысления, так и для прикладной реализации в условиях цифровой трансформации и изменяющихся ожиданий потребителей.

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ИҚЛИМ ЎЗГАРИШИНИНГ ГЕОТИЗИМЛАРГА ТАЪСИРИ (МИРЗАЧЎЛ ТАБИИЙ ЎЛКАСИ МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация: *Иқлим ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш долзарб масалалар сирасига кириб бормоқда. Мазкур мақолада Мирзачўл иқлим омиллари, ёғин миқдори, нисбий намлик, ҳарорат, шамоллар ва уларнинг геотизимларни ўзгаришига таъсири муҳокама этилган бўлиб, ҳудуд иқлими ўрганилган ва таҳлил қилинган. Мирзачўл ландшафтларига шамолнинг таъсири аниқланган ва хулосалар ишлаб чиқилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Атмосфера, Жиззах, метеорологик станция, иккиламчи шўрланиш, мелиоратив экспедиция*

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IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON GEOSYSTEMS (EXAMPLE OF MIRZACHOL NATURAL LAND)

Abstract: *Effective use of climate resources is becoming one of the current issues. This article discusses Mirzachol climate factors, rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, winds and their influence on geosystem changes, the climate of the area is studied and analyzed. The impact of wind on the Mirzachol landscapes was determined and conclusions were drawn.*

Key words: *Atmosphere, Jizzakh, meteorological station, secondary salinity, reclamation expedition*

Мирзачўл табиий ўлкаси республикамиз марказида жойлашган бўлиб, ранг-баранг табиати ва жозибадорлиги билан ажралиб туради. Ўлканинг рельефи шимоли-ғарбдан жануби-шарққа кўтарилиб борганлиги сабабли 4 та баландлик минтақа (чўл, адир, тоғ ва яйлов)лари кетма-кетликда алмашиниб келади. Мирзачўл табиий ўлкаси майдони нисбатан кичик (25,5 минг км2) бўлса ҳам тоғ ва текислик, чўл ва сув ҳавзаси ёки бўлмаса табиий ва антропоген ландшафтлар ёнма-ён ҳолда жойлашган ва ўзаро қарама-қаршиликлар таъсирида ривожланаётган ҳудуд ҳисобланади. Бу ҳудуднинг маҳаллий даражадаги геоэкологик муаммоларини ечиш ва бартараф этиш учун, биринчи навбатда, ўлка табиий шароитини комплекс равишда ўрганиш

ва мавжуд шароитдан келиб чиққан ҳолда амалий таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш зарурдир

Асосий қисм.Мирзачўл иқлими хусусиятига кўра субтропик минтақанинг континентал типига тўғри келади. Маълумки, табиий компонентлар орасида энг муҳим омиллардан бири иқлим ҳисобланади. Иқлимнинг таъсири геотизимларнинг ўзгаришида юқори бўлиб, бунда айниқса, ҳаво ҳарорати ва намлиги, шамол режими ва йўналиши, атмосфера ёғинлари сингари иқлимнинг энг муҳим элементларининг ўрни катта. Мирзачўл иқлимининг шаклланишида энг асосий омил қуёш радиатсияси бўлиб, ушбу омил иқлимшунос олимлар томонидан мамлакатимиз худудини чўл–дашт, тоғ олди, тоғ иқлим зоналарига ажаратилишида ҳам асосий мезон сифатида хизмат қилган. Атмосфера ёғинларининг йиллик миқдори 202-366 мм ни ташкил қилади. Ёғиннинг асосий қисми баҳор ва қиш ойларига тўғри келади. Қолган вақт қуруқ бўлиб, ёғингарчилик деярли бўлмайди. Мавжуд атмосфера ёғинлари ҳам бир текисда тақсимланмаган, ҳудуднинг жанубий қисмларида 312-366 мм, шимолий қисмларида 206-300 мм миқдорида тушади.

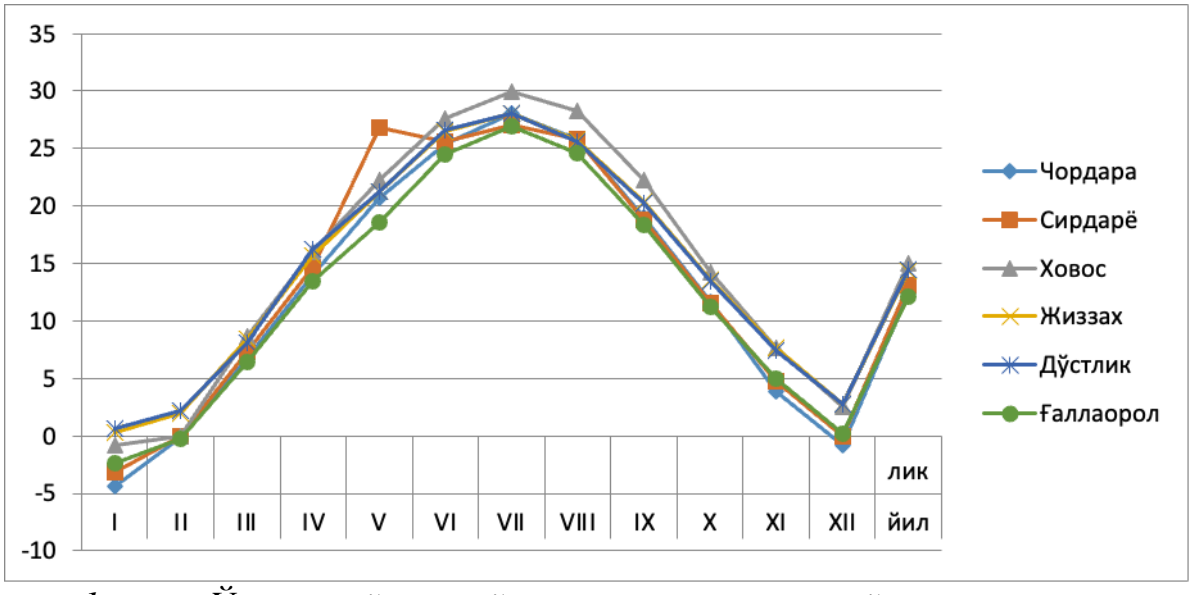
Мирзачўл иқлимига тавсиф беришда 8 та метеорологик станция ва постларнинг кўп йиллик маълумотларидан фойдаланилди. Мирзачўл шимоли-ғарб томонидан Қизилқум чўли билан ўралганлиги туфайли, ёз ойлари чўлдан иссиқ ҳаво оқимлари келиб туради. Қизилқум чўлининг шарқий қисмида округга яқин жойлашган Оёқоғитма станциясида июль ойининг ўртача ҳарорати 31^0C, Форишда $29,4^0$C, Жиззахда $28,6^0$C ва Сирдарёда $26,7^0$C. Демак, Қизилқум чўлидан Мирзачўлнинг марказий қисмига қадар июль ойининг ўртача ҳарорати $4,3^0$C га фарқ қилади. Бундай фарқлар май ойидан то сентябрь ойига қадар ҳам кузатилади. (Сирдарё ва Жиззах вилоятлари Гидрометеорология хизмати маркази маълумотлари, 2021).

Мирзачўл шимол томонидан текислик билан ўралганлиги туфайли, шимолдан Артика-Сибирь совуқ ҳаво оқимлари тўсиқсиз келиб туради. Шу туфайли ҳам декабрь ва январь ойлари ҳаво ҳарорати -34^0C (Мирзачўл), -32^0C (Нурота ж/х, Жиззах), -29^0C (Фориш) гача пасайганлиги кузатилган. Шу билан бирга январь ойининг ўртача ҳарорати $-0,1^0$C (Фориш), $-0,6^0$C (Жиззах), $-1,6^0$C (Нурота ж/х) паст эмас. Бу шуни кўрсатадики, ҳудудда қиш ойларининг илиқ кунлари ҳам кўп бўлади. Баъзан, январь ойида ҳаво ҳарорати $+23^0$C га (Машиқудуқ), $+22^0$C (Жиззах) га қадар ҳам кўтарилганлиги ҳам кузатилган.

1-жадвал

Ўртача ойлик ва йиллик ҳаво ҳарорати

Метеостанция номи	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	йиллик
Чордара	-4,4	-0,2	6,8	14,0	20,7	25,4	28,1	25,8	19,0	11,7	3,9	-0,8	12,4
Сирдарё	-3,2	0,0	7,3	14,7	26,8	25,6	27,0	25,8	18,8	11,5	4,7	-0,,4	13,1
Ховос	-0,8	1,.8	8.6	16.0	22.2	27.6	29,9	28,3	22,3	14,2	7,7	2,5	15,0
Жиззах	0,3	2,0	8,4	15,7	21,2	26,5	28,1	25,7	20,4	13,6	7,6	2,8	14,3
Дўстлик	0,6	2,2	8,1	16,2	21,3	26,6	28,0	25,6	20,2	13,5	7,4	2,8	14,4
Ғаллаорол	-2,4	-0,3	6,4	13,5	18,6	24,5	26,9	24,6	18,4	11,2	5,0	0,2	12,1



1-расм. Ўртача ойлик ва йиллик ҳаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи

Мирзачўлнинг ғарб томонидаги Қизилқум чўлида ўртача нисбий намлик 50 % дан кам, июнь, июль ойларида эса 20-23 % га тушади (Оёқоғитма, Машиқудуқ). Тоғ олди текислиги томон нисбий намлик бироз ошиб боради ва июль ойида Форишда 24 %, Жиззахда 32 % га кўтарилади. Ҳаво ҳарорати 10^0C дан юқори бўлган кунлар Мирзачўлда 218 кун, Ховосда 226 кун ва Жиззахда 219 кун ҳисобланган. Йилнинг иссиқ ойларида нисбий намлик Мирзачўл станциясида 46 %, Сирдарёда эса 50 % ни ташкил қилади.Ёғин миқдорининг тақсимланиши ҳам Қизилқум ҳудудида шарққа ҳамда тоғга томон ошиб боради. Қизилқумнинг шарқий қисмида Оёқоғитма станциясида йиллик ўртача ёғин миқдори 112 мм, Машиқудуқда 137 мм, Нурота ж/х 237 мм, Форишда 366 мм ни ташкил қилади. Демак, Мирзачўл округининг ғарбий

қисмида чўл ҳудудидаги ёғин миқдорига нисбатан унинг шарқий қисмига 2,5-3,0 баробар кўп ёғин тушади (2-жадвалга қаранг).

2-жадвал

Ўртача ойлик ва йиллик ёғин миқдори, мм

№	Станция	м/б	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	йил
1	Боймурод	184	12	15	20	21	12	5	2	0,5	1	5	8	11	112
2	Машиқудуқ	199	16	18	26	23	13	4	2	0,4	1	6	12	16	137
3	Нурота хўж.	380	20	27	41	40	22	4	0,2	0,3	1	12	34	35	237
4	Фориш	525	38	41	60	47	25	6	1	1	3	19	34	41	316
5	Жиззах	392	45	48	69	56	28	8	1	1	2	21	41	46	366
6	Мирзачўл	276	32	33	48	42	27	9	2	2	3	18	30	30	276
7	Янгиер	224	37	42	63	59	34	9	3	1	3	24	32	33	340
8	Сирдарё	204	41	40	59	50	27	6	2	1	1	24	33	40	324

Жиззах ва Сирдарё вилоятларининг Гидрометеорология маркази маълумотлари, 2022

Сўзсиз, серёмғир йиллари Мирзачўл табиий ўлкасига Сирдарё, Сангзор дарёси ва Нурота тоғларидаги сойлардан катта миқдорда сув тушиб шўрхок ва ботқоқлар ўрнида кўллар ҳосил бўлган, қурғоқчил йиллари эса улар яна шўрхокларга айланган. Бундай ҳолатни 2017-серёмғир йил билан 2013-нисбатан қурғоқчил йиллар маълумотларини таққослаш йўли билан ҳам кўриш мумкин.

Шамол таъсирида табиий географик районининг шимол ва шимоли-ғарбий ҳудудлари дефляция ҳолатларини вужудга келмоқда. Сабаби, бу ҳудуд чўл геосистемадан иборат бўлиб, тупроқнинг ўсимликлар билан қопланиш даражаси жуда паст.Шамол эрозиясининг олдини олиш учун, шамолнинг йўналишига кўндаланг тарзда иҳота дарахтзорлари ташкил қилинади. Мирзачўл табиий географик районининг атрофлари, яъни бироз баландроқ жойларда пўрсилдоқ юпқа қатламли шўрхоклар тарқалган бўлиб, улар устида турли хил шўралар ва бошқа галофитлар ўсган. Бундай эрлар ҳозир ҳам сув ҳавзалари атрофларидаги кичик шўрхоклар ёнларида учрайди.

Мирзачўлнинг шарқий ва шимоли-шарқий томонларидаги ўзлаштирилган ерлардан ер ости сувларининг келиши туфайли Тузкон ва Айдаркўлларда ҳам сув шўрланиши ҳамда ботқоқланиш жараёнлари кучайган.

Хулоса. Мирзачўл табиий ўлкаси иқлими ўрганилиб, ландшафтларига шамолнинг таъсирини аниқлаш натижасида қуйидаги хулосалар ишлаб чиқилди:

- Мирзачўл табиий ўлкасининг шимолий, шимоли-шарқий ва шимоли-ғарбий ҳудудларида ихотазорлар барпо қилиш орқали шамолнинг тезлигини 3-5 м/с га пасайтириш мумкин.

- Мирзачўл табиий ўлкасининг шимоли-шарқий қисмларида шамолнинг тезлигини камайтириш учун кулис методидан фойдаланишни тавсия қиламиз. Сабаби, бу ҳудудлар қишлоқ хўжалиги мақсадида фойдаланадиган ерлар

ҳисобланади. Кулис - асосий экинлар орасида кенглиги 2-4 метр оралиғида баланд пояли (кунгабоқар, маккажўхори, жўхори ва бошқа) ўсимликлар экиб, шамол йўлини тўсувчи тўсиқлар ҳосил қилишдир. Кулис методининг фойдали томони эр бағирлаб ўсувчи экинларнинг шамол таъсирида зарарланиши 20-30 % га камаяди. Иқлим ўзгаришининг салбий оқибатларини камайтириш мақсадида, қуйидаги чора тадбирларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ:

– иссиқхона газларини камайтириш учун биринчи навбатда йирик ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарини шаҳар атрофига кўчириш, саноат корхоналарида экологик тоза технологияларни жорий этиш ҳамда экологик тоза транспорт воситаларини кўпайтириш, табиий дренаж ҳисобланган кўп йиллик дарахтлар кесилишини мутлақ тақиқлаш;

Мирзачўл табиий ўлкасининг шимолий ва шимоли-ғарбий чўл ҳудудларида шамолнинг таъсирини камайтиришда механик тўсиқлардан фойдаланиш лозим.

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РЕКРЕАЦИОННО-ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье представлена цифровая информация о рекреационно-туристических объектах и перспективных новых проектах Джизакской области и Зааминского, арнасайского, Форишского, бархатного районов. Подробно проанализированы показатели годового прилета туристов из зарубежных стран, посещающих регион, на туристские объекты, роль деятельности курортов, гостиниц, кемпингов, хостелов, мотелей, домашних гостиниц, точек общественного питания в регионе. Также указаны новые направления туристских культурно-развлекательных и спортивных мероприятий и туристского потока на основе приоритетного плана, который должен быть реализован в регионе до конца 2025 года.*

Ключевые слова: *средства размещения, рекреация и туризм, гостиница, кемпинг, хостел, мотель, домашний отель, место общественного питания.*

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RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE JIZZAKH REGION

Annotation. *The article provides digital information on the rekration-tourism facilities of the Zomin, Arnasoy, Forish, Velkhmal districts of the Jizzakh region and its composition, as well as on promising new projects. Indicators of arrival of tourists from foreign countries visiting the region in the Year account for tourist resorts, the role of the activities of resorts in the region, hotels, campsites, hostels, motels, home hotels, catering outlets are analyzed in detail. The region also outlines*

new directions of tourist mining, entertainment and sports events and tourist flow, based on a priority plan that should be implemented by the end of 2025.

Keywords: *placement tools, recreation and tourism, hotel, camping, hostel, motel, House hotel, catering shop.*

В последние годы растет спрос, а также возможности для туристов посещать новые туристические места и отдыхать в окружении очаровательных пейзажей, созданных природой. При этом туризм приобретает серьезное значение для использования туристского потенциала в экосистеме ландшафтов без ущерба для них. Также в целях развития рекреационного туризма большое значение в дальнейшем приобретает географическое научное изучение его экологической стороны. Сегодня 14% от общего объема путешествий по миру приходится на экотуризм, то есть “зеленое” путешествие, доходы от которого составляют 34 миллиарда долларов США. Это, в свою очередь, означает, что вклад доходов в международный туризм составляет 12%. Этот вид путешествий быстро развивается, в основном в таких странах, как Канада, США, Австралия, Непал, Бразилия, Эквадор, Филиппины, ЮАР и Кения.

В ходе визита Президента Республики Узбекистан в Джизакскую область 8-10 апреля 2024 года в целях развития “туристического кольца”, связывающего объекты культурного наследия в Джизакской области и улучшения состояния инфраструктуры в направлении этого кольца, выполнения поручений сегодня из республиканского бюджета выделено 10 млрд рублей на ремонт 31 км дорог,мостов и путепроводов. выделено сумов, Отремонтировано 12 км гравийных, 7 км асфальтовых дорог и текущий ремонт 12 км асфальтовых дорог. С целью осуществления экспорта туристических услуг на сумму 50 млн долларов за счет привлечения в регион в 2024 году 350 тыс. иностранных туристов была разработана 5-дневная туристическая петля 7 звезд (“туристический треугольник") для привлечения иностранных и местных посетителей в районы с высоким туристическим потенциалом. Кроме того, созданы 3-5-дневные туристические маршруты по существующим объектам экотуризма в регионе. Также туристам, посещающим регион, оказывают туристские услуги 30 туристских автобусов и 57 микроавтобусов 8 туристских информационных центров и 205 санитарно-гигиенических пунктов. На дорогах, ведущих к туристским объектам, установлены 66 указателей, а на 170 туристских объектах организована зона Wi-Fi (табл. 1-2) [7].

Географическое положение и природные условия Джизакской области чрезвычайно благоприятны для развития туризма. В связи с этим организованы сезонные и зрелищные туристические программы в современных оборудованных туристических комплексах, расположенных в горных и равнинных районах области. Развивается и новое направление туризма – экотуризм на территории выдающихся крупных туристических объектов региона, национальных парков и заповедников.

1- таблица

Доступные средства размещения в Джизакской области

(По состоянию на 1 января 2025 г.)

№	Тип инструментов развертывания	Количество	Реле
1	Гостиница	28	1037
2	Кемпинговый комплекс	5	150
3	Семейный гостевой дом	181	1593
4	Хостел и травяной кемпинг	29	674
5	Зона отдыха	2	92
6	Спальня	2	76
7	Лагерь	11	1372
8	Санаторий	9	1532
	Итого:	***267***	***6526***

2- таблица

Существующие туристические компании в провинции

(По состоянию на 1 января 2025 г.)

№	Туристические компании	Количество
1	Турагент	18
2	Туроператор	29
	Итого:	***47***

Из таблиц видно, что из года в год показатели растут, в 2024 году количество средств размещения составило 29, а количество мест-606, количество гостиниц-4, а количество мест-305, количество семейных гостевых домов-13, а количество мест-122, количество зон отдыха-1, а количество рекрутов на 57 мест и из приведенной выше таблицы мы видим, что значимость показателей в этом году по сравнению с соответствующим периодом прошлого года показывает результат.

Туризм-один из видов туризма, объединяющий людей и имеющий целью эстетическое, культурное, духовное расслабление. В нем интересы туристов должны быть связаны с природой окружающей среды и ее сохранением. Особое место в этом виде туризма занимают природные территории, богатые ландшафтами. Таким образом, туризм – это строго особый вид, вид услуг в исследовательских, семейных, духовных целях.

Использование и организация туризма жителями при нынешних проблемах тоже непростая задача. Туризм в первую очередь организуется в районах, где имеются ресурсы. Для этого необходимо наличие природно – климатических ресурсов – океана, морей, рек и озер, искусственных водоемов, пустынь и песков, гор и водопадов в них, пещер, холмов, заповедников и парков.спользование и организация туризма жителями при нынешних проблемах тоже непростая задача. Туризм в первую очередь организуется в районах, где имею.

В последнем плане на 2025 год большое внимание уделяется развитию туризма и в Джизакской области. В частности, планируется, что в 2025 году регион посетят более 2 миллионов местных и более 500 тысяч иностранных

туристов, а экспорт туристских услуг составит 75 миллионов долларов осленем плане на 2025 год большое внимание уделяется развитию туризма и в Джизакской области. В частности, планируется, что в 2025 году регион более 2 миллионов местных и более 500 тысяч иностранных туристов, а экспорт туристских услуг составит 75 миллионов долларов. В первом квартале этого года общее количество туристов превысило 371,7 тыс., во втором квартале общее количество туристов превысило 742,2 тыс., в третьем квартале общее количество туристов превысило 921,5 тыс., в четвертом квартале общее количество туристов достигло 464,6 тыс. Большинство из них – любители природы-экотуристы. Туризм, как известно, это бизнес, который, в отличие от других отраслей, не требует больших затрат, но приносит хороший доход. Широкие возможности для развития этого вида бизнеса имеются в горных районах Зааминского, бархатного, Фаришского, галляаральского районов и в системе озер Айдар-Арнасай, расположенных в предгорьях Туркестанского хребта [7].



Увеличение потока туристов бархат, Фориш также играет важную роль в повышении благосостояния жителей сельских районов арнасайского района. Именно с учетом этого аспекта в программе развития туризма в области на 2024-2025 годы особое внимание уделяется созданию современной



туристской инфраструктуры. В рамках этой программы в первой половине этого года в бархатном районе на 207 гектарах земли реализуются такие масштабные проекты, как тренажерный зал стоимостью 25 миллионов долларов, амфитеатр, зиплайн, велокросс, гостиница, торговля и сервис, Парапланеризм.

В форишском районе будут запущены Экопарк, пляж и зона отдыха на воде площадью 100 гектаров и отличные туристические зоны стоимостью проекта 245 млрд сумов. Открываются новые туристические направления, а количество рабочих мест увеличивается до 170.

Расположение на территории Джизакской области маршрутов “Ташкент-Зомин-Ташкент”, “Блунгур-Бахмал-Зомин(Суффа)” и “Ташкент-Айдаркуль-Ташкент”, которые в настоящее время способствуют увеличению





потока местных и иностранных туристов, свидетельствует о перспективности туристического потенциала региона. Район Зомин, известный своей богатой природой и животным миром, живописными горами арчазор, пользуется большим интересом иностранных туристов. Национальный природный парк Заамин, горный лесной заповедник Заамин и государственный лесной заповедник Заамин, обладающие уникальной экосистемой в предгорьях Туркестанского хребта, насчитывают более 700 видов дикорастущих растений, 150 видов редких и редких диких животных.льный природный парк Заамин, горный лесной заповедник Заамин и государственный лесной заповедник Заамин, обладающие уникальной экосистемой в предгорьях Туркестристов.

В заключении следует отметить, что территориальная организация и развитие рекреационно-оздоровительного туризма в Джизакской области и ее районах имеет большое значение для дальнейшего развития туристской отрасли и занятости населения. В дальнейшем целесообразны инвестиции, направленные на развитие туризма в регионе и привлечение в регион многочисленных туристических проектов.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ПРИ РАЗРАБОТКЕ МЕТОДИКИ СОЗДАНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ КАРТ КАДАСТРА РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО МИРА ФАРИШСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация: *В данной статье систематическое изучение объектов кадастра растительного мира требует создания тематических слоев на основе картографической основы. В результате разработана методика создания кадастровых карт растительного мира на основе обработки материалов дистанционного зондирования географическими информационными системами.*

Ключевые слова: *кадастр, дистанционное зондирование, Google Earth Pro, Landsat 8, ArcGIS, ArcMAP, цифровая картография, ортофотоплан, аэрофотосъемка.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTANCE ZONDING MATERIALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGY FOR CREATING DIGITAL CARDS OF THE FARISH REGION'S PLANT WORLD CADASTRE

Abstract: *In this article, the systematic study of plant world cadastre objects requires the creation of thematic layers based on a cartographic basis. As a result, a methodology for creating cadastral maps of the plant world based on processing remote sensing materials by geographic information systems has been developed.*

Keywords: *cadastre, remote sensing, Google Earth Pro, Landsat 8, ArcGIS, ArcMAP, digital cartography, orthophotoplan, aerial photography.*

Разработана специальная методика формирования кадастровых объектов растительного мира, состоящая из пяти этапов, принятых для изучения растительного мира с помощью картографических и фотограмметрических методов, которые принципиально не отличаются от используемых на практике методов. Материалы дистанционного зондирования служат основным источником при разработке методики создания цифровых карт кадастра растительного мира. Остальные данные признаны вспомогательными.

Процесс исследования методики создания цифровых карт данного кадастра растительного мира с использованием технологий ГИС

(географических информационных систем) осуществлялся в следующие этапы:

- Создание кадастровой цифровой картографической базы Фаришского района, сбор данных;
- геопространственное размещение объектов растительного мира на цифровой картографической основе;
- разработка модели базы геоданных;
- Создание цифровых карт растительного мира.

Эти этапы, в свою очередь, были разделены на небольшие конкретные аналитические группы.

Основная работа по разработке методики создания цифровых карт кадастра растительного мира проводилась в каждой подгруппе и выражалась показателями.

Первая подгруппа этого этапа называется сбор материалов картографической основы и дистанционного зондирования. В этой группе проводится дистанционное зондирование при создании и обновлении кадастровых цифровых карт, а также собираются существующие опубликованные карты. Для получения данных картографической основы была получена опубликованная ландшафтная карта Джизакской области от соответствующих организаций и загружена в память компьютера с помощью специальных сканеров.

Поскольку масштаб полученной карты был большим, поверхность карты была отсканирована на небольшие кусочки. Малые части карты были объединены между собой с помощью графических программ, образуя единую карту. При включении карты в программу ГИС были отмечены точки с точными координатами, и на основе этих координат были проведены трансформационные работы.

Для получения материалов дистанционного зондирования использовались данные космического корабля Landsat 8 с помощью программы «Google Earth Pro» а также данные полетов, выполненных Республиканской аэрогеодезией, то есть материалы, полученные с беспилотных летательных аппаратов и дронов.

Материалы дистанционного зондирования являются первичным источником при составлении и обновлении карт.

В группе по выбору ГИС-программ для создания кадастровых цифровых карт было определено программное обеспечение для всех работ до готовности цифровых карт. Например, материалы дистанционного зондирования автоматически обрабатываются в программе «AgisoftPhotoscan» в следующей последовательности:

- в программу загружаются фотографии;
- загружаются табличные данные по координатам снимков;
- снимки по координатам размещаются на трапециях;
- создается точечная модель земной поверхности;

- при наличии на местности геодезических сетей к ним привязываются фотографии и ортофотопланы;
- модель оптимизируется и регулируется;
- Высотные матрицы ортофотоплана экспортируются.

Для выполнения этой операции требуется высокий уровень памяти компьютера. Совокупность полученных результатов позволяет создать 1-и 2-мерные модели территории (рис. 1-2).

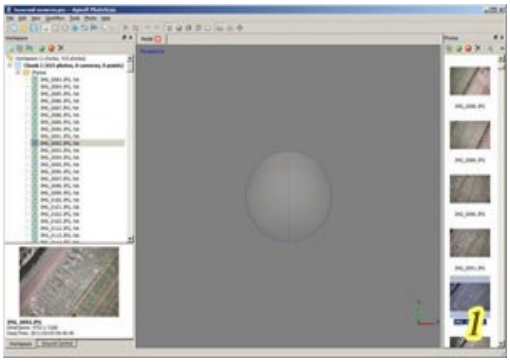


Рисунок 1. Загрузка полученных фотографий в программу «Agisoft PhotoScan»

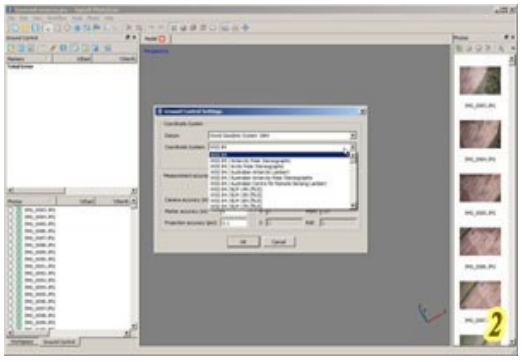


Рисунок 2. Выбрать нужные координаты

Качество фотографий, сделанных с помощью дронов, напрямую связано с атмосферным воздействием. При выполнении съемочных работ с помощью дронов целесообразно проводить их в облачную погоду. Это связано с тем, что в пасмурную погоду объекты не имеют теней, и возможность их объемного наблюдения высока.

После ввода полученных изображений в память компьютера с помощью сканера, при обработке в графических программах, используя программу Adobe Photoshop, в программе ГИС подготавливаются карты и ортофотопланы места проведения исследований (рис. 4).

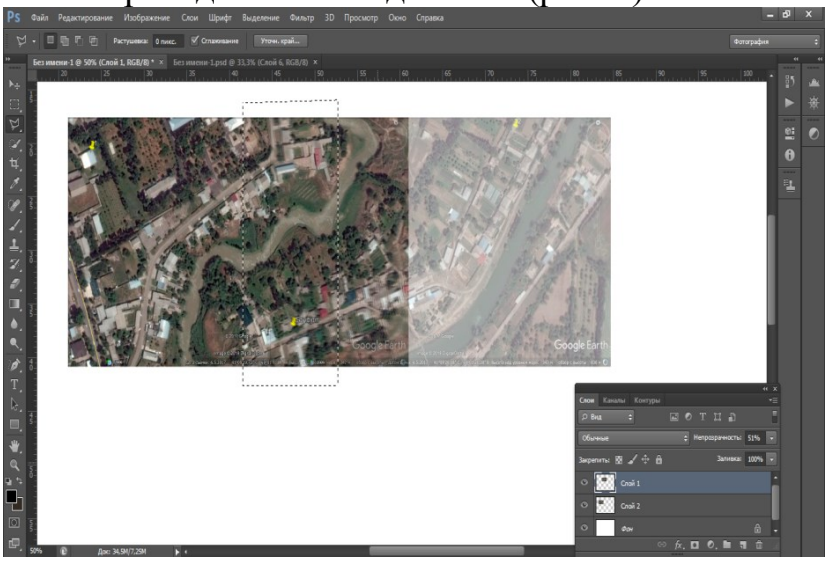


Рисунок 4. Вырезать фотографии в Adobe Photoshop

В графических программах изображения вырезаны в необходимых размерах и сохраняются в необходимых форматах. Изображения, обработанные в Adobe Photoshop, загружаются в ГИС-приложения.

В результате проведенных целенаправленных исследований стало известно, что при систематическом изучении объектов кадастра растительного мира картографическая основа требует создания тематических слоев. В результате разработана методика создания кадастровых карт растительного мира на основе обработки материалов дистанционного зондирования в ГИС-технологиях.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ В СОЗДАНИИ ЦИФРОВЫХ КАРТ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО МИРА ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: *Возможность изучения материалов дистанционного зондирования при создании цифровых карт растительного мира Джизакской области представлена в статье. В основном рассматривается вопрос анализа растительного мира Джизакской области с использованием материалов дистанционного зондирования, полученных со спутника Landsat 8, с применением программы ArcGIS. Также изложены возникающие при этом проблемы и их возможные решения в ходе анализа.*
Ключевые слова: *кадастр, дистанционное зондирование, Landsat 8, Arc GIS, NDVI, дешифровка*

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ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF REMOTE SENSING DATA IN THE CREATION OF DIGITAL MAPS OF THE VEGETATION OF JIZZAKH REGION

Abstract: *In this article, the systematic study of plant world cadastre objects requires the creation of thematic layers based on a cartographic basis. As a result, a methodology for creating cadastral maps of the plant world based on processing remote sensing materials by geographic information systems has been developed.*
Keywords: *cadastre, remote sensing, Landsat 8, ArcGIS, NDVI, interpretation.*

Визуализация растительного мира на основе материалов дистанционного зондирования осуществляется посредством дешифровки снимков, полученных в различных спектральных каналах, и является одним из важных инструментов при создании кадастра растительного мира. Такой подход позволяет оперативно и эффективно изучать большие территории, оценивать состояние растительного покрова и подготавливать картографические материалы [1].

Посредством дешифровки можно определять качество растительного мира, область его распространения, а также анализировать его состояние и развитие с использованием NDVI (нормализованного разностного

вегетационного индекса). В качестве примера можно привести работы по дешифровке снимков, полученных в различных спектральных каналах.

При определении геопространственного распространения объектов растительного мира, наряду с проведением геодезических измерительных работ на местности, необходимо осуществлять интеграцию материалов дистанционного зондирования с применением комбинированного метода.

Растительный мир Джизакской области отличается значительным разнообразием: здесь насчитывается около 1000 видов горных и пустынных растений, из которых более 600 встречаются в пустынной зоне. Большинство из них имеют важное хозяйственное значение. В данной территории произрастают 38 видов растений, занесённых в Красную книгу Узбекистана, включая 6 видов тюльпанов, 5 видов астрагалов, 4 вида молочаев и 1 вид лука. Здесь встречаются такие редкие растения, как нуротинский тюльпан, тюльпан туркестанский, тюльпан дильбанд, беложильчатый молочай и другие [4].

При отражении продуктивности видов растительного мира основное внимание уделяется редким и исчезающим видам, которые в разной степени влияют на экологическую среду или имеют высокий коэффициент использования. Указываются сведения о видах растений, их количестве и качественном состоянии, а также об эффективности природных пастбищ и сенокосов. Предусматривается их сбор в установленном порядке и формирование соответствующей информации в базе геоданных [6].

Как и во всех регионах Республики Узбекистан, в Джизакской области ведётся кадастр растительного мира. На территории области встречается более 80 % видов растительного мира, существующих в республике. В целях сохранения и защиты этих видов в области и районах последовательно реализуется ряд мероприятий.

При создании цифровых кадастровых карт данные последовательно вводятся в программу «ArcGIS». С использованием собранных данных в «ArcGIS» первоначально подготавливается картографическая основа местности. При этом требуется отображать каждый географический и кадастровый объект на отдельных специализированных слоях. Готовая картографическая основа периодически обновляется.

Процесс обновления цифровых карт в основном выполняется на основе материалов дистанционного зондирования. После обработки полученных дистанционных данных они загружаются в программы ГИС, и путём наложения на существующую карту становятся наглядно видны изменения, произошедшие на местности. Если объекты, отображённые на карте, отсутствуют на снимке, либо наоборот, они вносятся в соответствие с материалами дистанционного зондирования. Таким образом, в зависимости от степени изменений карты регулярно обновляются [2].

Таким образом, становится возможным решение задачи геоинформационного картографирования и создание кадастровых карт растительного мира территории на основе обработки материалов

дистанционного зондирования, а также составление, обновление, использование и публикация карт в среде ГИС [3].

В настоящее время с использованием программы ArcGIS проводится анализ и изучение снимков, полученных со спутника Landsat 8, с целью дистанционного исследования растительного мира территории. На рисунке 1 представлены спектральные изображения, полученные со спутника, отражающие распространение растительности в Джизакской области.

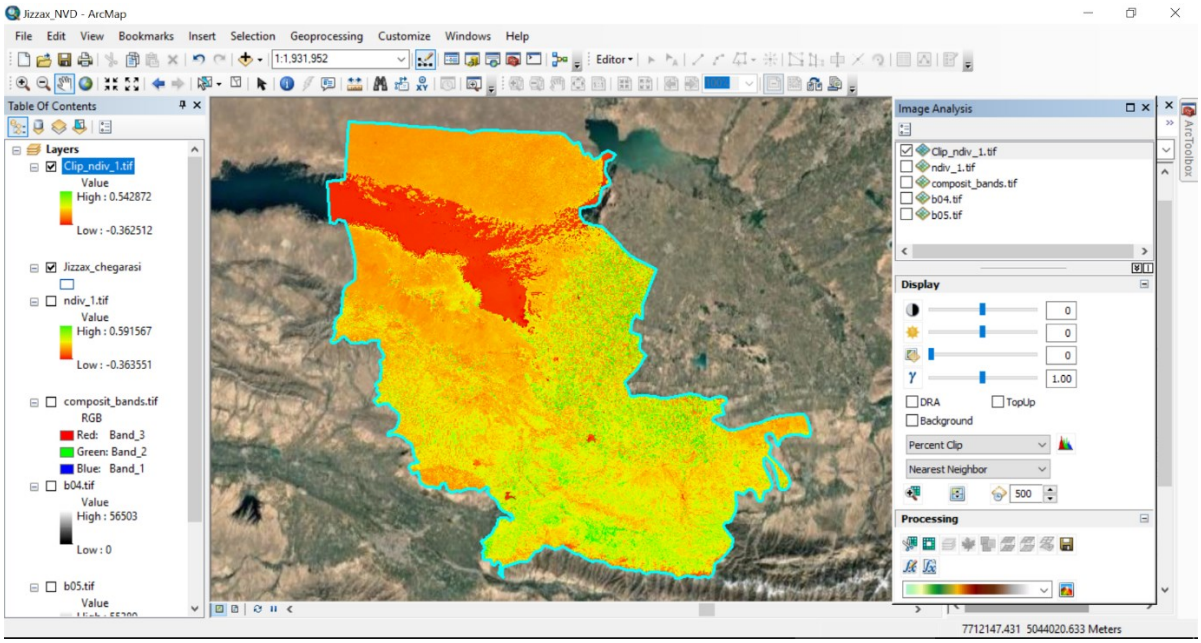


Рисунок 1. Анализ и изучение растительного мира Джизакской области на основе снимков, полученных со спутника Landsat 8, с использованием программы ArcGIS.

Показатели объектов кадастра растительного мира были проанализированы посредством моделирования и интеграции данных. В настоящее время технические формулы ранее разработанных программ совершенствуются, и, наряду с развитыми странами мира, в нашей стране также постепенно внедряется работа на основе современных программных решений [5]. Кадастровые карты растительного мира, созданные на основе данных дистанционного зондирования, с пересчитанными в программе ArcGIS космическими снимками в соответствии с мировыми стандартами, предоставляют возможность их использования во многих прикладных сферах, а также при организации мониторинговых работ в сельском хозяйстве.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ РЫНКА HR-КОНСАЛТИНГА В СТРАНАХ КАЗАХСТАНА, УЗБЕКИСТАНА И КЫРГЫЗСТАНА

Аннотация. *Консалтинговые услуги очень востребованы в большинстве развитых и во многих развивающихся странах. Для бизнеса это возможность получить экспертное заключение в рамках сектора с учетом рыночной практики, геополитической и экономической ситуации в мире. Бизнес в странах СНГ, в частности, Казахстан, Узбекистан и Кыргызстан, активно расширяется, в связи с чем, увеличивается спрос на услуги в сферах HR-консалтинга, а именно: консультации по управлению персоналом, совершенствованию организационной структуры, развитию лидерских программ и другие. С помощью сравнительного анализа представленности консалтинговых компаний была произведена оценка перспективы выхода российских консалтинговых компаний на новые рынки.*

Ключевые слова: *HR-консалтинг, Управленческий консалтинг, управление персоналом, СНГ, Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Узбекистан, кадровые практики*

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE HR CONSULTING MARKET IN KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN

Abstract. *Consulting services are in high demand in most developed and many developing countries. For businesses, this is an opportunity to obtain an expert opinion within the sector, taking into account market practices, the geopolitical and economic situation in the world. Business in the CIS countries, in particular, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, is actively expanding, and therefore, the demand for HR consulting services is increasing, namely, consultations on personnel management, organizational structure improvement, leadership program development and others. A comparative analysis of the representation of consulting companies was used to assess the prospects for Russian consulting companies to enter new markets.*

Keywords: *HR consulting, Management consulting, personnel management, CIS, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, HR practices*

Консалтинг берет свое начало во второй половине 19 века, когда промышленная революция кардинально поменяла правила рынка. Консульти́рование, также конса́лтинг (от англ. consulting — консультация) — консультирование руководителей предприятий по широкому кругу вопросов в сфере финансовой, юридической, технологической, технической, экспертной деятельности, оказываемое внешними консультантами для решения той или иной проблемы. [1]

Отцом консалтинга по разным данным считают Артура Д. Литтла, основателя компании "Артур Д. Литтл" или Эдвина Буза, собственника "Буз-Аллен энд Хамильтон". Компании обычно оказывают услуги B2B, однако отдельные подразделения работают и в B2C сегменте. Первоначально существовали компании консалтинговые и компании, оказывающие услуги аудита, так называемые Big-3, Big-4. Вместе с ними работали компании Tier-2, оказывающие услуги в отдельных индустриях. Вместе с развитием производства повышались требования к кадрам, работающим на производстве.

Стратегия и тактика, приоритеты и ценности отраслевой кадровой политики, критерии оценки занятости, профессиональная подготовка, социальная обеспеченность и защищенность работников меняются в зависимости от нарастания социально-психологических, производственно-технологических, управленческо-этических проблем. Отраслевое развитие сопровождается, как правило, целым рядом противоречий, которые решаются прежде всего в сфере социальной и кадровой политики. [3] В свою очередь, у фирм далеко не всегда есть внутренний ресурс для решения нарастающих управленческих вопросов. В условиях дефицита внутренних кадров компаний, которые могли бы привлечься к решению управленческих проблем, начал свое развитие HR-консалтинг.

В 1945 году, когда настал конец военного затишья, была Уильямом Мэнсоном Мерсором основана компания "Мерсер". Спустя почти 25 лет, в 1969 году, Лестер Корн и Ричард Ферри основали компанию управленческого консалтинга "Корн Ферри". Эти две фирмы стали крупнейшими международными компаниями в сфере управленческого и HR-консалтинга. Кроме того, достойным соперником этим двум фирмам оказался участник «большой четверки» – PwC со своей моделью оценки должностей "STRATA".

В 2010-х годах в странах СНГ начали открываться офисы международных консалтинговых и аудиторских компаний. Первоначально, основным направлением бизнеса считался аудит и налогово-юридические услуги. Однако, бизнес в этих странах активно развивался и вместе с этим росли запросы к консультантам. И хотя у бизнеса повышается потребность в повышении эффективности управления персоналом, все еще далеко не все крупные компании готовы передать в руки консультантов такие деликатные

задачи. Отчасти это связано с тем, что консалтинговые компании, стремясь заполучить большие доли рынка, предлагают широкий спектр услуг, не имея достаточной квалификации. Но все же можно сделать вывода, что конкуренция в данном направлении деятельности высока. Анализ участников рынка показал, что в двух из трех рассматриваемых стран высокое число присутствия иностранных компаний (Казахстан и Узбекистан) (таблица1).

Таблица 1 – Перечень международных и местных компаний, оказывающих услуги HR-консалтинга

Международные компании		
Казахстан	**Узбекистан**	**Кыргызстан**
Deloitte Kazakhstan	Deloitte Uzbekistan	Deloitte Kyrgyzstan
PwC Kazakhstan	PwC Uzbekistan	PwC Kyrgyzstan
KPMG Kazakhstan	KPMG Uzbekistan	
EY Kazakhstan	EY Uzbekistan	
McKinsey	BCG	
Filuet	Filuet	
	BeOne	

Местные компании		
Казахстан	**Узбекистан**	**Кыргызстан**
Antal Kazakhstan	UzJobs Consulting	HR Solutions
HRC Executive Search	NGHRA	Elite Staffing KG
Jusan Analytics	East Gate Capital Group	KG Consulting
People Connect	Human Consulting Group	
Talent Q Central Asia		
Union Outsoursing		
Manpower		
Birge		

В Республике Кыргызстан в меньшей степени развит HR Консалтинг, хотя на рынке также присутствуют местные и международные компании (рис.1).

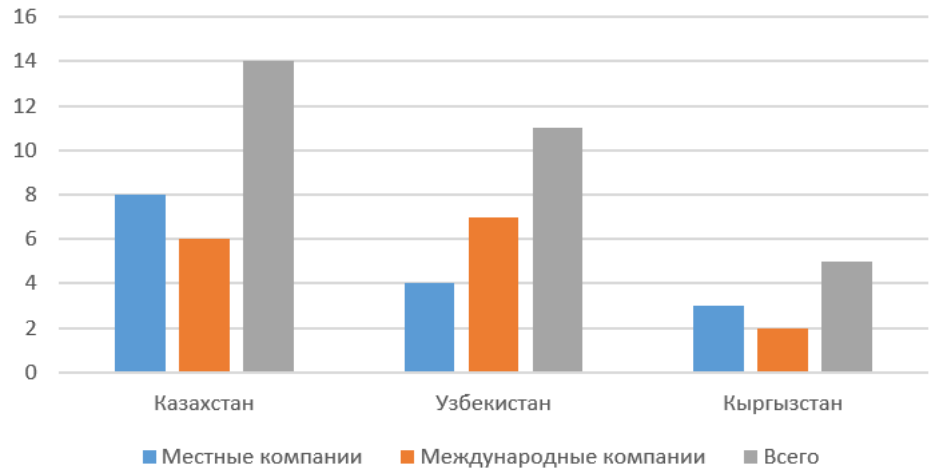


Рисунок 1 – Графическое изображение соотношения компаний, оказывающих услуги HR-консалтинга

Стоит отдельно выделить Республику Кыргызстан для потенциального открытия в ней компании, оказывающей услуги управленческого консалтинга. Нет сомнений, что это перспективное направление в данной Республике. Например, в мае, в Бишкеке проходил Международный HR-форум “HR НА СТЫКЕ ЭПОХ”, куда съехались представители из России, Казахстана и даже Латвии. Кроме того, в стране более 15 крупных системообразующих предприятий. По сравнению со странами Казахстана и Узбекистана, в Республике Кыргызстан на данный момент лидируют местные компании, оказывающие в основном услуги рекрутмента и обучения. Такие направления, как HR-трансформация, цифровизация функции, внедрение системы грейдов (оценка уровней должностей) представлены в меньшей степени.

Итак, компании, которая хочет выйти на рынок Кыргызстана с целью оказания услуг управленческого консалтинга, надо учитывать потребности рынка, но при этом предлагать новые решения, которые не так широко представлены на местном рынке. Кроме того, необходимо принимать во внимание особенности менталитета: собственники и акционеры по-прежнему не стремятся посвящать консультантов в дела фирмы. Они считают, что лучше них самих никто не знает эту организацию. Поэтому консалтинговой компании, стремящейся выйти на новый рынок, стоит обратить особое внимание на заключение сделок с помощью местных экспертов или бизнес-консультантов, которые будут готовы поручиться за компанию перед главой бизнеса.

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ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГО-ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуются эколого-хозяйственные состояния земельных ресурсов с использованием ГИС-технологий. В последние годы возросший интерес к исследованиям в сфере ГИС-технологий обусловлен интенсивной компьютеризацией различных отраслей хозяйственной деятельности человека, направленной на сокращение временных и финансовых затрат, а также на обеспечение быстрого доступа к достоверной информации.*

Ключевые слова: *баланс эколого-хозяйственной системы, антропогенное воздействие, геоинформационные технологии, ГИС-платформа, показатели абсолютной и относительной напряженности, базовая картографическая основа.*

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ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC STATE OF LAND RESOURCES OF THE NAMANGAN REGION USING GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: *This article examines the ecological and economic states of land resources using GIS technologies. In recent years, the increased interest in research in the field of GIS technologies is due to the intensive computerization of various sectors of human economic activity, aimed at reducing time and financial costs, as well as providing quick access to reliable information.*

Keywords*: balance of the ecological and economic system, anthropogenic impact, geoinformation technologies, GIS platform, absolute and relative stress indicators, basic cartographic basis.*

В современный период концепция устойчивого развития акцентирует внимание на формировании и реализации государственной политики в сфере охраны окружающей среды и рационального природопользования. Экологический фактор приобретает решающее значение при принятии

управленческих решений практически во всех областях жизнедеятельности общества. Реализация идей стабильного развития подразумевает экономический рост, улучшение уровня жизни населения, оздоровление природной среды и поддержание ее приемлемого качества. Для достижения этих целей требуются значительные организационные, финансовые и материальные ресурсы.

В условиях развивающейся экономики Узбекистана для внедрения положений концепции устойчивого развития необходимы новые и принципиально иные подходы. Одним из таких направлений является концепция эколого-хозяйственного баланса территории, предложенная Б.И. Кочуровым [1, 2]. Суть данной концепции заключается в формировании новых пространственных моделей природопользования – эколого-хозяйственных структур устойчивого развития, где техногенные объекты интегрируются в природные системы, формируя устойчивую сбалансированную «геоэкосистему».

Информационной основой для выявления экологических проблем, поиска путей их решения и выработки экологической политики выступают экологическая оценка и картографирование территории, то есть экодиагностика с применением геоинформационных технологий. Проведение экодиагностики сводится главным образом к анализу состояния природной среды и динамики ее изменений под воздействием антропогенных факторов. В качестве объектов исследования выступают современные ландшафты, представляющие собой сложные управляемые природно-антропогенные образования — геоэкосоциосистемы.

Применение экологической оценки и картографирования на основе ГИС направлено на оптимизацию эколого-хозяйственного баланса территории и обеспечение безопасного гармоничного развития. Содержание такого подхода заключается в отказе от деструктивной индустриальной и потребительской модели и переходе к стратегии, предполагающей коренную трансформацию системы приоритетов и ценностей.

Реализация данных положений связана с организацией и планировкой территорий, совершенствованием управления и созданием новых пространственных форм природопользования — экологических структур устойчивого развития: экополисов, техноэкополисов, эколого-экономических зон и других инновационных моделей, в которых техногенные образования интегрируются в природные комплексы, формируя устойчивый и сбалансированный симбиоз — геоэкосоциосистему [2].

Анализ структуры землепользования рекомендуется осуществлять на основе классификационных единиц государственного земельного кадастра [3]. Для установления уровня антропогенной нагрузки (АН) на земли применяются экспертные бальные оценки, согласно которым каждому типу землепользования присваивается определённое количество баллов, что позволяет в дальнейшем объединять их в однородные гомогенные группы (см. Таблицу 1).

Последующий этап оценки связан с определением степени напряженности эколого-хозяйственного состояния территории. Для этого используется коэффициент абсолютной экологической напряженности (Ка), который рассчитывается как отношение площади земель с высокой степенью АН к площади земель, испытывающих менее значительное антропогенное воздействие [2].

$$Ка = \frac{АН6}{АН1}$$

Показатели коэффициента ($К_а$) дают возможность более объективно определить уровень соотношения интенсивности антропогенных воздействий и восстановительного потенциала природных ландшафтов, а также аргументировать необходимость формирования в регионе особо охраняемых природных территорий (ООПТ) с соответствующими размерами площади [2]. Снижение значения коэффициента свидетельствует о более благоприятной геоэкологической обстановке в пределах изучаемого района.

Таблица 1 Источник Ю.Ахмадалиев, 2007

Классификация земель по экологических гомогенных групп

№	Название экологические гомогенных групп	Категории земель	Названия типы земель (строка - 33)	Номер строка	Антропогенная нагрузка (АН)		
					Индекс	Балл	Степень АН
1.	Урбанизационные территории	Земли промышленности, транспорта, связи, дороги; земли населенных пунктов и сельское хозяйство	Земли, занятые зданием	18	АЮ6	6	Высшая
			Дороги, тропы и животноводческие дороги	31			
			Общественные площади, дворы и улицы	32			
			Общественные здания	33			
			Земли под мелиоративном строительством	21			
2.	Орошаемая пашня	Земли сельского хозяйства; земли населенных пунктов	Пашня	3	АЮ5	5	Очень высокая
			Огороды	16			
			Земли садоводческих и овощных объединений	20			
3.	Земли под ирригационные объекты	Земли сельского хозяйства; земли водного фонда	Водохранилища и бассейны	29	АЮ4	4	Высокая
			Каналы, коллекторы и каналы	30			
4.	Многолетние деревья	Земли сельского хозяйства, лесного фонда, земли населенных пунктов	Многолетние деревья (фруктовые сады, виноградники, тутовники...)	4 (5, 6, 7, 8)	АЮ3	3	Средняя
			Фруктовые деревья в огороде	17			
5.	Мало используемые земли	Земли сельского хозяйства; земли государственного запаса	Залежь	9	АЮ2	2	Низкая
			Сенокосы	10			
			Пастбища	11			
			Другие земли, не используемые в С / Х	34			

6.	Экологически опорные земли	Земли, имеющие природоохранное, оздоровительное, рекреационное и культурное значение; территории лесного фонда, водного фонда, а также земли государственного запаса.	Кустарниковые заросли (земли, покрытые кустарниковой растительностью).	22 (23,24)	АЮ1	1	Очень низкая
			Кустарниковые заросли	25			
			Территории, занятые речными руслами и ручьями	27			
			Акватории, представленные озёрными водоёмами.	28			

При расчёте *коэффициента относительной экологической напряженности* ($К_о$) принимаются во внимание все формы землепользования на анализируемой территории, что позволяет оценить общий уровень экологической напряженности в пределах района. В случае, когда значение коэффициента $К_о$ стремится к 1, это указывает на сбалансированность территории по степени антропогенной нагрузки [2].

$$Ко = \frac{АН4 + АН5 + АН6}{АН1 + АН2 = АН3}$$

Разнообразие природных и природно-антропогенных ландшафтов, как правило, отражает их устойчивость к антропогенному воздействию. Предел этой устойчивости во многом определяется наличием достаточных площадей естественных биогеоценозов, природоохранных территорий и зон особой охраны природы, формирующих экологический фонд ($Р_{эф}$) данной территории. Чем выше величина этого фонда, тем значительнее уровень *естественной защищенности* (ЕЗ) и, соответственно, устойчивости ландшафта.

Уровень естественной защищенности зависит также от распределения земельных участков по степени антропогенной нагрузки. Участки, на которых наблюдается высокий уровень антропогенного давления, как правило, отличаются низкой степенью естественной защищенности. При этом, если земли экологического фонда с минимальной АН условно принять за $Р_1$, то площади земель с оценкой АН в 2, 3 и 4 балла будут составлять соответственно $0{,}8Р_2$, $0{,}6Р_3$ и $0{,}4Р_4$ (при этом участки с максимальной степенью АН в расчет не включаются). Такой подход позволяет вычислить суммарную площадь

земель, обладающих сосредоточивающими и ресурсостабилизирующими функциями ($Р_{эф}$), на основании следующей формулы:

$$Р_{эф} = Р_1 + 0{,}8\ Р_2 + 0{,}6\ Р_3 + 0{,}4\ Р_4$$

При соотношении площади земель экологического фонда ($Р_{эф}$) с общей площадью исследуемой территории ($Р_о$) определяется *коэффициент естественной защищенности территории* ($К_{ез}$) [2].

$$Кез = \frac{Рсф}{Ро}$$

Обобщённую оценку эколого-хозяйственного баланса территории целесообразно осуществлять с применением предложенных коэффициентов. Повышение значения коэффициента $К_о$ отражает усиление антропогенной нагрузки, однако при этом необходимо учитывать приближение данного показателя к единице, что рассматривается как признак идеальной сбалансированности ЭХБ территории. Увеличение коэффициента Кез, в свою очередь, свидетельствует о росте устойчивости эколого-хозяйственного баланса за счёт расширения площадей экологического фонда, которые обеспечивают естественную защищённость территории и компенсируют воздействие антропогенной нагрузки.

В процессе геоэкологической оценки территории Наманганской области расчёт эколого-хозяйственного баланса выступает одним из ключевых этапов исследования. Для реализации предложенного подхода значительные перспективы открывает использование современных инновационно-информационных технологий, позволяющих хранить, анализировать и визуализировать пространственные данные на основе географических информационных систем (ГИС).

Географическая информационная система (ГИС) определяется как совокупность средств сбора, хранения, анализа и графической интерпретации пространственных (географических) данных и связанных с ними сведений об объектах. В более узком понимании ГИС рассматривается как инструментальный программный продукт, предоставляющий пользователям возможность выполнять поиск, визуальный анализ и редактирование цифровых карт местности, а также работать с дополнительной информацией об объектах.

В исследовательской практике Узбекистана применение современных геоинформационных технологий всё ещё находится на стадии активного формирования. Усиление интереса к ГИС в последние десятилетия связано с ускоренной компьютеризацией различных сфер хозяйственной деятельности, что направлено на экономию времени и ресурсов, а также на обеспечение оперативного доступа к достоверной информации. В рамках нашего исследования в качестве основного инструмента была использована геоинформационная система ArcGIS 10.8, разработанная американской компанией Esri.

Геоплатформа ArcGIS является одной из наиболее распространённых в мире информационных систем для картографирования и пространственного анализа, применяемых как на настольных компьютерах, так и в корпоративных или облачных SaaS-приложениях. Её компоненты тесно взаимосвязаны и способствуют цифровой трансформации организаций различного масштаба.

Как уже отмечалось выше, ArcGIS представляет собой комплекс программных решений, включающих такие модули, как ArcMap, ArcCatalog, ArcScene и ArcGISEarth. Для целей нашего исследования были задействованы модули ArcMap и ArcCatalog.

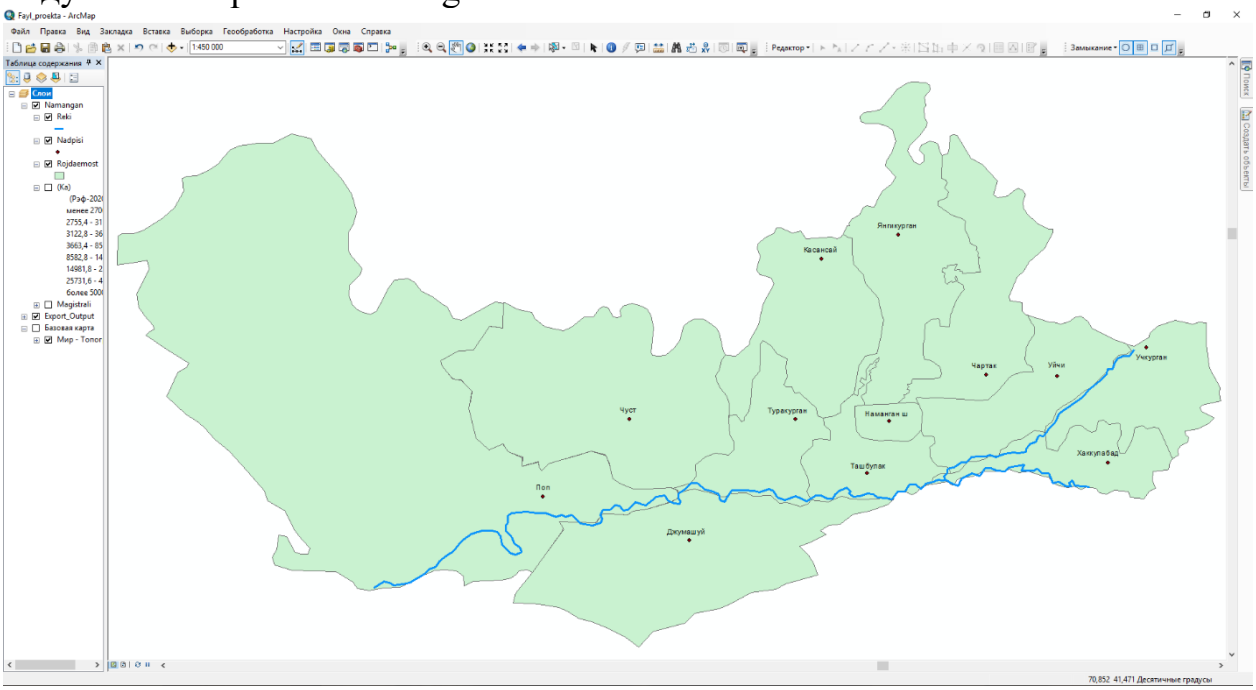


Рисунок 1. Наманганская область с административными границами

Для достижения успешных результатов нашей исследовании нужно было создать, нарисовать карту Наманганской области с административными делениями используя инструмент полигон (Рисунок 1).

Картографические данные структурируются в виде слоёв, которые отображаются на карте в заданной последовательности. Каждая карта имеет собственную компоновку, включающую графические элементы — легенду, стрелку направления на север, масштабную линейку, условные обозначения, текстовые надписи и другие элементы графики, расположенные в определённом порядке. Такая компоновка определяет внешний вид карты в том виде, в котором она будет воспроизведена при печати. Слои определяют, как будут отображена сбор географических объектов при их добавлении к карте. У каждого слоя можно установить свою систему координат. Каждый слой карты используется для отображения определенного набора данных ГИС и работы с ним. Слой ссылается на данные, хранящиеся в базе геоданных, покрытия, шейп-файлы, растры, файлы САПР и т.д., но сам слой не содержит

географических данных. Таким образом, слой всегда отображает самую свежую актуальную информацию из вашей базы данных [4,5,7,8].

В среде ArcGIS предусмотрена возможность связывать записи одной таблицы с записями другой посредством общего поля, которое выступает в качестве ключевого. Такие ассоциации могут формироваться различными методами: путём временного объединения таблиц непосредственно на карте либо через создание классов отношений в базе геоданных, обеспечивающих их постоянную связь. На практике к определённому слою часто присоединяют таблицу с дополнительными данными по совпадающим значениям ключевого поля, присутствующего в обеих таблицах. При этом названия полей могут отличаться, однако их тип должен совпадать: числовые поля связываются только с числовыми, строковые — со строковыми и т. д. Аналогичные операции можно выполнить с помощью диалогового окна «Соединение данных» (Join Data), вызываемого правой кнопкой мыши по выбранному слою в ArcMap, либо через инструмент «Добавить соединение» (Join) (Рисунок 2, 3).

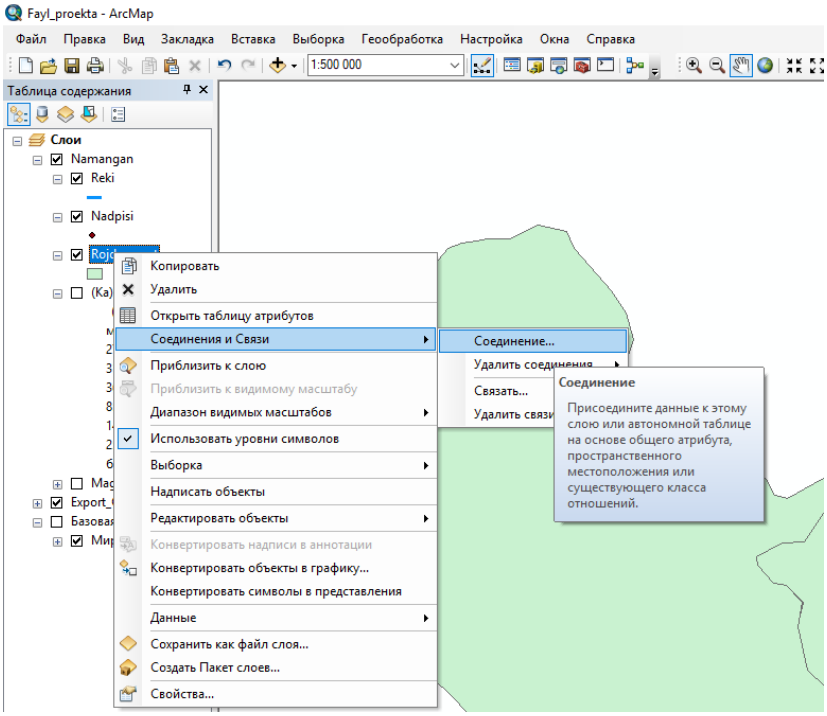


Рисунок 2. Соединение внешних данных

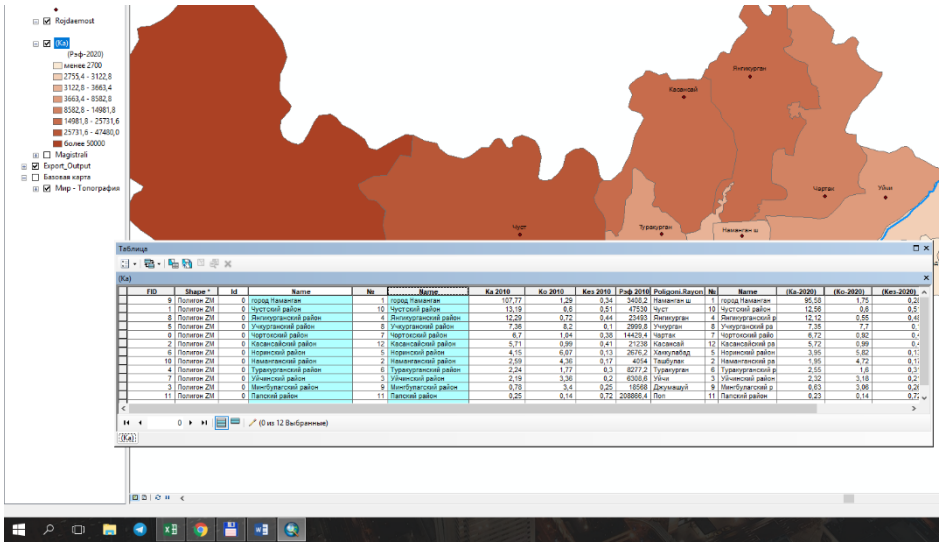
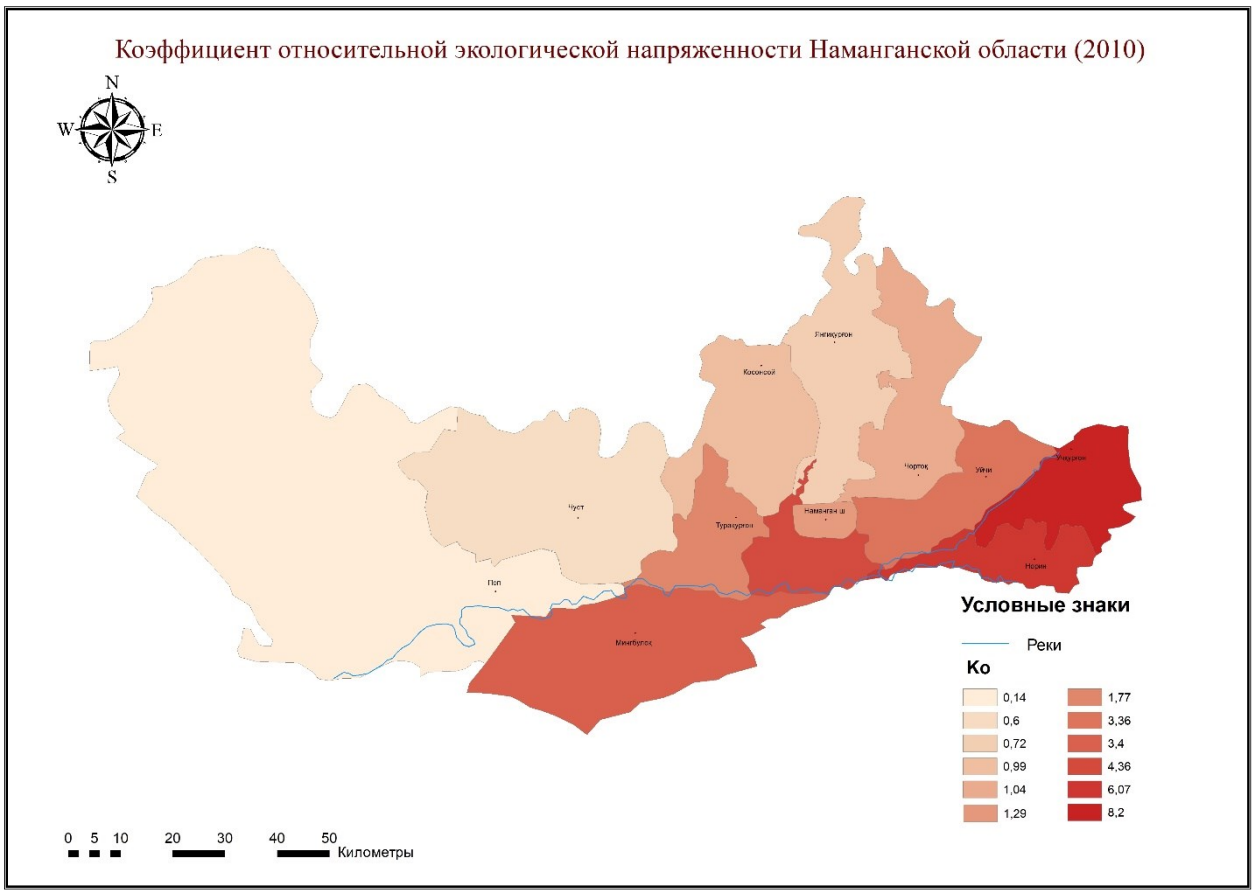


Рисунок 3. Таблица атрибутов

После объединения необходимых табличных данных, в рамках геоэкологической оценки территории Наманганской области были рассчитаны коэффициенты экологической напряженности — абсолютной и относительной — для административных районов области за 2010 и 2020 годы [6]. (Рис.4)

Рисунок 4 Коэффициент относительной экологической напряженности Наманганской области (2010)



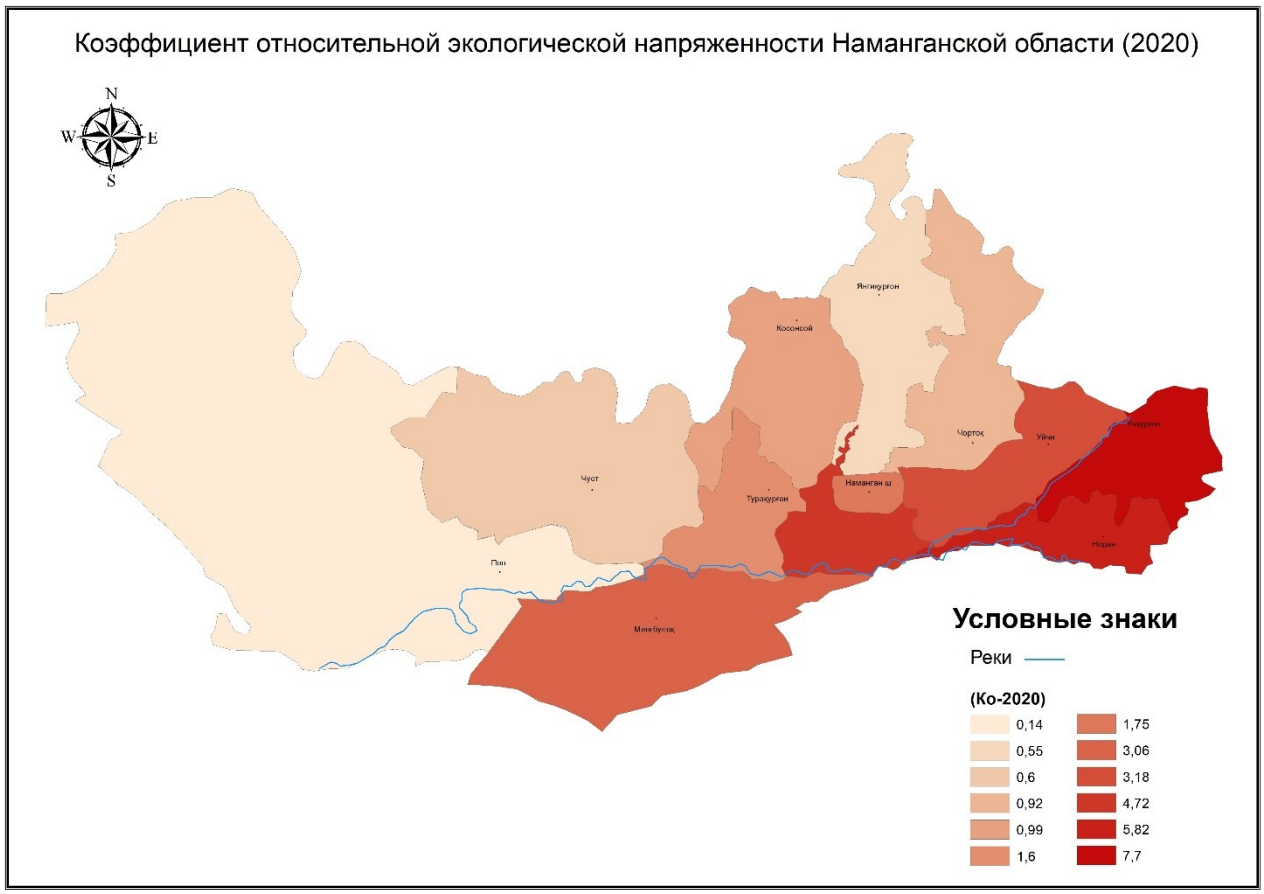


Рисунок 5. Коэффициент абсолютной экологической напряженности Наманганской области (2020)

В результате исследований были построены фоново-тематические картограммы, отражающие динамику изменений рассчитанных коэффициентов за 2010 и 2020 годы ($К_о$). По аналогичной методике были определены коэффициенты абсолютной экологической напряженности ($К_а$) для соответствующих временных периодов. Следует отметить, что значение коэффициента $К_о$ достигает единицы в условиях идеального эколого-хозяйственного баланса, что наблюдается тогда, когда площади сильно трансформированных территорий соотносятся с площадями мало нарушенных земель и участков естественных ландшафтов (см. рисунок 6).



Рисунок 6. Сравнительная характеристика коэффициентов абсолютной экологической напряженности Наманганской области (2010, 2020)

Анализ динамики коэффициента $К_о$ показал следующие результаты: наибольший рост значений наблюдается лишь в отдельных административных единицах. Так, в городе Наманган показатель $К_о$ за период с 2010 по 2020 годы увеличился на 0,46 раза, а в Наманганском районе рост составил 0,36 раза. В то же время в большинстве других районов отмечается снижение уровня антропогенной нагрузки. В частности, в Учкурганском районе данный коэффициент уменьшился в 0,5 раза, в Мингбулакском – на 0,22, в Норинском – на 0,25, в Уйчинском – на 0,3, в Туракурганском – на 0,17, в Чустском – на 0,12 и в Касансайском районе – на 0,07 раза.

Подводя итоги, следует подчеркнуть необходимость детальных исследований пространственных закономерностей структуры землепользования. Особое внимание заслуживает применение геоинформационных систем, которые выступают перспективным инструментом в оценке эколого-хозяйственного баланса. Использование ГИС позволяет не только анализировать расчётные коэффициенты ($К_а$, $К_о$, $К_{ез}$), но и выявлять пространственные зависимости, что существенно повышает точность оценки. Кроме того, ГИС обеспечивает возможность выполнения запросов по значениям показателей, их визуализации для сопоставления и анализа динамики, а также построения тематических картограмм. Последние позволяют выделять территории с благоприятной и неблагоприятной

структурой природопользования, требующие более глубокого и комплексного изучения.

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ОБЩИЕ ПРИРОДНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье научно проанализированы общие природно-географические особенности Ташкентской области. Такие природные факторы, как рельеф, геологическое строение, климатические условия, гидрография, почвенно-растительный покров рассматриваются как основные факторы, напрямую влияющие на хозяйственно-экономическое развитие, размещение населения и экологическое состояние региона.*

Ключевые слова: *водоразделы хребтов Каржантау и Угам, рельеф и орография, литологические слои, обнажённые и полускалистые склоны, палеозой, магматические породы, аллювиально-пролювиальные отложения четвертичного периода.*

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GENERAL NATURAL FEATURES OF THE TASHKENT REGION

Abstract. *This article provides a scientific analysis of the general natural and geographical features of the Tashkent region. Such natural factors as relief, geological structure, climatic conditions, hydrography, and soil-vegetation cover are considered as the main factors that directly influence the socio-economic development, population distribution, and ecological state of the region.*

Keywords: *watersheds of the Karzhantau and Ugam ranges, relief and orography, lithological layers, exposed and semi-rocky slopes, Paleozoic, magmatic rocks, alluvial-proluvial deposits of the Quaternary period.*

Введение

Ташкентская область в природно-географическом отношении расположена в пределах Чирчик-Охангаронского округа, который входит в состав предгорно-горной подпровинции Туркестанской природно-географической провинции. Территория Чирчик-Охангаронского округа находится на северо-востоке Узбекистана, в среднем течении бассейна реки Сырдарья, между её долиной и хребтами Западного Тянь-Шаня. Основная часть округа административно-политически расположена на территории Узбекистана, в то время как верховья реки Чаткал находятся в Киргизии, а сравнительно небольшая часть, то есть верховья рек Майдантал и Угам — на территории Казахстана. Границы округа проходят: на северо-западе — по водоразделу хребтов Каржантау и Угам, на севере — по Таласскому Алатау, на северо-востоке — по хребтам Писком и Куксуу, на юго-востоке — по водоразделу хребтов Чаткал и Курамин, а на юге и юго-западе — по руслу реки Сырдарья. Природа территории Ташкентской области подробно изучена учёными и исследователями как по отдельным компонентам, так и по природно-географическим единицам. Учитывая это обстоятельство, ниже приведена краткая характеристика её природных особенностей.

Цель и задачи исследования. Предгорная и равнинная часть области покрыта горными породами, относящимися к сирдарьинскому (Q4), мирзачульскому (Q3) и ташкентскому (Q2) комплексам. Как правило, в геологическом строении этих комплексов встречаются породы, относящиеся к двум ярусам. Нижний ярус (Q4) представлен в основном гравийно-песчаными террасами, размер которых уменьшается по мере удаления от гор к Сырдарье. Верхний ярус (Q2, Q3) представлен лёссами и лёссовидными породами. На этих породах сформированы типичные серозёмы и тёмные серозёмы с высокой плодородностью. Именно эти территории с древних времён осваивались человеком, здесь возникали города и сельские населённые пункты.

На этих участках широко распространены четвертичные отложения (аллювиальные, аллювиально-пролювиальные, пролювиальные), представленные гравием, суглинками, глиной, лёссами и лёссовидными породами. Мощность отложений достигает от 10 до 100 метров. Лёсс и лёссовидные породы являются важными факторами, определяющими типы, количество, масштаб и динамику таких природно-географических процессов, как оползни, обвалы, осыпи, карстовые и суффозионные явления.

Рельеф и орография.Территория области состоит из предгорных равнин на юго-западе и горных массивов Западного Тянь-Шаня на северо-востоке. Предгорные равнины представлены эрозионно-аккумулятивными террасами рек Чирчик и Охангарон. Хребты Западного Тянь-Шаня разделены глубокими впадинами. Особенностью этих гор является их вытянутость с северо-востока на юго-запад, при этом абсолютная высота постепенно снижается с 4500–4000 м до 2000–1500 м в юго-западном направлении. Открытость хребтов также является характерной чертой. Основными

формами рельефа области являются горные хребты и предгорные равнины. Высотные пояса включают: предгорные равнины (260–700 м), увалы и холмы (500–1000 м), низкогорья (около 1000 м), среднегорья (1000–3000 м), высокогорья (выше 3000 м). В водораздельных частях горных хребтов встречаются скальные породы, не покрытые почвенным покровом, а также формы экзарационного рельефа. Формы рельефа, сформированные ледниками, преимущественно начинаются с абсолютной высоты 3200–3400 м, что также определяет начало зоны гляциально-нивального ландшафта. В горах широко распространены ровные, выпуклые, вогнутые, террасообразные склоны, а также формы рельефа типа пенепленов и педиментов. Указанные горные массивы разделены долинами рек и ручьёв различного размера. В течение года наблюдается постепенное повышение температуры воздуха с февраля по июль и, наоборот, снижение с августа по январь. Годовые изменения средней месячной температуры относительно стабильны. В январе средняя температура воздуха в Далварзине составляет +2,0 °C. С увеличением высоты она постепенно снижается и, например, в Ойгаинге достигает –9,6 °C. Средняя температура июля на территории области колеблется от +12 °C до +27 °C, при этом абсолютный максимум составляет от +36 °C до +46 °C. Наиболее высокие значения среднегодовой температуры фиксируются на абсолютных высотах 600–1000 м, то есть в местах выхода на равнину долин рек Чирчик и Охангарон, и составляют около 15–15,5 °C. В июле средняя дневная относительная влажность воздуха находится в пределах 26–38 %.

Ўртача ойлик ва йиллик ҳаво ҳарорати, ºС
(1991-2020 йй.)

Метеостанциялар	Ойлар												Йил
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Далварзин	2,0	4,3	10,7	16,7	22,2	26,9	27,9	25,7	20,4	14,4	7,9	3,2	15,2
Бекобод	1,9	4,1	10,3	16,5	22,0	26,7	28,0	25,9	20,8	14,6	8,1	3,1	15,2
Кўкорол	0,3	2,8	9,2	15,4	20,6	24,8	25,7	23,7	18,6	12,6	6,3	1,4	13,5
Янгийўл	0,9	3,2	9,7	15,9	21,6	26,6	28,2	26,1	20,6	13,9	7,0	1,8	14,6
Тюябўғиз	1,5	3,8	10,2	16,3	21,7	26,5	28,2	26,4	21,3	14,9	8,0	2,7	15,1
Тошкент	2,3	4,2	10,2	15,9	21,1	26,2	28,2	26,6	21,0	14,3	8,1	3,5	15,1
Олмалиқ	1,9	4,0	10,1	16,1	21,6	26,7	28,3	26,5	21,4	14,9	8,1	3,2	15,2
Ангрен	1,1	2,6	8,2	13,9	18,9	23,8	25,9	24,6	19,7	13,1	7,1	2,8	13,5
Башқизилсой	-0,5	1,0	6,0	11,6	16,3	21,3	23,7	22,6	17,7	11,2	5,4	1,2	11,5
Сўқоқ	0,2	1,2	5,9	11,5	16,2	21,0	23,3	22,3	17,7	11,6	6,0	2,1	11,6
Дукант	-2,7	-1,9	2,4	7,9	12,6	17,2	20,0	19,5	15,0	8,8	3,2	-0,7	8,4
Чимён	-2,7	-1,9	2,8	8,8	13,6	18,2	21,0	20,3	15,5	9,3	3,5	-0,8	9,0
Писком	-2,8	-1,5	3,8	10,4	14,7	18,9	22,0	21,7	16,9	10,2	4,2	-1,0	9,8
Ойгаинг	-9,6	-8,3	-3,4	2,1	8,4	12,4	15,2	15,3	10,8	3,8	-2,8	-7,7	3,0

Горно-долинные ветры играют важную роль, особенно это проявляется в местах выхода долин рек Чирчик и Охангарон на равнину, где скорость ветра достигает 6–8 м/с. Эти ветры дуют в северо-восточном направлении и занимают значительное место в системе локальной атмосферной циркуляции. Ветер Бекабада, наблюдаемый на юго-восточной окраине области, не имеет существенного значения для климатических условий региона. Количество вегетационных зим составляет около 0–45 %, в некоторых местах — ещё меньше. Снежный покров формируется ежегодно, однако только в 30 % случаев он бывает устойчивым. Толщина снежного покрова варьируется от 10 до 100 см.

Заключение. Зона предгорных пустынно-степных и сухих степных ландшафтов охватывает все равнинные, предгорные и низкогорные части округа, расположенные на абсолютных высотах от 260–270 до 1200–1400 метров. Для этой зоны характерно широкое распространение эфемеров и эфемероидов. В меньшей степени они встречаются также в зоне среднегорий. Особенность эфемеров и эфемероидов Чирчик-Охангаронского округа заключается не только в их видовом разнообразии, но и в большом количественном составе. Такое высокое биологическое разнообразие обеспечивается повышенной влажностью воздуха в ранневесенний период, а также высокой плодородностью широко распространённых серозёмных почв. В водораздельных участках горных хребтов, расположенных на высотах свыше 3200–3400 метров, сформировалась гляциально-нивальная зона.

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НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ХИРУРГИИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОГО ГЕМОРРОЯ

Резюме. *Исследование изучало состояние 220 пациентов с хроническим внутренним геморроем или комбинированным геморроем. Из 120 пациентов в основной группе была выполнена коррекция хронического геморроя с помощью миниинвазивного метода с использованием биполярной электрохирургической установки LigaSure. Результаты показали, что 94,1–94,6% пациентов основной группы получили хорошие результаты, а 5,4–5,9 процента пациентов были удовлетворены. Применение методики с использованием LigaSure показало значительные преимущества по сравнению с контрольной группой, где 84,4 процента пациентов получили хорошие результаты, 8,9% были удовлетворены, а 6,7% были неудовлетворены.*

Ключевые слова. *Хронический геморрой, хирургическое лечение.*

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC HEMORRHOIDS

Summary. *The study evaluated 220 patients with chronic internal or combined hemorrhoids. In the main group, comprising 120 patients, correction of chronic hemorrhoids was performed using a minimally invasive technique with the bipolar electrosurgical system LigaSure. The results showed that 94.1–94.6% of*

patients in the main group achieved good outcomes, while 5.4–5.9% were satisfied. The use of the LigaSure technique demonstrated significant advantages compared to the control group, where 84.4% of patients achieved good outcomes, 8.9% were satisfied, and 6.7% were dissatisfied.

Keywords: *chronic hemorrhoids, surgical treatment.*

Одной из наиболее важных задач в области колопроктологии остается лечение геморроя. Специалисты уже много лет работают над созданием эффективных лекарств от этого заболевания. Операция, предложенная Миллиганом и Морганом в 1937 году, в настоящее время является наиболее распространенной. Несмотря на то, что существует множество различных хирургических методов лечения геморроя, ни один из них не застрахован от возникновения послеоперационных осложнений. Таким образом, большое количество научных публикаций по этой теме подтверждает интерес колопроктологов к новым методам геморроидэктомии [1,2,5].

В последние годы хирургические методы лечения геморроя значительно улучшились благодаря новым технологиям. Тем не менее, вопрос о наиболее эффективном методе хирургического вмешательства до сих пор остается нерешенным, поскольку данные о их эффективности часто противоречивы [3,4].

Цель исследования. Совершенствование хирургического лечения хронического геморроя применением биполярной электрохирургии «LigaSure».

Материал и методы. Данное исследование исследовало результаты лечения 220 пациентов с хроническим внутренним геморроем и комбинированным геморроем в течение трех лет, с 2021 по 2023 год.

Исследование включало 220 пациентов. Их разделили на две группы. С помощью биполярной электрохирургической установки LigaSure первая группа из 120 человек получила миниинвазивное лечение хронического геморроя. Вторая группа, включающая 100 пациентов с аналогичным диагнозом, была подвергнута традиционной операции по методу Миллигана-Моргана.

Полученные данные из опросов пациентов и изучения их медицинских записей показали, что продолжительность хронического геморроя составляла от 1 до 15 лет. У 14 пациентов (6,4%) заболевание началось менее года назад, у 24 (10,9%) — в течение трех лет и у 34 (15,4%) — в течение пяти лет. У 102 пациентов (46,4%) заболевание продолжалось до 10 лет, в то время как у 46 (20,9%) продолжалось более 10 лет. 52 (23,6%) пациентов, госпитализированных в больницу, имели внутренний геморрой; из них 34 (15,4%) принадлежали к основной группе, а 18 (8,2%) принадлежали к контрольной группе. У 168 пациентов (76,4%) был обнаружен комбинированный геморрой; из них 86 были в основной группе и 82 в контрольной группе.



Рисунок 1. – Распределение пациентов с ХГ в зависимости от локализации геморроидальных узлов

В обеих группах большинство пациентов с хроническим геморроем находились на III стадии заболевания (53% в основной группе и 50% в контрольной группе). У 31,8% случаев хронического геморроя была IV стадия. Распределение в основной и контрольной группах было идентичным. В обеих группах наименьшая часть пациентов с геморроем II стадии составила 15,0 процента и 18,0 процента соответственно. Это может быть связано с тем, что большинство пациентов с начальными стадиями болезни предпочитают консервативное лечение в домашних условиях перед профессиональной помощью.

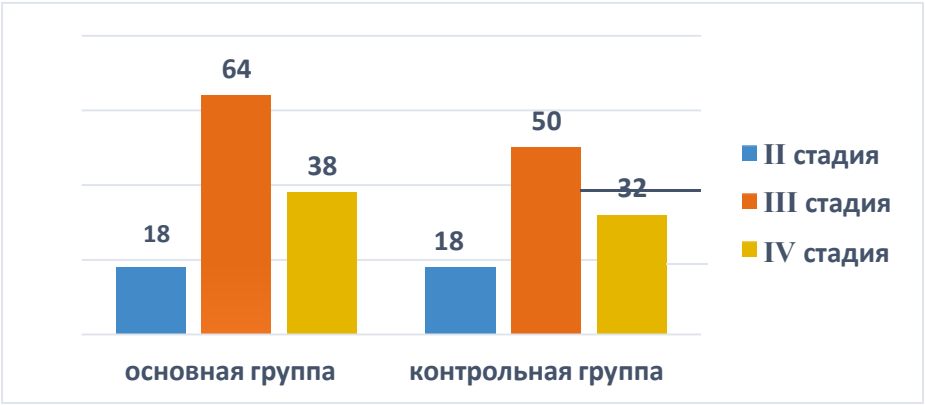


Рисунок 2. – Распределение больных с хроническим внутренним геморроем по стадиям болезни

Во второй модификации ГНЦ колопроктологии МЗ РФ 120 пациентов в основной группе прошли геморроидэктомию с использованием устройства «LigaSure». В контрольной группе 100 человек прошли традиционные методы геморроидэктомии по методу Миллигана-Моргана. В первой группе операция по удалению геморроидальных узлов состояла из выполнения ушивания и перевязки сосудистой ножки с помощью аппарата «LigaSure».

Крупным осложнением после геморроидэктомии является кровотечение. Из 120 пациентов основной группы, у которых проводилась

коррекция геморроидальной болезни, 86 (71,7%) получили усовершенствованный метод геморроидэктомии с использованием аппарата «LigaSure». С другой стороны, у 34 (28,3%) пациентов проводилась подслизистая геморроидэктомия с последующим восстановлением слизистой оболочки прямой кишки с использованием того же аппарата. В основной группе пациентов с комбинированным геморроем (n=86) перед геморроидэктомией с помощью аппарата «LigaSure» проводилось ушивание и перевязка сосудистой ножки с целью предотвращения вторичного послеоперационного кровотечения. Электрокоагуляция ножки сосуда проводилась дважды с переменным расположением кончиков аппарата. Следующим шагом было удаление электрода и удаление внутреннего геморроидального узла в центре области, подвергшейся «завариванию».

Таким же образом проводится и удаление внутренних геморроидальных узлов, расположенных на 7 и 11 часах по часовому циферблату. (рис. 3).

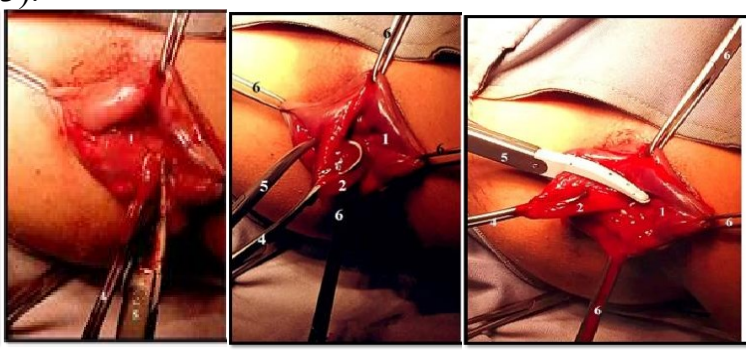


Рисунок 3. - Захват основания геморроидальных узлов в рассеченной части слизистой оболочки браншами аппарата Ligasur

Результаты и их обсуждение. Первым критерием, который сравнивал группы, была длительность операции. В основной группе пациентов, которые проходили геморроидэктомию с улучшенным методом с использованием аппарата «LigaSure», время операции составляло в среднем 25–4,1 минуты (плюс-минус 4,1 минуты). Процесс удаления геморроя с помощью аппарата «LigaSure» занимал в среднем 18 минут (плюс-минус 3 минуты). В контрольной группе, где использовалась хирургическая техника Миллигана-Моргана, время операции составляло в среднем 45–2,2 минуты (плюс-минус 2,2 минуты). Это связано с тем, что во время операции необходимо проводить процедуры, включающие прошивку сосудистой ножки геморроидального узла, гемостаз во время операции и наложение швов на края ран слизистой оболочки.

Основная группа пациентов, которым были проведены усовершенствованные методы геморроидэктомии с помощью аппарата «LigaSure», получила в среднем 4,7+0,5 балла по шкале NRS в первые сутки после операции. Средняя интенсивность болевого синдрома после подслизистой геморроидэктомии с восстановлением слизистой оболочки составила 5,1 плюс-минус 0,5 баллов. В контрольной (второй) группе

интенсивность болевого синдрома была немного выше, и они получили в среднем 7,2 плюс-минус 0,4 балла. Кроме того, были обнаружены различия в интенсивности болевого синдрома после первого акта дефекации. В основной группе баллы были 4,4 плюс-минус 0,4, а в контрольной группе 4,3 плюс-минус 0,3.

Ни у одного из основных пациентов после операции не было кровотечения. Тем не менее, у 4 (8%) пациентов в контрольной группе было отмечено кровотечение. У двух пациентов из контрольной группы во время первой дефекации лигатура соскальзывала с культи геморроидального узла, вызывая обильное кровотечение. Это было одним из самых опасных осложнений после операции. Прошивка кровоточащего сосуда была необходима для этих пациентов в срочном порядке. В двух других случаях гемостаз был достигнут с помощью консервативной терапии, и кровотечения не были столь обильными.

У одного из пациентов контрольной группы на седьмой день после геморроидэктомии возникла несостоятельность швов и расхождение краев раны, что привело к механической травме, которую они сообщили. Пациент был выписан в хорошем состоянии. После операции у двух других пациентов контрольной группы были нагноения ран. На девятый день после операции был обнаружен первый случай, а второй — на тринадцатый. Они испытывали повышение температуры, потерю аппетита, общую слабость и усиливающиеся боли в анальной области. Оба пациента потребовали операций по вскрытием, санации и дренированию гнойников. Раны зажили по типу вторичного натяжения. После этого оба пациента были выписаны из стационара, поскольку их состояние было удовлетворительным.

В предыдущем исследовании в отдаленном послеоперационном периоде два пациента из основной группы, в которой использовался усовершенствованный метод геморроидэктомии с помощью аппарата «LigaSure», и шесть пациентов из контрольной группы сообщили о незначительных болях и дискомфорте при каждой дефекации. В ходе местного осмотра не обнаружено патологических изменений, которые могли бы быть связаны с этими жалобами. Это, вероятно, связано с тем, что в контрольной группе во время операции на ножке геморроидальных узлов оставались синтетические нити.

У двух пациентов из контрольной группы, которые составляли 4,4%, заживление ран, вызванное вторичным натяжением, привело к сужению ануса II степени в результате изменения эластичности стенок и грубого рубцевания анального канала. Это привело к болезненному растяжению заднего прохода, когда вы мочились. Через шесть месяцев после первой операции им пришлось пройти повторную реконструктивную операцию, известную как анопластика по Аминеву, потому что даже после попыток консервативного лечения и бужирования не было достигнуто положительного результата. Больные получили консервативную терапию после операции и были выписаны из

стационара в удовлетворительном состоянии. После операции не было никаких осложнений.

Выводы.

Новейшие методы геморроидэктомии с аппаратом «LigaSure» являются радикальными, эффективными и научно обоснованными методами лечения хронического геморроя. Эти методы улучшают как непосредственные, так и отдаленные результаты операции.

Для лечения хронического геморроя аппаратная биполярная электрокоагуляция способствует более быстрому заживлению тканей по сравнению с традиционными методами геморроидэктомии, что приводит к сокращению времени восстановления после операции.

Результаты лечения хронического геморроя с использованием метода геморроидэктомии аппаратом «LigaSure» были положительными, а пациенты были удовлетворены. У пациентов основной группы с использованием этого метода отмечалось хорошее восстановление в 94,1% до 94,6% случаев и удовлетворительные результаты в 5,4% до 5,9% случаев. В контрольной группе, в которой использовались дополнительные методы лечения, хорошие результаты достигли 84,4 процента, удовлетворительные результаты составили 89,9 процента, а неудовлетворительные результаты составили 6,7 процента.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ АТМОСФЕРЫ И ДИЗАЙНА НА ВОСПРИЯТИЕ КЛИЕНТСКОГО ОПЫТА В ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ПИТАНИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СЕТИ «CHICKEN HOUSE»)

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается роль атмосферы и дизайна в формировании положительного клиентского опыта в предприятиях общественного питания, с акцентом на сеть «Chicken House». Анализируется влияние различных аспектов окружающей среды, таких как освещение, цветовая гамма, музыкальное сопровождение, расстановка мебели и дизайн интерьера, на восприятие клиентами качества обслуживания и общего впечатления от посещения заведения. Представлены результаты эмпирического исследования, подтверждающие значимость данных факторов для повышения удовлетворенности клиентов, формирования лояльности и, как следствие, роста прибыльности предприятия.*

Ключевые слова*: Клиентский опыт, атмосфера, дизайн, общественное питание, «Chicken House», восприятие, удовлетворенность клиентов, визуальный мерчандайзинг, цветовая психология, музыкальное сопровождение, интерьер, экстерьер.*

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THE INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERE AND DESIGN ON CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS (CASE STUDY: “CHICKEN HOUSE” CHAIN)

Abstract:*This article explores the role of atmosphere and design in shaping a positive customer experience in catering establishments, with a focus on the “Chicken House” chain. It analyzes the influence of various environmental aspects, such as lighting, color schemes, background music, furniture arrangement, and interior design, on customers’ perceptions of service quality and the overall impression of visiting the establishment. The results of an empirical study are*

presented, confirming the significance of these factors for increasing customer satisfaction, building loyalty, and, consequently, enhancing the profitability of the enterprise.

Keywords:*Customer experience, atmosphere, design, catering, "Chicken House", perception, customer satisfaction, visual merchandising, color psychology, background music, interior, exterior.*

В условиях жесткой конкуренции на рынке общественного питания, предприятия стремятся не только предложить качественную еду, но и создать уникальную атмосферу, способствующую формированию положительного клиентского опыта. Клиентский опыт (customer experience, CX) – это совокупность впечатлений, ощущений и эмоций, которые клиент испытывает во время взаимодействия с компанией [1]. В сфере общественного питания эти впечатления формируются не только вкусом блюд и уровнем обслуживания, но и окружающей обстановкой – атмосферой и дизайном заведения. Грамотно спроектированная атмосфера и продуманный дизайн могут существенно влиять на восприятие клиентами качества обслуживания, общее удовлетворение и, в конечном итоге, на лояльность к бренду и финансовые показатели предприятия [2].

Целью данной работы является исследование влияния атмосферы и дизайна на формирование клиентского опыта в сети предприятий общественного питания «Chicken House». В рамках исследования анализируется взаимосвязь между различными элементами окружающей среды, восприятием клиентами этих элементов и их влиянием на общее впечатление от посещения заведения.

В научной литературе вопросы влияния атмосферы и дизайна на поведение потребителей в сфере услуг, в частности, в общественном питании, получили широкое освещение.

Исследования, посвященные восприятию окружающей среды, показывают, что различные сенсорные стимулы (зрение, слух, обоняние, осязание) оказывают значительное влияние на эмоции и поведение потребителей [2]. Например, освещение, цветовая гамма, музыкальное сопровождение и запахи могут создавать определенную атмосферу, которая влияет на настроение клиентов, их восприятие времени и готовность тратить деньги [3].

Многие работы посвящены влиянию дизайна интерьера на клиентский опыт. Исследования показали, что планировка помещения, расстановка мебели, выбор материалов и декоративных элементов могут влиять на комфорт, удобство и общую привлекательность заведения [4]. Например, использование теплых цветов и мягкого освещения может создавать расслабляющую атмосферу, а яркие цвета и динамичный дизайн – стимулировать активность и привлекать молодых клиентов [6].

В контексте ресторанного бизнеса, особое внимание уделяется влиянию атмосферы на выбор ресторана, восприятие качества блюд и уровень

удовлетворенности клиентов [5]. Исследования показывают, что продуманный дизайн и создание определенной атмосферы могут не только привлечь клиентов, но и повлиять на их готовность платить больше [6].

Для достижения поставленной цели были использованы следующие методы исследования:

1. Изучение научной литературы, статей и публикаций, посвященных влиянию атмосферы и дизайна на поведение потребителей в сфере услуг и, в частности, в общественном питании.

2. Непосредственное наблюдение за несколькими заведениями сети «Chicken House» в разные часы работы. Оценивались следующие аспекты: освещение, цветовая гамма, музыкальное сопровождение, расстановка мебели, дизайн интерьера и экстерьера.

3. Проведение анкетирования среди клиентов сети «Chicken House». Анкета включала вопросы, направленные на оценку восприятия различных элементов атмосферы и дизайна, их влияния на общее впечатление от посещения заведения и уровень удовлетворенности. В опросе приняли участие 250 респондентов.

4. Обработка и анализ данных, полученных в результате опроса и наблюдений. Использовались методы статистического анализа для выявления взаимосвязей между различными элементами атмосферы и дизайна, восприятием клиентов и уровнем удовлетворенности.

5. Привлечение экспертов в области дизайна интерьеров и ресторанного бизнеса для оценки дизайна заведений сети «Chicken House» и предложенных рекомендаций.

В ходе исследования были получены следующие результаты:

—Большинство респондентов (70%) отметили, что освещение в заведениях сети «Chicken House» достаточное, но 30% посчитали его недостаточным или слишком ярким в определенных зонах. Анализ показал, что оптимальным является сочетание общего и локального освещения, позволяющее создать комфортную атмосферу и выделить определенные зоны.

—Преобладание в интерьере сети теплых, привлекающих внимание цветов (красный, оранжевый, желтый) положительно воспринимается большинством клиентов (65%). Однако, было отмечено, что в некоторых заведениях избыточное использование ярких цветов вызывает утомление.

—80% опрошенных оценили музыкальное сопровождение положительно. Было отмечено, что правильно подобранная музыка (в основном, поп-музыка) создает приятную атмосферу и способствует расслаблению.

—Компоновка мебели в большинстве заведений признана удобной, однако в часы пик наблюдалось скопление людей и недостаток посадочных мест.

—В целом, дизайн интерьера был оценен как современный и привлекательный (75%), однако 25% респондентов отметили необходимость периодического обновления интерьера для сохранения актуальности и привлечения новых клиентов.

—Анализ данных опроса показал, что атмосфера и дизайн оказывают значительное влияние на общее впечатление клиентов (85% опрошенных) и уровень удовлетворенности (70%). Клиенты, положительно оценивающие атмосферу и дизайн, чаще отмечали высокое качество обслуживания, вкусную еду и желание вернуться в заведение.

На основе проведенного исследования разработаны следующие рекомендации:

1. **Освещение:**

—Использование сочетания общего и локального освещения для создания комфортной атмосферы.

—Регулировка интенсивности освещения в зависимости от времени суток и зоны заведения.

—Использование энергосберегающих ламп и светодиодных светильников.

2. **Цветовая гамма:**

—Использование цветовой гаммы, соответствующей концепции заведения и целевой аудитории.

—Сочетание теплых и холодных цветов для создания сбалансированной атмосферы.

—Умеренное использование ярких цветов для акцентирования определенных зон.

3. **Музыкальное сопровождение:**

—Подбор музыкального сопровождения, соответствующего концепции заведения, целевой аудитории и времени суток.

—Регулярное обновление плейлистов для разнообразия и поддержания интереса клиентов.

—Учет пожеланий клиентов относительно музыкального сопровождения.

4. **Расстановка мебели:**

—Оптимизация планировки заведения для обеспечения комфортной посадки клиентов и эффективного использования пространства.

—Учет пиковых нагрузок при расстановке мебели.

—Использование удобной и функциональной мебели.

5. **Дизайн интерьера:**

—Разработка единой концепции дизайна для всех заведений сети «Chicken House», отражающей позиционирование бренда.

—Периодическое обновление интерьера с учетом современных тенденций и пожеланий клиентов.

—Использование качественных и долговечных материалов.

—Создание привлекательных зон для фотографирования (фотозоны).

6. **Экстерьер:**

—Поддержание привлекательного внешнего вида заведения.

—Установка вывесок и указателей, соответствующих общей концепции.

—Организация комфортной зоны ожидания.

Практическая значимость исследования

Результаты данного исследования имеют высокую практическую значимость для сети «Chicken House» и других предприятий общественного питания. Внедрение предложенных рекомендаций позволит:

—Повысить уровень удовлетворенности клиентов и укрепить лояльность.

—Улучшить восприятие качества обслуживания и общего впечатления от посещения заведения.

—Увеличить посещаемость и объем продаж.

—Укрепить конкурентные позиции на рынке.

—Сформировать положительный имидж бренда.

В заключение следует отметить, что создание привлекательной атмосферы и продуманного дизайна является неотъемлемой частью успешного функционирования предприятий общественного питания. Результаты данного исследования показывают, что атмосфера и дизайн оказывают существенное влияние на восприятие клиентами качества обслуживания, общее впечатление и уровень удовлетворенности. Внедрение предложенных рекомендаций позволит сети «Chicken House» улучшить клиентский опыт, укрепить лояльность и повысить прибыльность бизнеса.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ЁШДАГИ БОЛАЛАР ҚЎРҚУВИНИНГ АЙРИМ САБАБЛАРИ ВА УНИ БАРТАРАФ ЭТИШ БЎЙИЧА ТАВСИЯЛАР

Аннотация*:Ушбу мақолада муаллиф мактабгача ёшдаги болаларда қўрқув келиб чиқишининг айрим сабаблари ва уларни бартараф этиш бўйича баъзи бир тавсияларни бериб ўтади.*

Калит сўзлар: *Болалик қўрқуви, қўрқув, оилавий низолар, мактабгача ёшдаги болалар қўрқуви.*

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FEAR IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: SOME CAUSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OVERCOMING IT

Annotation:*In this article, the author discusses some of the causes of fear in preschool children and provides a number of recommendations for overcoming these fears.*

Keywords: *Childhood fear, fear, family conflicts, fear in preschool children.*

Болалик қўрқуви нима: бу шунчаки хавотирланиш учун сабабми ёки болалар томонидан ўйлаб топилган ва катталарни эътиборини ўзларига қаратишга бўлган бола инжикликларими?

Агар бола қўрқса нима қилиш керак? Аввалига у бегона ва нотаниш одамлардан қўрқади, кейинчалик у онаси йўқлигида йиғлайди, гўё у онасиз қолишдан қўрқади, кейинроқ баланд товушлар ва шу каби қўрқувлари ўсиб боради... Нима қилиш керак? Қандай қилиб тинчлантириш керак? Болага унинг қўрқуви асоссиз эканлигини қандай сўзлар ва қанақа усуллар орқали тушунтирса бўлади?

Қўрқув – инсондаги руҳий ҳолатлардан бири; нарса ва ҳодисаларнинг асл моҳияти, кўриниши тўғрисида аниқ тасаввурнинг йўқлиги туфайли безовталаниш, ҳадиксираш, ташвишланиш кечинмаларининг юзага келиши. Қўрқув, кўпинча, одамларда юрак уришининг ортиши, баданнинг тер билан копланишида ўз ифодасини топади. Қўрқув инсонларда тасодифий, фавқулоддаги вазиятларда, невротик ҳолатларда, руҳий шикастланишда учраб туради.

Бола ҳаётида учрайдиган барча қийинчиликларни вақт ўтиши билан босқичма-босқич мустақил равишда енгиб ўтиши мумкин. Лекин қўрқув борасида бундай хулоса чиқариб бўлмайди. Боланинг бирор нарсадан қаттиқ чўчиши натижасида келиб чиқадиган ҳис-туйғу унинг фантазияси, ижодий тасаввури шаклланиши билан бирга ривожланиб бориши мумкин.

Боланинг кучли қўрқиши унинг руҳиятида эмоционал жароҳат қолдиради, ҳатто салбий оқибатларга олиб келиши мумкин. Натижада болада кўзини тез-тез пирпиратиш, дудуқланиш, бошқалар билан муносабатга киришишга қийналиши, ўзига нисбатан ишонч ҳиссининг йўқолиши, баъзан агрессия кузатилиши мумкин.

Кўп ҳолларда ота-оналар болага таъсир ўтказиш, айтганларини бажартириш учун оқибатини ўйламай «энг осон» йўлини танлашади, яъни қўрқитишади. Агар бола ўзини муносиб тутмаса, масалан, ўйинчоқларини йиғиштирмаса, вақтида ухлашга ётмаса, ота-оналарнинг овозларини баландлатиб гапиришлари, бақиришлари, бирор нарсадан маҳрум бўлишдан, қоронғиликдан, ёлғизликдан қўрқиш ҳиссини келтириб чиқарувчи «Элдор келса, ҳамма ўйинчоғингни унга бериб юбораман», «мултфилм кўришга рухсат бермайман», «ертўлага қамаб қўяман», «бир ўзингни ташлаб кетаман», «гапларимга қулоқ солмасанг ўлиб қоламан» тарзида гапириши, жисмоний жазо беришлари унда қўрқув ҳосил бўлишининг асосий сабабларидан. Бу уларни узоқ йиллар таъқиб этиши мумкин.

Буюмлар ва ўйинчоқлар бола учун тирикдек бўлиб қолади. Катталар ёнида бўлганида, бола ўзини хавфсиз ҳис этади. Аммо катталар кетиши билан унда ишонч ҳисси йўқолади, мавжудлик ва ўйлаб топилган дунё орасидаги чегара жуда мустаҳкам бўлмайди, бола кўпинча тўқима образлар ва ҳақиқатни аралаштириб юборади. Ана шунда турли-туман қўрқувлар пайдо бўлади.

Агар бола қоронғиликдан қўрқса ва қоронғи хонага киришни рад этса, уни зўрламанг. У билан биргаликда хонага кириб, тинчлантиринг, бағрингизга босиб ҳеч нимадан қўрқмасликни тушунтиринг. Каравотига яқинроқ жойга чироқ ўрнатинг. Бола кириши биланоқ чироқни ёқади ва бу билан қўрқувини енгиб ўтишни ўрганади.

Итдан қўрқувчи болага юмшоқ кучукча ўйинчоқ ёки турли зотли кучукларнинг фотосуратли тўпламларини олиб бериш керак. Бу итга нисбатан қўрқув ҳисси йўқолишига ёрдам беради. Итлар ҳақида ижобий эртакларни сўзлаб бериш ҳам болада қўрқув йўқолишига сабаб бўлади.

Сувдан қўрқиш нафақат болалар, балки катта ёшдагиларда ҳам учрайди. Болани чўмилтиришдан аввал, ваннага сув тўлдиринг ва ёркин рангдаги турли резина ўйинчоқларни сувга ташлаб қўйинг. Ваннада сузиб юрган ранг-баранг ўйинчоқларни кўрган болада сувга нисбатан қўрқув ҳисси бир мунча пасаяди. Сўнг бироз вақт ўтгач сузиш спортига қатнаштиришингиз ҳам ижобий натижа бериши мумкин.

Қўрқувни бартараф этиш учун 6 қоида:

Фарзанди қўрқувини енгиб ўтишни истовчи ота-оналар қуйидаги қоидалар билан танишишлари фойдадан ҳоли бўлмайди.

1. Оилавий низолардан йироқ тутинг. Ҳамма оилада ҳам эр-хотин ўртасида тушунмовчиликлар бўлиб туриши сир эмас. Болалардаги қўрқиш ҳиссининг келиб чиқишининг асосий сабабларидан бири — оилавий низолар. Катталар ўртасидаги низоли вазиятлар, баланд овозда жанжаллашиш болага кучли психологик таъсир ўтказади. Ота-оналарнинг фарзанди олдида ҳиссиётларини жиловлашлари муҳим.

2. Меҳр беринг. Оилада кейинги фарзанд туғилгач, ҳамма эътибор унга қаратилади. Катта фарзанд эса кўпинча танқид остида қолиб кетиши, ҳамма «тарбиявий чоралар» унга қаратилиши мумкин. Бу унда ўзига нисбатан ишончсизлик туйғусини уйғотади. Имкон қадар уни ҳам яхши кўришингизни айтиб, рағбатлантиринг, хатти-ҳаракатларингиздан беътибор эмаслигингизни ҳис этсин.

3. Кўмаклашинг ва тушунтиринг. Агар бола ўзининг нимадандир қўрқаётганини айтса, демак, унга сизнинг кўмагингиз зарур. Боланинг қўрқуви қанчалар беозор кўринмасин, унинг устидан кулманг. Нималардан қўрқаётган бўлса ўша ҳақида унга батафсил маълумот беришдан эринманг. Токи бу нарса қўрқишга арзимаслигини билсин. Ўзингиз болалигингизда нималардан қўрққанингиз ва буни қандай бартараф қилганингизни сўзлаб беринг. Барча одамлар нимадандир қўрқиши ва бу меъёрий ҳолат эканлигини тушунтиринг.

4. Диққатини чалғитинг. Агар бола қўрққан бўлса, уни бирон бир машғулот ёки ўйин билан чалғитинг. Кўтаринки кайфиятни таъминлашга ҳаракат қилинг. Боладан жуда кўп нарсани талаб қилманг. Сизнинг ҳаддан ортиқ талабчанлигингиз ёки тез-тез жазолашингиз боланинг руҳияти учун ортиқча юклама бўлади ва бу ҳам қўшимча қўрқувларни юзага келтириши мумкин.

5. Кўпроқ бирга бўлинг. Инсон руҳиятини жунбушга келтирувчи компьютер ўйинларини ўйнаши ёки телекўрсатувлар томоша қилишини қатъий назорат остига олинг. Шунчаки чеклаш ўрнига буларнинг ўрнини босувчи бошқа оилавий машғулотлар ҳақида бош қотиринг. Масалан, бола билан биргаликда китоб ўқиш ёки расм чизиш ҳам унда ижобий ҳис-туйғулар шакллантиришнинг муҳим омили ҳисобланади.

6. Эртак айтиб беринг. Охир-оқибатда барча қийинчиликларни бартараф қилиб, ҳар қандай қийинчиликларни енга оладиган қаҳрамонлари мавжуд эртаклар айтиб беринг. Уларда имкон борича ваҳимали жумлалар ишлатманг, салбий қаҳрамонларнинг қўрқинчлилик даражасини ошириб юборманг.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ МЕДИАСРЕДЫ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются методические основы организации учебного процесса с применением электронной образовательной медиасреды. Раскрываются основные принципы построения такой среды, её структура и функции в рамках современного образовательного пространства. Анализируются дидактические возможности цифровых платформ и интерактивных ресурсов, а также их влияние на повышение качества обучения. Особое внимание уделено методике проектирования учебных занятий с включением мультимедийных и коммуникационных компонентов. Представлены рекомендации по оптимизации педагогического взаимодействия в электронной среде, обеспечению мотивации и самостоятельной активности обучающихся.*

Ключевые слова: *электронная образовательная среда, медиасреда, методика преподавания, цифровые технологии, организация учебного процесса, дистанционное обучение. интерактивные ресурсы, образовательные платформы.*

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METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF ORGANIZING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS USING ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. *The article discusses the methodological foundations of organizing the educational process using an electronic educational media environment. It reveals the basic principles of building such an environment, its structure, and functions within the modern educational space. The article examines the pedagogical capabilities of digital platforms and interactive resources, as well as their impact on enhancing the quality of education. Special attention is given to the methodology of designing educational activities that include multimedia and communication components. Recommendations are presented on the optimization of pedagogical interaction in the electronic environment, ensuring motivation and independent activity of students.*

Keywords: *electronic educational environment, media environment, teaching methodology, digital technologies, organization of the educational process, distance learning. interactive resources, educational platforms.*

Введение

Современное образование переживает активную цифровую трансформацию, в результате которой традиционные формы обучения дополняются или заменяются новыми, основанными на информационно-коммуникационных технологиях. Одним из ключевых компонентов этой трансформации является электронная образовательная медиасреда (ЭОМС), которая представляет собой совокупность цифровых инструментов, платформ и контента, обеспечивающих взаимодействие участников образовательного процесса.

Применение медиасреды позволяет создавать гибкие, индивидуализированные и интерактивные формы обучения, что особенно актуально в условиях дистанционного и смешанного форматов образования. Медиасреды способствуют повышению мотивации обучающихся, развитию самостоятельности и формированию цифровой грамотности — ключевой компетенции XXI века. Однако эффективное использование таких сред требует продуманной методической организации, включающей выбор технологий, моделей обучения, форм контроля и педагогического сопровождения.

Целью настоящего исследования является обоснование методических основ организации учебного процесса с использованием электронной образовательной медиасреды и разработка рекомендаций по её эффективному применению в педагогической практике.

Для достижения поставленной цели в статье решаются следующие задачи:

определить педагогические и дидактические характеристики электронной образовательной медиасреды;

проанализировать современные подходы к организации обучения в цифровой среде;

выявить методические принципы проектирования и проведения занятий с использованием медиасреда;

сформулировать рекомендации по интеграции ЭОМС в учебный процесс с учётом специфики предметного содержания и категории обучающихся.

Методологическая база

Методологическую основу исследования составляют принципы системного, деятельностного и личностно-ориентированного подходов. В работе используются методы теоретического анализа научной и методической литературы, обобщения педагогического опыта, а также сравнительного анализа существующих моделей организации электронного обучения. Практическая направленность обеспечивается изучением и осмыслением

применения цифровых образовательных платформ в реальных условиях учебной деятельности.

Электронная образовательная медиасреда как современное образовательное пространство

Понятие и компоненты

Электронная образовательная медиасреда (ЭОМС) представляет собой совокупность цифровых технологий, платформ, программных решений, мультимедийных ресурсов и средств коммуникации, объединённых в единую систему для поддержки и реализации образовательного процесса. В отличие от традиционных форм обучения, электронная медиасреда обеспечивает многоканальное взаимодействие, доступность образовательного контента вне зависимости от времени и места, а также высокий уровень интерактивности и индивидуализации обучения.

Основные компоненты ЭОМС включают:

Образовательный контент (тексты, видео лекции, презентации, задания, тесты);

Инструменты взаимодействия (форумы, чаты, видеоконференции);

Средства управления обучением (журналы, модули оценки, система отслеживания прогресса);

Информационные и навигационные ресурсы (базы знаний, электронные библиотеки, поисковые механизмы);

Интерфейс пользователя, обеспечивающий доступность, интуитивность и адаптацию под потребности обучающихся.

Роль в образовательном процессе

ЭОМС играет ключевую роль в модернизации образования, выступая не только как технический инструмент, но и как полноценная **педагогическая среда**, обеспечивающая условия для:

- организации дистанционного и смешанного обучения;
- создания адаптивных маршрутов обучения;
- повышения доступности и инклюзивности образования;
- развития самостоятельной и исследовательской деятельности обучающихся;
- формирования цифровой культуры и метапредметных компетенций.

Кроме того, электронная медиасреда позволяет преподавателю гибко управлять учебным процессом: планировать занятия, предоставлять персонализированные задания, организовывать контроль знаний и обеспечивать постоянную обратную связь.

Примеры цифровых платформ

На сегодняшний день существует множество цифровых платформ, позволяющих реализовать электронную образовательную медиасредау. Наиболее распространёнными и функционально развитыми являются:

Moodle — открытая система управления обучением (LMS), поддерживающая создание курсов, тестов, форумов, групповых заданий.

Отличается гибкостью и возможностью доработки под конкретные потребности образовательной организации.

Google Classroom — облачная платформа, интегрированная с сервисами Google (Docs, Drive, Meet), обеспечивает простую и быструю организацию учебного пространства, популярна в школьной и вузовской практике.

Microsoft Teams for Education — среда для коллективной работы и обучения, объединяющая видеосвязь, чаты, хранилище файлов и задания. Часто используется в рамках корпоративного и университетского обучения.

Zoom, Edmodo, Canvas, OpenEdx и др. — платформы с различными уровнями функциональности, поддерживающие дистанционное взаимодействие, тестирование и аналитику учебного прогресса.

Каждая из платформ имеет свои особенности, и выбор конкретного инструмента зависит от целей обучения, технических возможностей и уровня цифровой подготовки преподавателя и обучающихся.

Методические подходы к организации учебного процесса

Принципы отбора цифрового контента

Организация учебного процесса с использованием электронной образовательной медиасреды требует осознанного отбора цифрового контента, соответствующего целям обучения, возрастным особенностям обучающихся и уровню их цифровой компетентности. Основными принципами отбора являются:

Дидактическая обоснованность — контент должен соответствовать учебным целям и логике учебного предмета;

Доступность и понятность — материалы должны быть адаптированы к уровню подготовки обучающихся;

Интерактивность и вовлечённость — предпочтение отдаётся заданиям, способствующим активному участию и самостоятельной работе;

Мультимедийность — использование различных форм представления информации (видео, аудио, анимация) помогает учесть особенности восприятия учащихся;

Надёжность и актуальность источников — материалы должны быть проверенными, актуальными и соответствовать академическим стандартам.

Преподавателю важно не только выбрать качественный контент, но и организовать его последовательную подачу, формирующую целостное восприятие учебной темы.

Методика проектирования электронных учебных модулей

Проектирование учебных модулей в электронной медиасреде предполагает создание структурированных образовательных сценариев, включающих следующие элементы:

Мотивационный блок (введение, постановка цели);

Объяснение нового материала (текстовые и мультимедийные ресурсы);

Практическое закрепление (тренажёры, задания, интерактивные упражнения);

Контроль и самооценка (тесты, задания с автоматической проверкой, чек-листы);

Обратная связь и рефлексия (обсуждения, комментарии, форумы).

Эффективная методика предполагает гибкое сочетание синхронных (онлайн-встречи) и асинхронных (самостоятельная работа) форм обучения, а также использование интерактивных инструментов: онлайн-досок, квестов, голосований, совместных документов и т.д.

Формы и методы педагогического взаимодействия в медиасреде

В условиях электронной среды особое значение приобретает организация педагогического взаимодействия, которая требует адаптации традиционных методов к цифровому формату:

Методы активного обучения (кейсы, проекты, проблемные задания) переносятся в онлайн-форму с применением мультимедиа и совместной работы;

Диалоговое обучение реализуется через форумы, чаты, видеоконференции;

Дифференцированный подход поддерживается за счёт настройки индивидуальных маршрутов и уровней сложности заданий;

Рефлексивные методы (дневники, самооценка, онлайн-опросы) позволяют осмысливать и оценивать собственный прогресс.

Преподаватель становится не только носителем знаний, но и модератором, наставником и организатором активной образовательной среды, стимулирующей познавательную активность учащихся.

Практическая реализация учебного процесса в электронной медиасредае

Алгоритм планирования и проведения занятий

Организация учебного занятия в электронной медиасреде требует системного подхода, в котором сочетаются педагогическая логика, технические возможности платформы и уровень цифровой грамотности участников. Эффективная реализация возможна при соблюдении следующего алгоритма:

Определение целей и задач занятия, соответствующих образовательной программе и уровню подготовки обучающихся;

Выбор цифровой платформы (Moodle, Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams) и инструментов, которые будут использоваться для взаимодействия, представления материала и контроля;

Разработка структуры занятия, включающей вводную часть (мотивация), основную часть (освоение материала) и завершающий этап (рефлексия, обратная связь);

Подбор и размещение контента — текстов, презентаций, видео, интерактивных заданий, ссылок на внешние ресурсы;

Планирование формы контроля и самоконтроля — автоматизированные тесты, эссе, проекты, устные ответы на онлайн-встрече;

Поддержание взаимодействия и сопровождения — ответы на вопросы, обсуждения, индивидуальные консультации;

Анализ результатов и корректировка — мониторинг прогресса, сбор обратной связи, внесение изменений в структуру курса.

Такой подход обеспечивает логичность, последовательность и эффективность электронного обучения.

Оценивание и обратная связь

Система оценивания в электронной медиасреде должна быть прозрачной, объективной и многокомпонентной. Используются следующие формы:

Автоматизированные тесты и задания с мгновенной проверкой;

Формирующее оценивание через комментарии преподавателя, форумные дискуссии, взаимную проверку;

Проектные и исследовательские работы с критериями оценки, размещаемыми заранее;

Электронные портфолио, фиксирующие индивидуальный прогресс обучающегося.

Обратная связь играет ключевую роль: она должна быть регулярной, конструктивной и мотивирующей, способствующей корректировке учебной траектории и развитию самостоятельности.

Мотивационные и коммуникативные аспекты

В электронном обучении важно создать благоприятную психологическую и коммуникативную среду, способствующую активному включению обучающихся в учебный процесс. Для этого необходимо:

использовать игровые элементы (геймификация), рейтинги, бейджи за достижения;

поощрять обсуждения и совместную работу;

применять персонализированные подходы, позволяющие учитывать интересы и стиль обучения каждого участника;

поддерживать открытую коммуникацию через чаты, видеообращения, регулярную связь преподавателя с группой и отдельными обучающимися.

Таким образом, успешная реализация учебного процесса в электронной медиасредае возможна только при комплексном подходе, учитывающем как технологические, так и педагогические аспекты.

Проблемы и перспективы

Трудности внедрения в образовательную практику

Несмотря на очевидные преимущества электронной образовательной медиасреды, её широкомасштабное внедрение сталкивается с рядом объективных и субъективных проблем:

Низкий уровень цифровой компетентности у части преподавателей и обучающихся, что затрудняет эффективное использование функционала платформ и ресурсов;

Несоответствие технической инфраструктуры (медленный интернет, недостаток оборудования) особенно в сельских или малообеспеченных образовательных учреждениях;

Отсутствие единых методических стандартов для разработки и оценки цифровых учебных материалов;

Повышенная нагрузка на преподавателя, связанная с необходимостью подготовки мультимедийного контента, модерации взаимодействия и контроля успеваемости;

Проблемы с мотивацией обучающихся, особенно при длительном использовании исключительно дистанционного формата без живого общения.

Решение указанных проблем требует системного подхода на уровне образовательной политики, управления и педагогической подготовки кадров.

Психолого-педагогические барьеры

Электронное обучение сопровождается и психолого-педагогическими трудностями, среди которых:

Отчуждённость и чувство изоляции у обучающихся в отсутствии живого взаимодействия;

Снижение внимания и концентрации, вызванное переизбытком цифровых раздражителей;

Неравномерное развитие самодисциплины и ответственности, необходимых для самостоятельной работы в электронных средах;

Угроза поверхностного усвоения знаний при чрезмерной визуализации и упрощении сложных понятий.

Для преодоления этих барьеров необходимо осознанное включение в процесс элементов эмоциональной поддержки, мотивационного сопровождения, а также развитие педагогического общения в цифровой форме.

Тенденции развития цифровых образовательных сред

Современные тенденции свидетельствуют о дальнейшем развитии и усложнении электронной образовательной медиа среды. Среди ключевых направлений:

Интеграция искусственного интеллекта для адаптивного обучения, персонализированных рекомендаций и автоматизации обратной связи;

Использование технологий дополненной и виртуальной реальности для создания иммерсионных учебных сред;

Развитие мобильного обучения (m-learning) и микрообучения (microlearning) с упором на краткие, но эффективные обучающие модули;

Геймификация образовательного контента для повышения вовлечённости;

Повышенное внимание к цифровой этике и безопасности, особенно при работе с данными обучающихся.

Таким образом, перспективы развития электронной образовательной медиасреды напрямую связаны с технологическим прогрессом и

необходимостью глубокой методической переориентации современной педагогики.

Заключение

Использование электронной образовательной медиасреды в учебном процессе представляет собой не просто внедрение цифровых технологий, а фундаментальное переосмысление подходов к обучению, преподаванию и педагогическому взаимодействию. ЭОМС создаёт новые условия для реализации личностно-ориентированного, интерактивного и гибкого образования, адаптированного к требованиям современного общества.

В ходе исследования были раскрыты методические основы организации учебного процесса с применением медиасреда, определены ключевые компоненты и дидактические функции электронной образовательной среды, проанализированы практические аспекты её применения. Выявлено, что успешная реализация ЭОМС требует не только технической подготовки, но и комплексного методического подхода, включающего грамотное проектирование учебных модулей, использование активных форм взаимодействия, обеспечение обратной связи и поддержку мотивации обучающихся.

Вместе с тем, на пути внедрения ЭОМС существуют определённые барьеры — как технические, так и педагогико-психологические. Их преодоление возможно при условии повышения квалификации педагогов, развития цифровой инфраструктуры, создания качественного контента и нормативно-методической поддержки.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с разработкой адаптивных и персонализированных моделей электронного обучения, интеграцией искусственного интеллекта, а также формированием методик, ориентированных на развитие цифровой и метапредметной компетентности учащихся.

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РАЗВИТИЕ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В ГОДЫ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ И СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается процесс формирования и модернизации транспортной инфраструктуры Сурхандарьинской области в период независимости Республики Узбекистан. Особое внимание уделено этапам развития дорожного хозяйства, кластеризации промышленного производства и интеграции региона в международные транспортно-логистические сети. Проведён анализ роли автомобильных и железнодорожных магистралей в расширении регионального и внешнеэкономического сотрудничества, а также их влияния на социально-экономическое развитие области. Отмечается стратегическое значение транспортных коридоров, проходящих через территорию области, в укреплении связей Центральной и Южной Азии. Результаты исследования демонстрируют, что развитие дорожной инфраструктуры является ключевым фактором обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста, повышения конкурентоспособности региона и формирования благоприятной деловой среды.*

Ключевые слова. *Сурхандарьинская область; транспортная инфраструктура; автомобильные дороги; Великий Узбекский тракт; железнодорожные линии; логистический центр; кластеризация; международные транспортные коридоры; социально-экономическое развитие; зелёная экономика.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Abstract. *The article examines the process of formation and modernization of the transport infrastructure of Surkhandarya region during the period of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Special attention is given to the stages of road network development, industrial clustering, and the integration of the region into international transport and logistics networks. An analysis is carried out of the role of automobile and railway highways in expanding regional and foreign economic cooperation, as well as their impact on the socio-economic development of the region. The strategic significance of transport corridors passing through the territory of the region in strengthening the ties between Central and South Asia is emphasized. The results of the study demonstrate that the development of road infrastructure is a key factor in ensuring sustainable economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of the region, and creating a favorable business environment.*

Keywords. *Surkhandarya region; transport infrastructure; automobile roads; Great Uzbek Highway; railway lines; logistics center; clustering; international transport corridors; socio-economic development; green economy.*

Введение. После обретения независимости, как и во всех регионах страны, в Сурхандарьинской области были осуществлены глубокие социально-экономические реформы. Одним из приоритетных направлений стало формирование производственного потенциала и развитие современной транспортной инфраструктуры. В начале 1990-х годов экономика области была преимущественно ориентирована на сельское хозяйство, в то время как промышленность оставалась слаборазвитой, а производственные объекты функционировали в технически и технологически устаревшем состоянии. В последние десятилетия модернизация транспортной системы Узбекистана рассматривается как стратегический приоритет устойчивого экономического роста и интеграции в международные транспортные коридоры [5]. Процессы приватизации и внедрение рыночных отношений способствовали формированию в регионе субъектов малого и среднего бизнеса. Хотя деятельность Термезского цементного завода, предприятий по производству железобетонных конструкций и строительных материалов сократилась, предпринимались усилия по их реконструкции.

Методы исследования. В исследовании использован комплексный подход, включающий несколько методологических направлений. Применён историко-сравнительный метод, позволивший проследить этапы формирования и модернизации транспортной инфраструктуры Сурхандарьинской области, выявить преемственность и новации в дорожном строительстве. Системный подход использовался для анализа взаимосвязей между развитием дорожной сети, формированием промышленных кластеров и процессами внешнеэкономической интеграции региона. Статистический анализ обеспечил количественную оценку протяжённости автомобильных дорог, динамики их модернизации и влияния данных процессов на социально-экономические показатели области. Картографический и пространственный анализ способствовал выявлению роли Сурхандарьинской области как

ключевого логистического узла международных транспортных коридоров. Кроме того, посредством контент-анализа нормативно-правовых документов и государственных программ были обоснованы направления реформ и инвестиционной политики в сфере транспорта.

Обсуждение и результаты. В 2000–2010 годы особое внимание уделялось инфраструктурному развитию. На основе государственных программ создавались малые промышленные зоны, для новых предпринимательских субъектов вводились налоговые и кредитные льготы. Государственные программы модернизации автомобильных и железнодорожных магистралей, включая разработку Национальной транспортной стратегии Узбекистана–2030, стали ключевым направлением реформ транспортной сфере [4]. Были запущены предприятия по переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции, производству молочной и масложировой продукции, в текстильной и пищевой промышленности. Наряду с ростом производственного потенциала области, реализовывались меры по удовлетворению внутреннего спроса и расширению экспортных возможностей.

С 2010-х годов в промышленности области стали формироваться кластерные системы производства. Были созданы полные технологические цепочки – от выращивания хлопка до его переработки. Особое развитие получили хлопково-текстильные кластеры, цементная промышленность, строительная индустрия, а также производство запасных частей для сельскохозяйственной техники. Усиливалось сотрудничество между различными секторами промышленности, внедрялись современные технологии, расширялись процессы автоматизации производства.

В годы независимости в Сурхандарьинской области последовательно проводилась модернизация автомобильного и железнодорожного транспорта с целью улучшения транспортной инфраструктуры, расширения регионального сотрудничества и повышения экономической активности.

В дорожной сфере реформы способствовали улучшению внутренних и внешних связей области. В частности, капитально отремонтирована и приведена к современным стандартам международная автомагистраль Ташкент–Термез. Улучшено транспортное сообщение между городскими и районными центрами, увеличилось количество дорог с цементно-бетонным покрытием. Активизировалась деятельность дорожностроительных и ремонтных предприятий, в сельской местности созданы удобства для транспортного сообщения.

В железнодорожном транспорте были реконструированы линии Термез–Карши и Кумкурган–Байсун, что обеспечило высокую эффективность грузоперевозок на коротких расстояниях. Через железную дорогу, ведущую из Термеза в Афганистан, возросла активность международных перевозок, а Термезский международный логистический центр укрепил региональные торгово-экономические связи.

Одновременно активно развивалась деятельность частных перевозчиков в автомобильном транспорте, внедрялись технологии управления дорожным движением и цифровизация городских маршрутов. В настоящее время в густонаселённых районах реализуются проекты по внедрению экологически чистых видов транспорта – электроскутеров и велосипедных дорожек.

В последние годы модернизация промышленной и транспортной инфраструктуры в Сурхандарьинской области приобрела стратегическое значение для всестороннего развития региона.

Во-первых, углубление промышленной кооперации и кластеризации способствует взаимосвязанному развитию отраслей экономики. Особенно это проявляется в текстильной, строительной, пищевой и машиностроительной сферах, где формирование кластеров усиливает региональную специализацию, локализацию производственных цепочек и повышение добавленной стоимости. Такое объединение этапов «от сырья до готовой продукции» с участием государственного и частного сектора повышает экспортный потенциал и укрепляет производственные возможности региона.

Во-вторых, создание специальных промышленных зон и логистических центров является важным фактором обеспечения конкурентоспособности в условиях глобальной экономики. Деятельность Термезского международного торгового центра и технопарков направлена на привлечение инвестиций и расширение внешнеэкономической активности. Через такие центры обеспечивается быстрая и экономичная доставка продукции на внешние рынки, что способствует росту экспорта, валютных поступлений и оборотности местных ресурсов.

В-третьих, переход к концепции «зелёной экономики» и повышение энергоэффективности стали приоритетными направлениями устойчивого развития региона. Использование возобновляемых источников энергии, организация экологически безопасных производственных процессов, снижение углеродного следа и усиление мер по охране окружающей среды демонстрируют интеграцию Узбекистана в глобальные экологические стратегии. Это способствует не только экономической эффективности, но и социальной стабильности, сохранению природных ресурсов и улучшению качества среды.

В-четвёртых, внедрение современных транспортных систем и развитие интеллектуального управления транспортом также приобретают важное значение. Проектирование скоростной железной дороги Ташкент–Термез направлено не только на повышение возможностей грузо- и пассажироперевозок, но и на укрепление логистических связей области с рынками Центральной и Южной Азии. Создание логистических хабов обеспечивает эффективное распределение продукции, снижение транспортных затрат и рост внутреннего и внешнего товарооборота.

Таким образом, реализуемые комплексные реформы в промышленности и транспорте Сурхандарьинской области направлены на укрепление межотраслевого сотрудничества, локализацию производства, рост

экспортного потенциала и обеспечение устойчивого, экологически чистого экономического развития. Эти реформы не только повышают конкурентоспособность экономики области, но и имеют стратегическое значение как практическое воплощение экономической политики страны.

За последние 30 лет в Сурхандарьинской области наблюдается поэтапное и последовательное развитие в сфере производства и транспорта. Индустриальная инфраструктура, международные торговые центры, транспортно-коммуникационные сети, логистика и кластерные системы стали решающими факторами в повышении экономического потенциала региона. «Особая роль в развитии транспортного потенциала региона принадлежит логистическим коридорам, связывающим Сурхандарью с рынками Центральной и Южной Азии. Как отмечает Мирзаев, формирование логистических хабов в Термезе и развитие автомобильных коридоров создают условия для расширения экспорта и импорта» [1].

Сурхандарьинская область по своему географическому положению и стратегическому значению является важным логистическим узлом не только внутри страны, но и в международных грузо- и пассажироперевозках. Через её территорию проходят железнодорожные и автомобильные магистрали, соединяющие ряд государств Центральной Азии с городами Восточной Европы и Южной Азии, что обеспечивает эффективные региональные транспортные связи. Сурхандарьинская область играет важную роль в интеграции Узбекистана в международные транспортные сети, выполняя функцию транзитного узла на направлении Центральная Азия – Южная Азия [2].

За последние десятилетия дорожная инфраструктура области претерпела коренные изменения и стала важным фактором регионального развития. Автомобильные дороги играют ключевую роль не только в обеспечении экономической активности, но и в свободе передвижения населения, непрерывности товарооборота и предоставления услуг. Сегодня эта инфраструктура выступает одним из главных факторов социальной стабильности, развития предпринимательства и внешнеэкономической активности.

На сегодняшний день общая протяжённость автомобильных дорог общего пользования в области составляет 6100 километров, из которых более 2700 километров имеют твёрдое покрытие. Эти дороги служат важными транспортными артериями на республиканском и областном уровнях [3]. Увеличение протяжённости дорог с твёрдым покрытием способствует улучшению качества грузоперевозок, соединению сельских территорий с центрами, расширению сферы услуг и развитию туризма.

Рост количества дорог с твёрдым покрытием год от года улучшает транспортные возможности для населения и создаёт благоприятные условия для деятельности субъектов предпринимательства. Повышение качества дорожной сети стимулирует развитие промышленных предприятий, логистических центров и малых промышленных зон. Полное охват дорожной

сетью положительно влияет также на развитие социальной инфраструктуры – образования, здравоохранения, торговли и бытового обслуживания.

Выводы. Одной из важнейших магистралей транспортной системы области является Великий Узбекский тракт, проходящий по направлению Ташкент–Самарканд–Карши–Термез. Эта дорога соединяет область с центральными и северными регионами страны, обеспечивая её непрерывное сообщение с Кашкадарьинской, Самаркандской и Ташкентской областями. Интенсивность движения на этом направлении расширяет логистику грузоперевозок и экспортные возможности региона.

Кроме того, Великий Узбекский тракт имеет международное значение, выполняя функции важного коридора международных грузоперевозок. Его связь через Термез с маршрутами, ведущими в Афганистан и Пакистан, усиливает его геостратегическую значимость. Эта дорога важна не только для внутренних перевозок, но и как часть глобальной транспортной системы, соединяющей Центральную Азию с Южной Азией.

Дорожная сеть, соединяющая города Термез, Денов, Джаркурган, Шурчи и прилегающие районы, играет ключевую роль в обеспечении прямого транспортного сообщения населения, способствуя развитию местной экономики, торговли и сферы услуг, а также активизируя межрегиональный товарообмен.

В заключение следует отметить, что дорожная инфраструктура Сурхандарьинской области значительно возросла как в количественном, так и в качественном отношении. Эти изменения способствуют улучшению экономической, социальной и внешней активности региона. Расширение и укрепление дорожной сети, а также её связь с международными транспортными коридорами превращают Сурхандарью в важный логистический регион не только на уровне страны, но и в масштабах всего региона Центральной Азии.

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ПРОЕКТНОГО МЕТОДА В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ГЕОГРАФИИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается практическая значимость проектного метода в преподавании географии, с акцентом на его роль в формировании у обучающихся практических навыков, творческого потенциала и умений командной работы. Опираясь на современные педагогические концепции, авторы представляют пример применения данного метода на материале темы «Промышленность и экологические проблемы» в курсе географии 8 класса. Результаты исследования показывают, что обучение на основе проектов способствует развитию аналитического мышления, навыков совместного решения проблем и экологической осведомлённости, обеспечивая тем самым соответствие географического образования требованиям компетенций XXI века.*

Ключевые слова: *проектный метод, географическое образование, экологическая осведомлённость, компетенции обучающихся, активное обучение.*

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THE PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF USING THE PROJECT METHOD IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract. *This study explores the practical significance of the project method in the teaching of geography, focusing on its potential to enhance students' practical competencies, creativity, and teamwork skills. The research draws on established pedagogical theories and illustrates the method's application through a case study on "Industry and Environmental Problems" within the 8th-grade geography curriculum. Findings suggest that project-based learning fosters analytical*

thinking, collaborative problem-solving, and environmental awareness, thereby aligning geography education with the requirements of 21st-century competencies.
***Keywords**: project method, geography education, environmental awareness, student competencies, active learning.*

Введение. В современном образовании развитие практических и творческих компетенций обучающихся становится одной из приоритетных задач. Особое место в достижении данной цели занимает проектный метод. Данный подход направлен на формирование у обучающихся навыков самостоятельного мышления, умений работать в коллективе, а также способности применять инновационные подходы. Ключевая особенность проектного метода заключается в том, что обучающиеся связывают теоретические знания с практикой и формируют новые знания посредством собственной исследовательской деятельности [3,4]. Основная цель применения данного метода - развитие жизненных компетенций обучающихся за счёт интеграции теории и практики.

Теоретические основы проектного метода были заложены такими учёными, как Джон Дьюи и Уильям Херд Килпатрик, которые подчёркивали необходимость ставить обучающегося в центр образовательного процесса и предоставлять ему возможности для самостоятельного поиска и исследования [2].

Результаты и обсуждение. Участие обучающихся в проектной деятельности способствует формированию следующих компетенций [1,7]:

✓ ***Аналитическое мышление*** – умение анализировать проблемы и находить пути их решения;

✓ ***Работа в команде*** – развитие навыков коммуникации и сотрудничества для достижения общих целей;

✓ ***Творческий подход*** – способность к генерации и реализации новых идей.

Данные компетенции являются ключевыми для подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов, соответствующих требованиям современного мира. В контексте преподавания географии проектный метод способствует углублению образовательного процесса. Географическое образование не ограничивается расширением теоретических знаний; оно также направлено на развитие умений анализировать природные процессы и решать экологические проблемы [8].

Таким образом, широкое применение проектного метода на уроках географии представляет собой актуальный педагогический инструмент, направленный на повышение качества образования и развитие практических навыков обучающихся. Реализация проектной деятельности превращает студентов в активных участников учебного процесса. В ходе выполнения проектов они приобретают умения анализировать реальные проблемы, разрабатывать практические решения и эффективно их представлять. Это

способствует формированию важнейших навыков, таких как критическое мышление, креативность и умение работать в команде.

Например, в курсе географии 8 класса тема «Промышленность и экологические проблемы» может быть реализована посредством следующих проектных заданий:

Тема: Промышленность и экологические проблемы в Узбекистане

Группа 1 – Сбор данных о промышленности и экологических проблемах

- Собрать информацию о промышленных предприятиях Узбекистана и их воздействии на окружающую среду.
- Провести опрос (в школе или в местных сообществах) об уровне промышленного загрязнения и связанных с ним экологических проблемах, выявив отрасли, которые вносят наибольший вклад в загрязнение.

Группа 2 – Анализ загрязнения окружающей среды и его последствий

- Собрать данные о том, каким образом промышленные отходы загрязняют воздух, воду и почву.
- Изучить влияние загрязнения окружающей среды на здоровье населения (включая интервью с экспертами).

Группа 3 – Исследование программ охраны окружающей среды

- Собрать информацию о государственных программах, направленных на предотвращение промышленного и других видов загрязнения.

Группа 4 – Подготовка плаката по экологическому просвещению

- Создать плакаты, отражающие влияние промышленного загрязнения на окружающую среду и жизнь человека.

Группа 5 – Подготовка короткой театрализованной постановки

- Разработать сценку, демонстрирующую экологические проблемы, вызванные промышленным загрязнением, и их последствия для человека и природы.

В результате выполнения данного проекта обучающиеся должны овладеть следующими знаниями, умениями и компетенциями:

Глубокое понимание промышленных и экологических проблем – умение анализировать отрасли промышленности Узбекистана, оценивать их воздействие на окружающую среду, выявлять причины и последствия экологических проблем, а также активно участвовать в разработке практических решений локальных экологических задач.

Развитие экологического сознания и культуры – через подготовку творческих продуктов (плакатов, презентаций, коротких видеороликов, театрализованных постановок), направленных на повышение общественной экологической осведомлённости и продвижение ценностей устойчивого развития.

Совершенствование навыков командной работы и коммуникации – умение чётко, логично и убедительно выражать свои идеи, аргументировать

их с опорой на доказательства, а также эффективно взаимодействовать и вести конструктивный диалог в рамках групповой деятельности.

Заключение. Проектный метод представляет собой эффективное средство соединения теоретических знаний с их практическим применением, предоставляя обучающимся возможность участия в содержательных и значимых учебных ситуациях. Он развивает самостоятельное мышление, умение работать в команде, навыки инновационного решения проблем и способность использовать академические знания в реальных жизненных условиях. В географическом образовании данный метод особенно важен, поскольку объединяет экологические, социально-экономические и пространственные аспекты, что углубляет и актуализирует учебный процесс. Его применение способствует формированию экологической осведомлённости, гражданской ответственности и устойчивого мышления — компетенций, необходимых для успешного решения сложных вызовов XXI века. Участие в проектной деятельности обогащает академические знания, укрепляет практические навыки и развивает способность разрабатывать жизнеспособные решения глобальных и локальных проблем.

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COMPARATIVE COST-EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT OF DIFFERENT RECONSTRUCTIVE BILIARY SURGERY METHODS IN POST-CHOLECYSTECTOMY COMPLICATIONS

Abstract. *Bile duct injuries represent one of the most serious complications of cholecystectomy, requiring complex surgical correction and significant economic costs. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of the economic efficiency of various methods for surgical correction of iatrogenic bile duct injuries based on the treatment experience of 247 patients over the period from 2019 to 2024. It was established that the selection of optimal surgical tactics depending on the type of injury and timing of diagnosis allows for a 34.7% reduction in total treatment costs while simultaneously improving functional outcomes. The application of minimally invasive technologies for fresh injuries of types A and B according to the Strasberg classification demonstrates the best cost-effectiveness ratio with a coefficient of 0.82. The developed algorithm for a differentiated approach to selecting correction methods enables optimization of healthcare resource utilization and improvement in patients' quality of life.*

Keywords: *bile duct injuries, cholecystectomy, economic efficiency, surgical correction, biliodigestive anastomoses, minimally invasive surgery, cost-effectiveness.*

Introduction and Relevance. Cholecystectomy remains one of the most frequently performed operations in abdominal surgery, with more than 1.5 million such interventions performed worldwide annually. Despite improvements in surgical technique and the widespread implementation of laparoscopic technologies, the incidence of iatrogenic bile duct injuries remains relatively stable at 0.3-0.7% for laparoscopic and 0.1-0.3% for open cholecystectomy.

The economic burden of treating this complication is significant for healthcare systems. According to international studies, the average cost of treating a single case of bile duct injury exceeds the cost of uncomplicated cholecystectomy by 15-20 times. Moreover, total economic losses include not only direct medical costs but also indirect expenses associated with temporary disability, patient disability, and reduced quality of life.

Modern approaches to treating bile duct injuries encompass a wide range of interventions from endoscopic procedures to complex reconstructive operations. The choice of optimal treatment tactics is determined by numerous factors: the type and level of injury, timing of diagnosis, presence of biliary peritonitis, technical capabilities of the medical institution, and experience of the surgical team. However, the economic aspects of treatment method selection often remain insufficiently studied.

The problem becomes particularly relevant in conditions of limited healthcare resources and the need for rational use of financial resources. The development of economically justified treatment algorithms that consider not only clinical effectiveness but also the cost component becomes an important task of modern surgery. The integration of cost-effectiveness analysis into clinical decision-making processes has become increasingly important as healthcare systems worldwide face mounting pressure to deliver high-quality care while controlling expenditures.

Furthermore, the long-term socioeconomic impact of bile duct injuries extends beyond immediate treatment costs. Patients who experience these complications often face prolonged recovery periods, multiple hospitalizations, and potential loss of productivity. Studies have shown that up to 25% of patients with major bile duct injuries experience litigation proceedings, adding substantial legal costs to the overall economic burden. This multifaceted economic impact underscores the importance of developing comprehensive strategies that address both prevention and optimal management of these injuries.

The aim of this study is to comprehensively evaluate the economic efficiency of various methods for surgical correction of iatrogenic bile duct injuries following cholecystectomy and to develop an optimal algorithm for selecting surgical tactics considering both clinical and economic criteria.

Materials and Methods. The study is based on retrospective and prospective analysis of treatment results for 247 patients with iatrogenic bile duct injuries who were treated in specialized surgical centers from January 2019 to December 2024. Among the patients, there were 168 (68.0%) women and 79 (32.0%) men. The mean age was 52.3±14.7 years (range: 19 to 84 years).

All patients were divided into groups according to the type of injury based on the Strasberg classification: type A - 43 (17.4%) patients, type B - 28 (11.3%), type C - 19 (7.7%), type D - 37 (15.0%), type E - 120 (48.6%) patients. According to the timing of diagnosis, injuries were distributed as follows: intraoperative diagnosis - 67 (27.1%) cases, early postoperative (up to 7 days) - 98 (39.7%), late diagnosis (more than 7 days) - 82 (33.2%) cases.

Methods of surgical correction included: endoscopic interventions (stenting, papillosphincterotomy) - 71 cases, primary duct suture - 23 cases, restoration with T-tube drainage - 18 cases, biliodigestive anastomoses - 135 cases (hepaticojejunostomy - 89, choledochojejunostomy - 46).

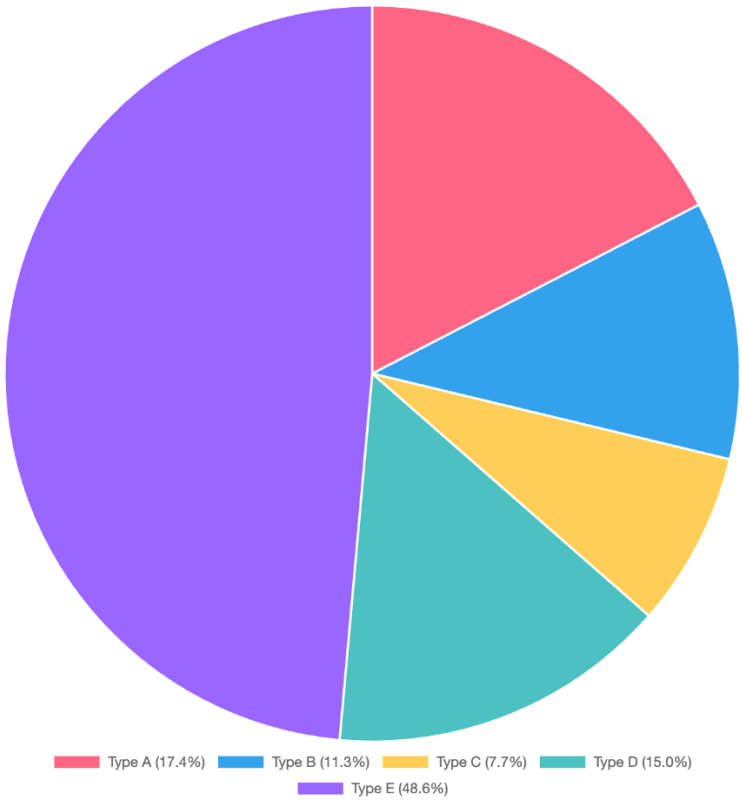


Figure 1. Distribution of patients by type of bile duct injury according to Strasberg classification

For economic efficiency assessment, the following methods were used: analysis of direct medical costs (cost of surgery, medications, consumables, hospital days), analysis of indirect costs (GDP losses due to temporary disability), cost-effectiveness analysis, cost-utility analysis with calculation of QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Years) indicator.

Patients' quality of life was assessed using the SF-36 questionnaire and the specialized GIQLI (Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index) questionnaire before surgery and at 3, 6, and 12 months post-intervention. Statistical data processing was performed using SPSS Statistics 26.0 software package. Student's t-test and Mann-Whitney U test were used for comparing quantitative indicators, while chi-square test was used for qualitative variables. Differences were considered statistically significant at $p<0.05$.

Economic modeling was performed using TreeAge Pro software to construct decision trees and perform sensitivity analyses. Direct medical costs were calculated based on actual hospital billing data, including operative time, length of stay, medications, diagnostic procedures, and follow-up care. Indirect costs were estimated using the human capital approach, calculating productivity losses based on average wage data and duration of work absence. All costs were adjusted to 2024 values using the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of clinical results showed that the overall effectiveness of surgical correction of bile duct injuries was 89.5%. The best results were obtained with

intraoperative diagnosis of injury and immediate correction - success was achieved in 95.5% of cases. With early postoperative diagnosis, effectiveness was 88.8%, and with late diagnosis - 84.1%.

Table 1

Comparative characteristics of surgical correction methods

Correction Method	Number of Patients	Success Rate (%)	Mean Hospital Stay (days)	Complications (%)
Endoscopic stenting	71	87.3	7.2±2.1	12.7
Primary suture	23	82.6	14.3±3.8	21.7
T-tube drainage	18	88.9	18.7±4.2	16.7
Hepaticojejunostomy	89	92.1	21.4±5.6	19.1
Choledochojejunostomy	46	91.3	19.8±4.9	17.4

Economic analysis revealed significant differences in the cost of various correction methods. Average direct medical costs were: for endoscopic stenting - $2,475, for primary suture - $4,455, for T-tube drainage - $4,978, for hepaticojejunostomy - $6,877, for choledochojejunostomy - $6,465.

Chart 1. Structure of direct medical costs for different methods of bile duct injury correction

Analysis of the cost structure revealed that the largest share consists of expenses for hospital stay (38-45%), surgical intervention (25-32%), medication therapy (15-20%), and diagnostic studies (10-15%). It is important to note that minimally invasive interventions significantly reduce costs for hospital stay and postoperative rehabilitation.

Indirect economic losses associated with temporary disability of working-age patients averaged $3,107 per patient. The average duration of disability varied from 32 days for endoscopic correction to 74 days for reconstructive operations.

Table 2

Economic indicators of different treatment methods

Indicator	Endoscopic Treatment	Primary Suture	Biliodigestive Anastomosis
Direct costs ($)	2,475	4,455	6,671
Indirect costs ($)	1,637	2,613	3,805
Total costs ($)	4,112	7,068	10,476
Effectiveness (%)	87.3	82.6	91.7
Cost-effectiveness ratio	47.12	85.56	114.25

Quality of life analysis showed that 12 months after successful injury correction, SF-36 scale scores reached 76.8±12.3 points for endoscopic treatment, 72.4±14.7 points for primary suture, and 74.2±13.8 points for biliodigestive anastomoses. The GIQLI indicator was 108.4±18.2, 98.7±21.3, and 103.6±19.7 points, respectively.

Figure 2. Dynamics of patients' quality of life after different types of surgical correction (SF-36 scale)

QALY calculation demonstrated that the greatest increase in quality-adjusted life years is achieved when applying minimally invasive technologies in patients with type A and B injuries according to Strasberg - 0.92 QALY. For reconstructive operations for type E injuries, this indicator was 0.78 QALY.

Based on the analysis conducted, a differentiated approach algorithm for selecting the surgical correction method was developed, considering both clinical and economic factors. For type A and B injuries without complete transection of the duct, preference should be given to endoscopic treatment methods. For type C and D injuries, the choice of method is determined by the timing of diagnosis: intraoperative detection indicates primary suture or restoration with drainage, while late diagnosis indicates biliodigestive anastomosis.

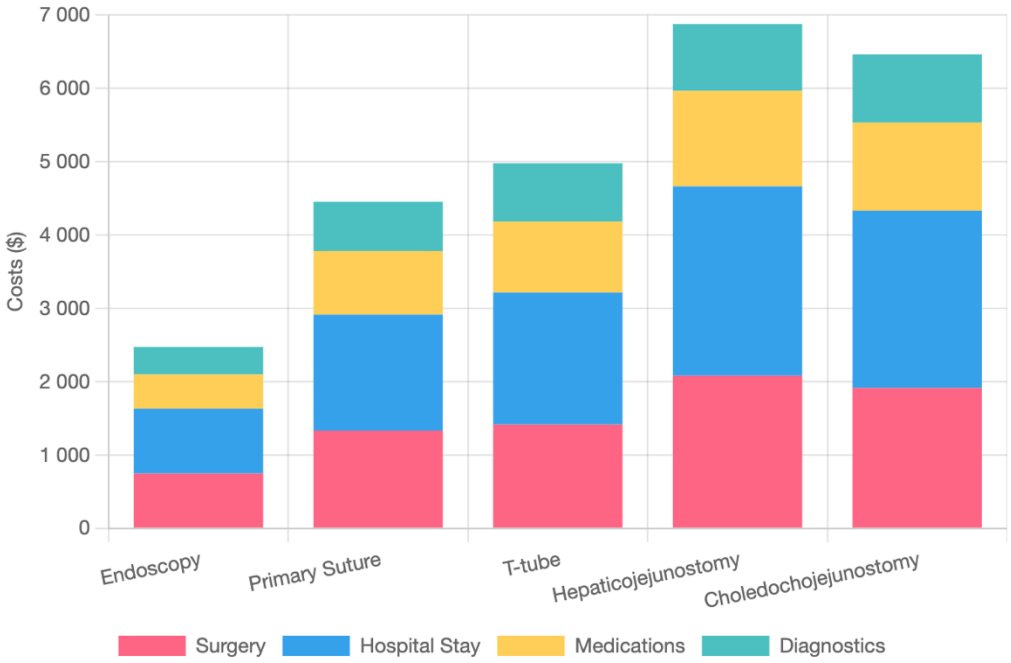


Chart 2. Cost-effectiveness ratio of different treatment methods depending on injury type

The organizational aspect of providing care to this category of patients deserves special attention. Concentration of patients with bile duct injuries in specialized centers allows not only improvement of clinical results but also optimization of economic costs through standardization of treatment approaches, accumulation of experience, and rational use of expensive equipment. The

establishment of regional referral networks has proven particularly effective in improving outcomes while reducing overall healthcare expenditures.

Comparative analysis of treatment results in specialized centers and general surgical hospitals showed that patient concentration in expert centers leads to a reduction in complication rates from 31.4% to 17.8%, reduction in average hospital stay from 24.3 to 16.7 days, and a 28.6% decrease in total treatment costs. These improvements are attributed to several factors including greater surgical expertise, availability of advanced diagnostic and therapeutic modalities, and implementation of standardized treatment protocols.

Table 3

Comparison of treatment results in different types of hospitals

Indicator	Specialized Center	General Hospital	p-value
Complication rate (%)	17.8	31.4	<0.01
Mortality (%)	1.2	3.8	<0.05
Mean hospital stay (days)	16.7±4.3	24.3±7.2	<0.01
Reoperations (%)	8.4	18.7	<0.01
Total costs ($)	5,713	7,993	<0.01
Treatment satisfaction (%)	86.3	67.2	<0.01

An important factor influencing the economic efficiency of treatment is the timeliness of injury diagnosis. With intraoperative detection and immediate correction, average costs amount to $3,910, with diagnosis in the early postoperative period - $6,465, and with late diagnosis - $9,038. This emphasizes the need for surgeons to maintain vigilance regarding possible bile duct injury and the importance of intraoperative cholangiography in technically complex cholecystectomies

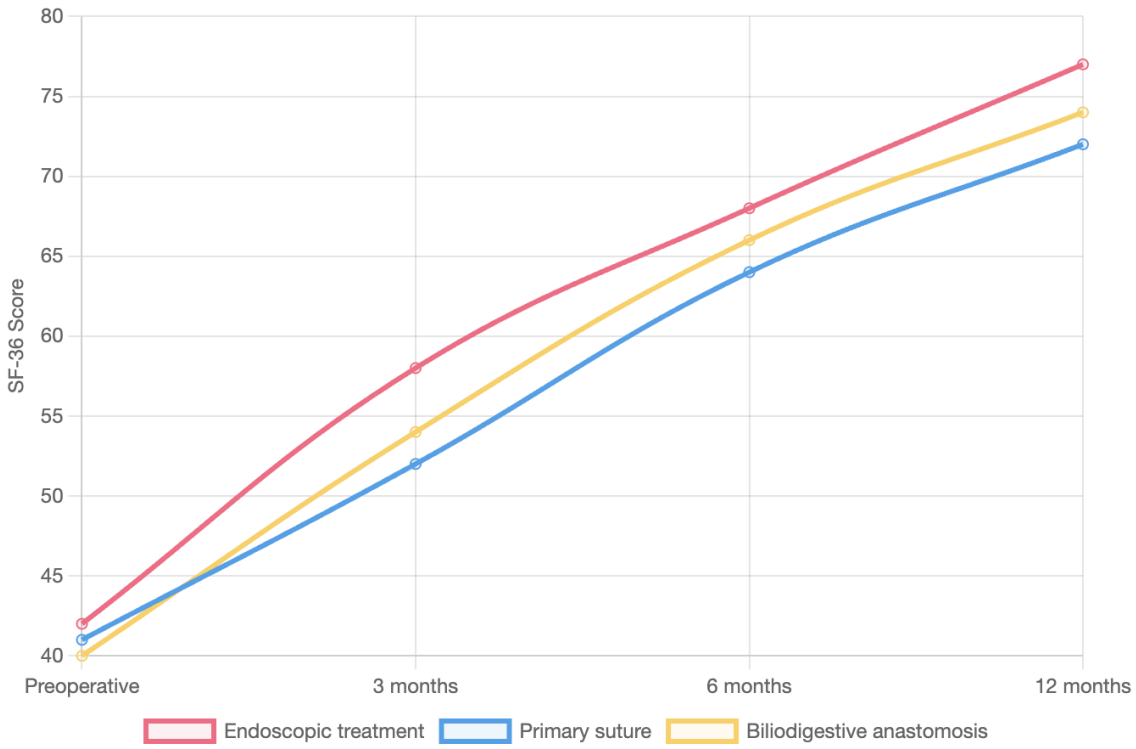


Figure 3. Impact of diagnosis timing on total costs and clinical treatment results

The question of applying robot-assisted technologies in correcting bile duct injuries requires separate consideration. Despite the high cost of robot-assisted interventions (on average 45% higher than traditional laparoscopic operations), their application in forming biliodigestive anastomoses may be economically justified due to reduced rates of anastomotic failure and strictures in the long-term period. Recent advances in robotic surgery have demonstrated particular benefits in complex reconstructive procedures, with improved precision and reduced operator fatigue contributing to better outcomes.

Long-term economic modeling showed that with a 10-year observation horizon, the application of robot-assisted technique in forming hepaticojejunostomy in patients under 50 years of age may lead to cost savings due to reduced need for repeat interventions and improved long-term functional results. The break-even point for robot-assisted surgery was calculated to occur at approximately 7.3 years post-operation, after which the cumulative costs become lower than traditional approaches.

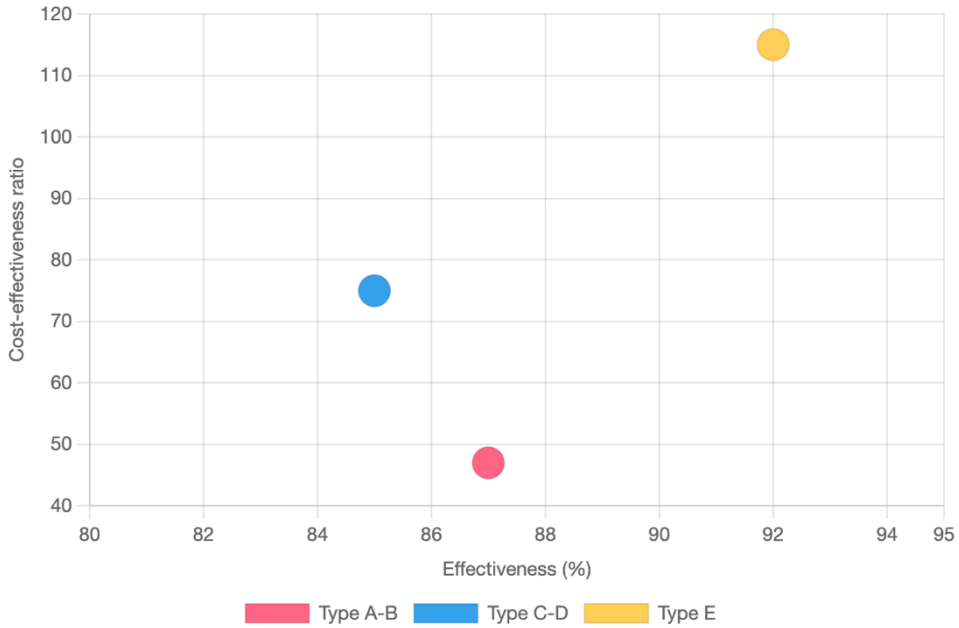


Chart 3. Cumulative costs for different treatment strategies over a 10-year observation period

Sensitivity analysis of the economic model showed that the following factors have the greatest impact on the cost-effectiveness ratio: frequency of successful primary correction (42% contribution), length of hospitalization (28%), need for repeat interventions (18%), and cost of consumables (12%). This determines the main directions for optimizing economic costs in treating this pathology.

The medico-legal component of the problem is also an important aspect. The average compensation amount by court decision in cases of proven medical organization fault in causing bile duct injury ranges from $20,000 to $41,667. Considering reputational losses and litigation costs, prevention of iatrogenic injuries has not only clinical but also significant economic importance. Implementation of comprehensive risk management strategies has become essential for healthcare institutions to minimize both clinical complications and associated legal liabilities.

Our developed bile duct injury prevention program, including mandatory preoperative visualization of the biliary tree in the presence of risk factors, use of critical safety points according to Strasberg, liberal application of intraoperative cholangiography and conversion in cases of unclear anatomy, allowed reduction of injury frequency from 0.48% to 0.21% (p

The economic effect of implementing the prevention program amounted to $56,667 per year per 1000 cholecystectomies performed due to prevention of 2-3 cases of severe bile duct injuries. Additional costs for implementing preventive measures were approximately $7,500, yielding a benefit-to-cost ratio of 7.6:1. This favorable economic profile has facilitated widespread adoption of the prevention program across multiple institutions.

Special attention should be paid to organizing staged care for patients with bile duct injuries. A three-level system appears optimal: first level - general surgical

hospitals (diagnosis, condition stabilization, drainage for biliary peritonitis), second level - inter-district surgical centers (endoscopic correction of simple injuries), third level - specialized hepatobiliary centers (reconstructive operations for complex injuries). This tiered approach ensures appropriate resource utilization while maintaining high-quality care standards.

Implementation of telemedicine technologies for consulting patients with suspected bile duct injury allows optimization of patient routing and avoidance of unnecessary inter-hospital transfers. According to our data, the use of telemedicine consultations led to a 38% reduction in unnecessary transfers and savings of $35,000 per year in transportation costs. Furthermore, telemedicine facilitated expert input in real-time during complex procedures, potentially preventing complications and improving outcomes.

Analysis of international experience shows significant variability in approaches to financing treatment of bile duct injuries. In countries with developed insurance medicine systems, the cost of treating this complication is fully covered by insurance companies, creating incentives for medical organizations to implement preventive programs. In the context of various healthcare systems, development of adequate reimbursement rates that consider the real cost of treating this pathology is necessary. The implementation of bundled payment models has shown promise in aligning incentives for both prevention and optimal management of complications.

A promising direction for reducing economic costs is the implementation of Fast Track Surgery technologies in treating bile duct injuries. Application of accelerated rehabilitation protocols for planned reconstructive operations allowed reduction of average hospital stay from 21.4 to 14.2 days (p

An important factor influencing long-term economic results is the quality of follow-up care. Regular monitoring with ultrasound and biochemical tests every 3 months in the first year and every 6 months subsequently allows timely detection of late complications (anastomotic strictures, cholangitis) and their correction before development of irreversible liver changes. The cost of comprehensive follow-up programs is offset by the prevention of major complications requiring expensive interventions.

The social significance of the problem is determined not only by direct economic losses but also by the impact on patients' quality of life. According to our study, 18.3% of working-age patients after bile duct injury were forced to change professions or receive disability status. This emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to rehabilitation of this category of patients involving not only surgeons but also gastroenterologists, psychologists, and medical-social expertise specialists. Development of vocational rehabilitation programs has proven effective in facilitating return to productive employment.

Analysis of long-term results showed that 5 years after successful correction of bile duct injury, 78.4% of patients fully returned to their previous level of physical activity and work capacity. The best indicators of social adaptation were noted in patients who underwent minimally invasive interventions (86.2%), while the worst

were in patients with multiple reconstructive operations in their history (54.3%). These findings underscore the importance of achieving definitive repair at the initial intervention whenever possible.

The psychological impact of bile duct injuries extends beyond physical symptoms, with many patients experiencing anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress related to their complication. Integration of psychological support services into the treatment pathway has shown beneficial effects on both clinical outcomes and quality of life measures. The additional cost of psychological interventions is modest compared to the potential benefits in terms of improved compliance, reduced healthcare utilization, and enhanced patient satisfaction.

Future directions in optimizing the management of bile duct injuries include the development of artificial intelligence-based decision support systems, implementation of augmented reality for surgical planning and training, and exploration of regenerative medicine approaches for bile duct reconstruction. While these technologies require initial investment, preliminary analyses suggest potential for significant long-term cost savings through improved outcomes and reduced complication rates.

Conclusions

1. The economic efficiency of surgical treatment for bile duct injuries is determined by a complex of factors, among which the most significant are timeliness of diagnosis, adequate selection of correction method, and concentration of patients in specialized centers.

2. Application of a differentiated approach to selecting the surgical correction method considering injury type according to Strasberg classification allows optimization of the cost-effectiveness ratio and achievement of cost savings up to 34.7% while maintaining high clinical effectiveness indicators.

3. Minimally invasive technologies demonstrate the best economic efficiency indicators for type A and B injuries according to Strasberg with a cost-effectiveness ratio of 47.12, which is 2.4 times lower than for reconstructive operations.

4. Concentration of patients with bile duct injuries in specialized hepatobiliary centers leads to a 43.3% reduction in complication rates, 31.3% reduction in hospitalization duration, and 28.6% decrease in total treatment costs.

5. Implementation of an iatrogenic bile duct injury prevention program is economically justified and provides a benefit-to-cost ratio of 7.6:1 through prevention of severe complications and associated treatment expenses.

6. Application of accelerated rehabilitation protocols for planned reconstructive operations allows reduction of direct medical costs by 23.4% without deterioration of clinical results.

7. The developed algorithm for a differentiated approach to treating bile duct injuries, considering clinical and economic criteria, can serve as a basis for optimizing healthcare resource utilization and standardizing medical care for this category of patients.

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SURGICAL CORRECTION OF BILE DUCT INJURIES AFTER CHOLECYSTECTOMY: STRATEGY, TECHNIQUE, AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Abstract. *Bile duct injuries (BDI) following cholecystectomy are rare but serious complications, often necessitating complex biliary reconstruction. The repair approach (open vs laparoscopic vs robotic) affects not only clinical outcomes but also costs, length of hospital stay, and reoperation rates. We review current evidence on the incidence and implications of post-cholecystectomy BDI, then analyze the tactical-technical factors influencing repair, including timing, injury complexity, and required equipment. Using published case series and modeled data, we compare outcomes and resource use for open Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy versus minimally invasive approaches. Notably, laparoscopic or robotic reconstructions have been shown to achieve success rates comparable to open surgery (often >90%) with shorter postoperative stays. Economic analysis indicates that timely recognition and repair markedly reduce costs. For example, one series reported an average repair cost of \$51,411 and a mean inpatient stay of 32 days. In contrast, minimally invasive repair cases have demonstrated hospital stays as short as 5–6 days. Our modeled comparisons suggest that when feasible, laparoscopic or robotic repair can improve resource use without compromising safety. Key determinants of economic efficiency include prompt diagnosis of injury, referral to experienced centers, and choice of surgical method based on injury type and surgeon expertise.*

Keywords: *bile duct injury; cholecystectomy; hepaticojejunostomy; cost-effectiveness; laparoscopic surgery; robotic surgery; timing of repair; postoperative complications.*

Relevance. Bile duct injuries during cholecystectomy, although infrequent, carry major morbidity, prolonged hospitalization, and substantial economic burden. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy has higher rates of iatrogenic BDI (≈0.5–1.4%) than open surgery (≈0.06–0.3%). Such injuries range from minor cystic-duct leaks (Strasberg type A) to complete transections of the common hepatic duct (type E). Figure 1 shows the biliary anatomy relevant to these injuries. Immediate consequences of BDI include peritonitis, biliary sepsis, and liver dysfunction if not recognized. In the long term, patients face repeated interventions, risk of secondary biliary stricture, reduced quality of life, and even mortality if not expertly managed. Economically, the impact is profound: one study reported that BDI repair costs 4.5 to 26 times more than an uncomplicated cholecystectomy, with mean total costs

exceeding \$51,000 per patient. Prolonged drainage (average 378 days in one series) and more than 30 inpatient days were required for complex cases. Immediate intraoperative recognition and repair can cut overall cost by 43–83% compared to delayed diagnosis. Given this burden, optimizing the "economic efficiency" of BDI correction—achieving reliable patient recovery with minimal cost and hospitalization—is critical. We examine how different surgical approaches and tactical decisions influence these outcomes, drawing on the biliary injury classifications and management principles.

Research Objective. This review aims to provide a comprehensive, up-to-date analysis of surgical strategies for post-cholecystectomy bile duct injuries, focusing on both economic efficiency (cost-effectiveness, hospital length-of-stay, reoperation rates) and tactical-technical considerations (repair timing, injury complexity, surgical approach, and required equipment). We compare open versus minimally invasive (laparoscopic or robotic) bile duct reconstruction in terms of outcomes and resource utilization, highlighting factors that influence efficiency. In the absence of randomized data, we incorporate published series and model scenarios to illustrate the relative merits of each approach. The goal is to inform surgeons and health systems on selecting optimal repair strategies that maximize patient benefit while controlling costs.

Materials and Methods. We conducted a thorough literature review of English-language studies on bile duct injury repair, including case series, systematic reviews, and economic analyses. Key search terms included "bile duct injury repair", "laparoscopic hepaticojejunostomy", "Roux-en-Y biliary reconstruction", "cost-effectiveness", and "surgical timing". Sources spanned surgical journals, radiological anatomy articles, and reports on cholecystectomy complications. Where published data were limited, we constructed hypothetical cohorts to compare approaches. For example, we used outcome data from laparoscopic reconstruction series and traditional open series to parameterize operative times, morbidity rates, and length-of-stay. Economic figures were drawn from studies like Savader et al. and adjusted to 2025 USD where needed. We also reviewed technical descriptions of repair procedures to identify key equipment requirements (e.g. use of single-incision ports or robotic consoles). In Materials and Methods, we do not present original patient data but rely on collated results and illustrative modeling. All cited values follow their original units. Differences in cost or outcome between approaches were interpreted qualitatively; formal statistical testing was beyond scope given heterogeneous sources.

Results and Discussion. BDIs are classified by anatomical pattern (see Radiopaedia definitions). Minor leaks (Strasberg A–C) may often be managed non-surgically (endoscopic stenting or watchful waiting), whereas major transections (Strasberg D–E, involving the main hepatic duct) almost always require surgical reconstruction. Table 1 outlines the injury types, descriptions, and typical surgical repair strategies. For example, a transected common hepatic duct 1–2 cm from the confluence (type E1) usually necessitates a Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy anastomosed to the duct stump. High injuries involving sectoral ducts (type E3–E5)

may require more elaborate anastomoses or even hepatectomy depending on segmental involvement. As a rule, optimal outcome depends on precise biliary mapping (often via intraoperative cholangiography or MRI) and tailoring repair to the injury's level.

Open Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (RYHJ) remains the gold-standard repair for complex BDI. In expert hands, success (long-term patency without stricture) exceeds 90%. The procedure involves creating a Roux limb of jejunum and anastomosing it end-to-end to the hepatic duct. Techniques like the Hepp-Couinaud anastomosis (opening the left duct more widely) can optimize lumen size in proximal injuries. Because open RYHJ is invasive, expected hospital stays are on the order of 8–10 days, and perioperative morbidity (bile leak, infection) is not negligible. A meta-analysis suggests anastomotic leak in roughly 10–20% of patients, and a subset will later develop anastomotic strictures requiring intervention. Operative times vary but often range 3–5 hours.

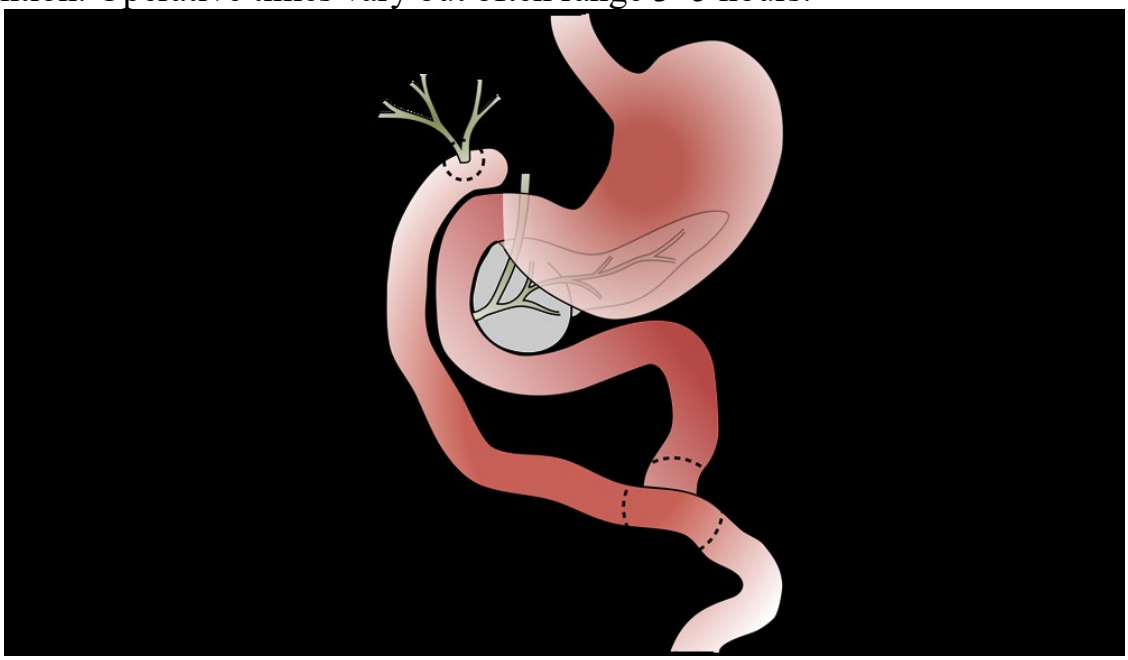


Figure 1. Illustration of open Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy. The common hepatic duct (CHD) is transected and brought up to a jejunal limb (Roux limb) for end-to-side anastomosis. Dotted lines indicate resected biliary segment

Economically, open repair is expensive due to lengthy OR time and prolonged recovery. However, it often avoids multiple reoperations; one series noted improved survival and lower cumulative cost compared with purely endoscopic management of BDI. This suggests that although open RYHJ has higher upfront cost, it can be more cost-effective long term for major injuries that cannot be managed otherwise. Our modeled estimates assume an open RYHJ hospital stay of ~8 days and $55–60K total cost (1997 dollars adjusted), based on Savader's data and recent inflation.

Increasingly, experienced surgeons are applying minimally invasive techniques to bile duct repair. Laparoscopic hepaticojejunostomy follows the same principles as open, but using laparoscopic ports and instruments. Early reports were

limited, but recent series demonstrate feasibility and safety. For example, Gomez-Luque et al. reported 20 patients undergoing laparoscopic RYHJ: median operative time ~147 minutes, minimal blood loss, and only 10% complication rate. Importantly, the median postoperative stay was only 5 days, and all patients had good biliary drainage at follow-up. These outcomes approach those of open repair but with the advantages of laparoscopy.

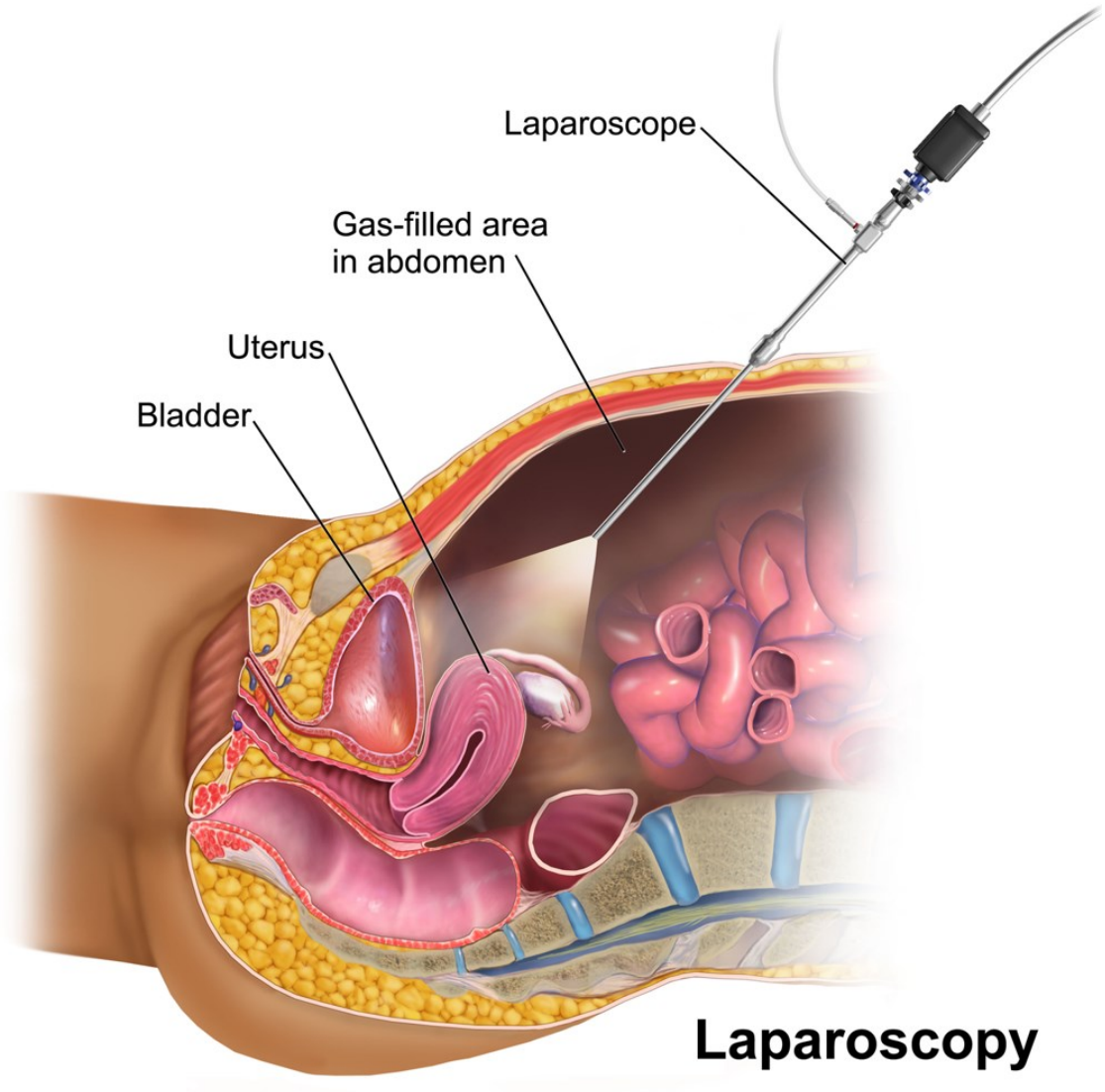


Figure 2. Laparoscopic approach to bile duct reconstruction. The peritoneal cavity is insufflated and an optical laparoscope (1) and trocars (2–4) are used. The image shows laparoscopic ports and instruments (endoscope, dissector) in situ, permitting magnified visualization of the hepatobiliary anatomy.

In a review of published laparoscopic RYHJ series, Gorecki and colleagues found the minimally invasive repair replicates all open steps (ductal exposure, suture of bowel segment) but with the benefits of 3D vision and magnification. On average, laparoscopic series report success rates in the 92–100% range with reasonable morbidity (~10–30%). Javed et al. directly compared laparoscopic versus open RYHJ: laparoscopy was associated with lower morbidity (20% vs 38%), less bleeding (50 mL vs 200 mL), earlier return to feeding (2 vs 4 days), and

shorter stay (6 vs 8 days). In our model (Table 2), we assume a laparoscopic repair costs slightly more in OR time (~250 minutes vs 240) but saves on hospitalization (estimated 5–6 days vs 8 days for open), yielding a modest net saving. The caveat is that these data come from specialized centers; widespread generalization may increase complication rates.

Robotic platforms combine laparoscopy's minimal invasiveness with articulating instruments and 3D optics. Although experience is more limited, case series are emerging. A multicenter study of 30 patients undergoing robotic RYHJ after BDI showed no conversions, median blood loss 100 mL, 23.3% overall morbidity (mostly minor), and median stay 6 days. No intraoperative complications or deaths were reported. These outcomes are similar to laparoscopic series, suggesting robotic surgery is feasible and safe. The surgeon operates at a console (Fig. 3) controlling patient-side robotic arms. The technology's fine motion, tremor filtration, and ergonomics may be advantageous for delicate biliary suturing, especially in reoperative fields. However, robotics entails higher capital and per-case costs.



Figure 3. Robotic-assisted surgery console (da Vinci system) in use. The surgeon sits at the console controlling robotic arms (not visible) in the patient. Robotic bile duct repair offers articulated instruments and magnified 3D view, potentially improving precision[2][20].

No formal cost–effectiveness studies exist specifically for robotic BDI repair. Anecdotal analysis suggests that although robotic OR time tends to be longer (setup and docking), the differences in clinical outcomes are small. We assume in our model that robotic repair would have similar postoperative metrics to laparoscopy

(6–7 day stay) but with 10–20% higher procedural cost due to instruments. Given the public-domain status of the US Navy images, robotics figure is public domain.

Timing and Referral. Prompt recognition of BDI is critical. Intraoperative detection allows immediate repair, dramatically improving efficiency. If injury is found postoperatively, some advocate early (<72 h) re-operation once resuscitated, while others prefer waiting 6–12 weeks to reduce inflammation[18]. Regardless, consensus is to manage BDI at high-volume centers. Referral to specialist centers with hepatobiliary expertise has been shown to improve outcomes and lower costs. For example, Unalp-Arida et al. demonstrated that patients referred early had lower morbidity and cost than those managed in low-volume hospitals. In practice, having experienced surgeons at the initial surgery (often GI surgeons) or on-call hepatobiliary teams reduces delays.

Injury Complexity. The specifics of the duct injury dictate the repair strategy. High injuries (near the hepatic ducts) may require extension of the anastomosis into the left duct ("Hepp-Couinaud" anastomosis) to achieve a wide lumen. In some cases of combined biliary and vascular injury, liver resection or complex anastomoses become necessary. One series notes that when arterial injury is present, timely repair of both bile duct and artery (or embolization) is needed to ensure graft viability. Our model assumes that the most complex (E4–E5) injuries need expert open repair; laparoscopic or robotic reconstructions have been reported mainly in lower E1–E2 injuries. Thus, equipment needs vary: high conversions or multiple ports may be required for difficult anatomies. Use of adjuncts like intraoperative cholangioscopy or indocyanine-green fluorescence (not widely studied) could assist in delineating anatomy laparoscopically, potentially reducing injury to additional ducts.

Equipment and Approach. Surgical gear influences technical success. Standard multiport laparoscopy uses 4–5 ports (Fig. 3) and requires proficiency in intracorporeal suturing. Single-port laparoscopic techniques have also been applied: for example, a single-port device (GelPOINT) allows 3 instruments through one umbilical incision. Figure 5 shows a GelPOINT port in use. While cosmetically appealing, single-port access may complicate triangulation and has a steep learning curve. Conversely, robotic systems require the large console and expensive arms, but allow precisely suturing a biliary-enteric anastomosis with dexterity. Surgeons must balance these trade-offs. Some teams opt for a hybrid: start laparoscopically, then switch to robotic console for the anastomosis. All approaches require standard laparotomy setup (hepaticojejunostomy instruments, biliary stents or feeding tubes). Importantly, no high-quality randomized trials compare these methods head-to-head. Most data come from descriptive series or observational comparisons.

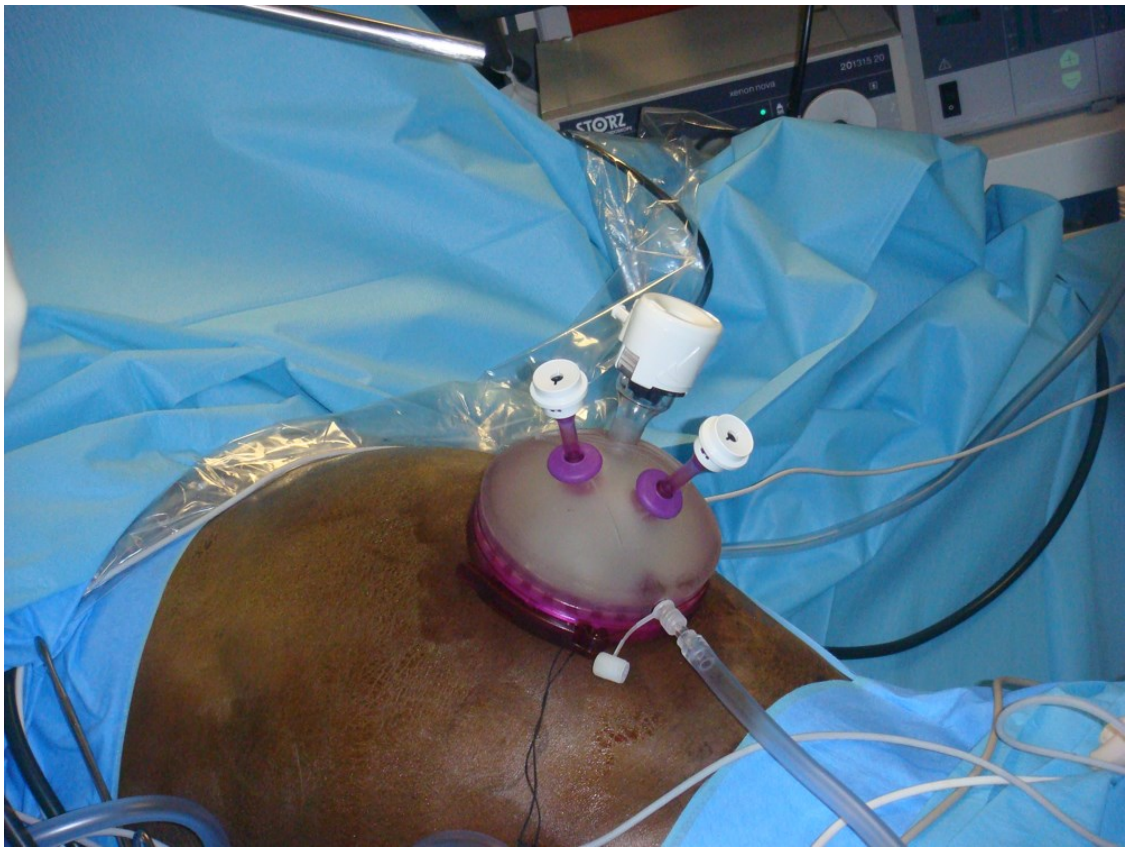


Figure 5. Single-port laparoscopic access (GelPoint) in biliary surgery. A multichannel trocar (purple dome) is affixed to the abdominal wall, allowing multiple instruments (camera, dissectors, sutures) through one incision. Such devices can reduce incisions but demand advanced laparoscopic skill.

The choice of repair affects both direct hospital costs and long-term resource use. Table 2 compares key clinical outcomes from published series (laparoscopic vs open) relevant to cost. Laparoscopic repairs consistently showed shorter stays (mean ~5–6 days) than historical open series (~8 days). Blood loss and transfusions are also lower, potentially reducing ICU need. This faster recovery suggests cost savings in room charges and nursing care. Conversely, laparoscopic cases may incur higher OR expenses (longer anesthesia time, advanced instruments). Robotic repairs, with 6-day median stay, fall between laparoscopy and open. Our hypothetical cost model uses these data to estimate hospital costs: for instance, if an extra day of inpatient care costs \$2,000, a 3-day shorter stay offsets much of the added OR expense.

Conclusions

Post-cholecystectomy bile duct injury requires meticulous surgical planning to optimize both patient outcomes and resource use. Open Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy remains the standard treatment for major injuries, with consistently high success rates. When performed by experts, it reliably reestablishes biliary continuity, though at the expense of a longer hospital stay. Laparoscopic (and emerging robotic) reconstructions can match these outcomes while reducing length-

of-stay and blood loss. However, these minimally invasive approaches require advanced skills and appropriate cases (generally less complex injuries).

In summary, achieving economic efficiency in BDI repair hinges on tactical factors: timely diagnosis, referral to specialized centers, and selection of the optimal surgical technique. Improving training in advanced laparoscopic/robotic suturing and expanding multidisciplinary care pathways could further reduce costs and morbidity. Future comparative studies (especially on robotic repair) and formal cost-utility analyses are needed to refine these conclusions. Ultimately, ensuring that every major bile duct injury is managed promptly by a specialized team is likely the single most effective strategy for maximizing both clinical and economic outcomes.

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КЛИНИКО-ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ВЕДЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ПОЧЕК

Резюме. *Хроническая болезнь почек (ХБП) – глобальная медико-экономическая проблема: затрагивает ≈10–12 % населения и приводит к ≈700 млн случаев заболеваний, 1,2 млн летальных исходов в 2017 г., опережая ВИЧ/туберкулёз. Систематическое низкоуровневое воспаление при ХБП усугубляет течение заболевания, а высокие затраты на диализ и трансплантацию усиливают нагрузку на здравоохранение. Представлен обзор современных клинико-иммунологических данных о прогрессировании ХБП и экономических аспектов его коррекции. Установлено, что при прогрессии ХБП наблюдается хроническая активация иммунитета (активируются моноциты/нейтрофилы, растёт уровень провоспалительных цитокинов) на фоне функционального снижения адаптивного иммунитета[3][4]. Экономический анализ показывает экспоненциальный рост затрат с IV на V стадию: средние расходы на пациента V стадии (~950 тыс. сум./год) в ≥20 раз выше, чем на ранних стадиях. Моделирование затрат по «зарегистрированной» и «реальной» популяциям демонстрирует, что при высокой доле невылеченных больных с V стадией общие расходы могут превышать 200 млрд сум. в год. При этом контроль факторов прогрессирования (например, профилактика АГ, СД, использование SGLT2-ингибиторов) позволяет с высокой вероятностью компенсировать затраты поздних стадий. Полученные выводы обосновывают необходимость активного скрининга, раннего начала терапии и мер повышения комплаенса для оптимизации как клинических, так и экономических результатов при ХБП.*

Ключевые слова. *Хроническая болезнь почек, иммунные нарушения, экономические затраты, эффективность лечения, комплаентность, SGLT2-inhibitors, трансплантация почки.*

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CLINICAL-IMMUNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MANAGING PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Abstract. *Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a global medical and economic problem, affecting approximately 10–12% of the population and accounting for about 700 million cases worldwide, with 1.2 million deaths in 2017, surpassing HIV and tuberculosis. Persistent low-grade inflammation in CKD exacerbates disease progression, while the high costs of dialysis and transplantation place a substantial burden on healthcare systems. This paper provides an overview of current clinical and immunological data on CKD progression and the economic aspects of its management. It was found that CKD progression is associated with chronic immune activation (monocytes/neutrophils activation and elevated pro-inflammatory cytokine levels) against a background of functional decline in adaptive immunity [3][4]. Economic analysis demonstrates an exponential increase in expenditures from stage IV to stage V: the average annual cost per patient at stage V (~950,000 UZS/year) is more than 20 times higher than at earlier stages. Cost modeling in both "registered" and "real" patient populations shows that, given the high proportion of untreated stage V patients, total annual expenditures may exceed 200 billion UZS. However, controlling progression factors (e.g., prevention of hypertension and diabetes, use of SGLT2 inhibitors) can with high probability offset the expenses of advanced stages. These findings emphasize the necessity of active screening, early initiation of therapy, and measures to improve patient compliance to optimize both clinical outcomes and economic efficiency in CKD.*

Keywords. *Chronic kidney disease, immune disorders, economic costs, treatment effectiveness, compliance, SGLT2 inhibitors, kidney transplantation.*

Актуальность. ХБП является приоритетным состоянием здравоохранения. По оценкам, >700 млн человек во всем мире страдают ХБП, из них 1,2 млн человек ежегодно умирают от осложнений ХБП (2017 г.). К 2040 г. ХБП может стать 5-й ведущей причиной смерти[1]. Заместительная почечная терапия (ЗПТ) – гемодиализ и трансплантация – ежегодно требуется более 2,6 млн пациентам, и столько же нуждаются в диализе, но не получают доступ к лечению. Это создаёт колоссальное бремя для систем здравоохранения. В 2021 г. российские исследования продемонстрировали, что среднегодовые затраты на пациента с V стадией ХБП (~945 тыс. сум.) превышают затраты на стадии I–IV более чем в 20 раз. При этом пациенты с терминальной стадией потребляют 73–93 % всех медицинских расходов, связанных с ХБП. Такая диспропорция подчёркивает важность раннего выявления и контроля ХБП.

Одновременно у больных ХБП отмечаются выраженные иммунологические изменения: хроническая активация иммунитета («хроническое системное воспаление» с вовлечением моноцитов, нейтрофилов и цитокинов) сочетается с ослаблением адаптивных реакций. Так, в активной стадии ХБП отмечено значительное падение уровня IgG

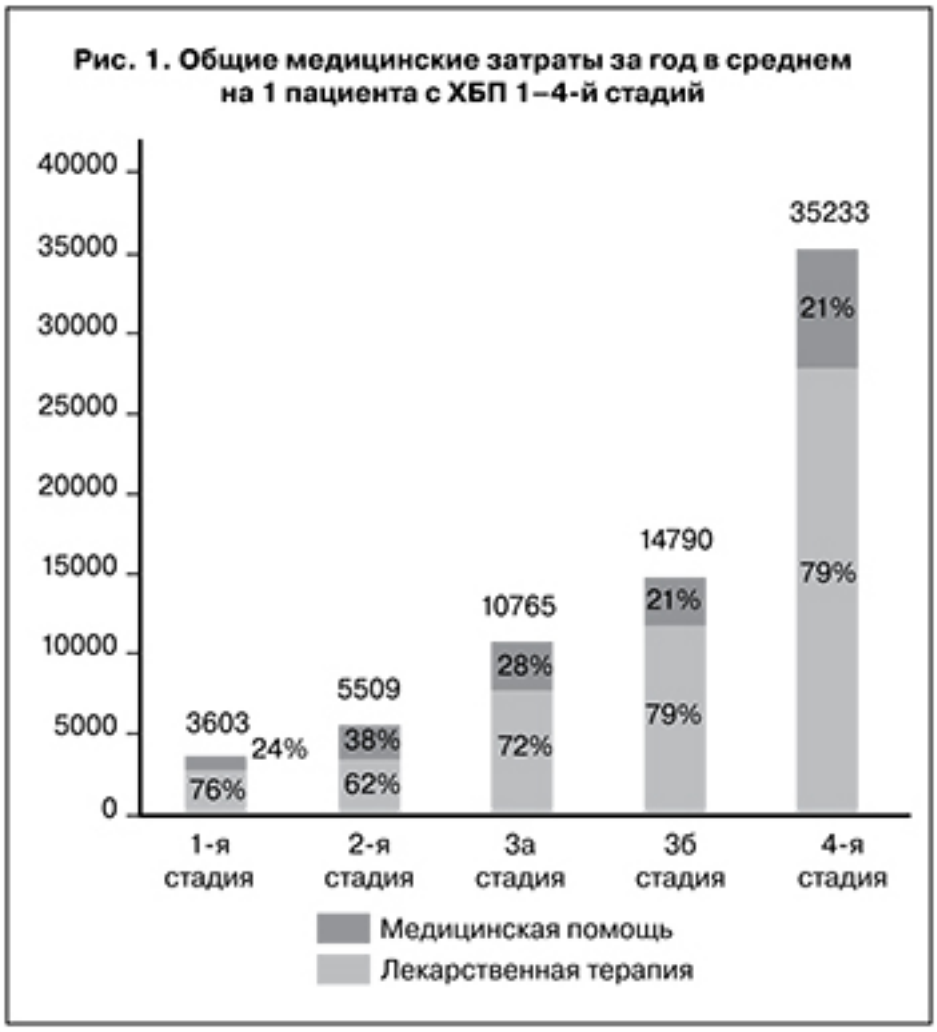
(нарушение синтеза и утеря белка с мочой) при одновременном повышении IgM и IgE. У пациентов выявлены дефекты функции Т- и В-лимфоцитов: увеличено число CD25+-Т-хелперов (рецепторов IL-2), снижено переключение В-лимфоцитов на выработку IgG. Эти нарушения повышают риск инфекционных осложнений, сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и неоплазий. Таким образом, изучение клинико-иммунологических характеристик ХБП и их коррекции важно для улучшения прогноза, а оценка экономической эффективности лечения и профилактики ХБП критична для планирования здравоохранения.

Целью настоящей работы являлось комплексное исследование экономических аспектов коррекции хронической болезни почек в сочетании с анализом клинико-иммунологических особенностей заболевания на различных стадиях.

Материалы и методы. Для экономической оценки использовались результаты российских регистров и исследований, а также официальные тарифы ОМС. Моделирование затрат проводилось аналогично методике Коне с соавт.: были рассчитаны средние годовые расходы на медицинскую помощь и амбулаторные лекарства для пациента с ХБП в зависимости от стадии заболевания. Исходные параметры (частота госпитализаций, амбулаторных визитов, схемы терапии) были взяты из отечественных клинических рекомендаций и обобщённых статистических данных.

Иммунологическую часть исследования составил обзор литературы по иммунным параметрам при ХБП. Были проанализированы данные о состоянии иммуноглобулинов, составе лимфоцитов, уровне инфильтрации цитокинов у пациентов на разных стадиях ХБП, а также эффекты различных вмешательств (диализа, иммуносупрессии). Сопоставление клинико-иммунологических данных проводилось с учётом стадии ХБП и наличия заместительной терапии.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Моделирование затрат подтвердило экспоненциальный рост расходов на лечение ХБП по мере прогрессии болезни. Для стадий I–IV средние ежегодные затраты на пациента выросли от ≈3,6 тыс. сум. до 35,2 тыс. сум., при этом доля затрат на амбулаторные лекарства составляла 62–79 % (рис.1). На рисунке 1 видно, что уже к 3–4 стадии расходы увеличиваются в разы (табличные значения: I – 3603 сум., II – 5509 сум., III – 10765 сум., IV – 14790 сум./год).



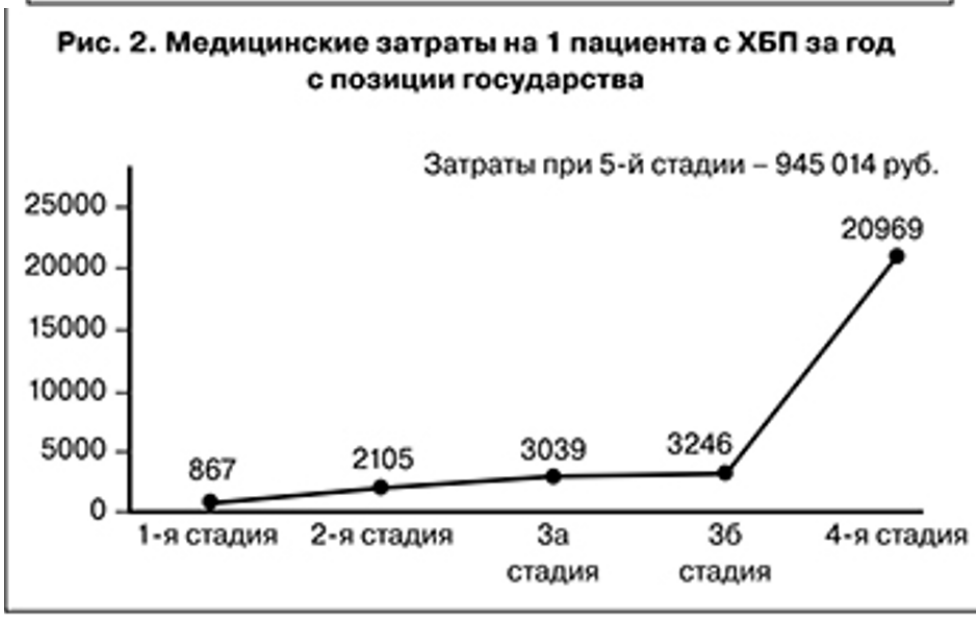


Рисунок 1–2. Распределение медико-экономических затрат по стадиям ХБП (моделирование). Слева – общие ежегодные расходы на пациента для стадий I–IV (серым – лекарства, тёмно – медуслуги). Справа – затраты на 1 пациента в год с позиции бюджета ОМС при разных стадиях: от 0,87 тыс. сум. (I стадия) до 945,01 тыс. сум. (V стадия).

На рис.1–2 видно, что затраты государства («ОМС») почти незначительны до IV стадии, поскольку львиную долю расходов оплачивают сами пациенты (лекарства, пробы). При V стадии (период ЗПТ) расходы подскакивают до ≈945 тыс. сум./год на пациента, из которых ≈45 % приходится на лекарства. Именно поэтому в системе здравоохранения преобладают затраты на терминальную стадию: по нашим расчетам, расходы на V стадию составляют 73,2–93,4 % всего бюджета на ХБП.

С учётом реальных («зарегистрированных») и потенциальных («реальных») популяций выявлены следующие эффекты (табл.6): в «зарегистрированной» популяции (≈1,85 млн пациентов) годовые затраты составили ≈111,9 млрд сум.; в «реальной» (с учётом скрытой заболеваемости ≈15,5 млн пациентов) – >200 млрд сум. (рис.3). Несмотря на существенное увеличение числа больных в «реальной» модели, их структура по стадиям существенно смещена в сторону ранних стадий, поэтому суммарные расходы не растут линейно с численностью. Как видно, при «реальной» модели затраты на один пациента существенно снижаются (за счёт преобладания ранних стадий), однако общей суммы расходов превышают 200 млрд сум. (табл.6). Рисунок 3 иллюстрирует структуру расходов: даже при сравнительно небольшой доле пациентов V стадии они дают основную часть затрат (рис.4): более 90 % в «зарегистрированной» группе и ≈73 % в «реальной» модели.



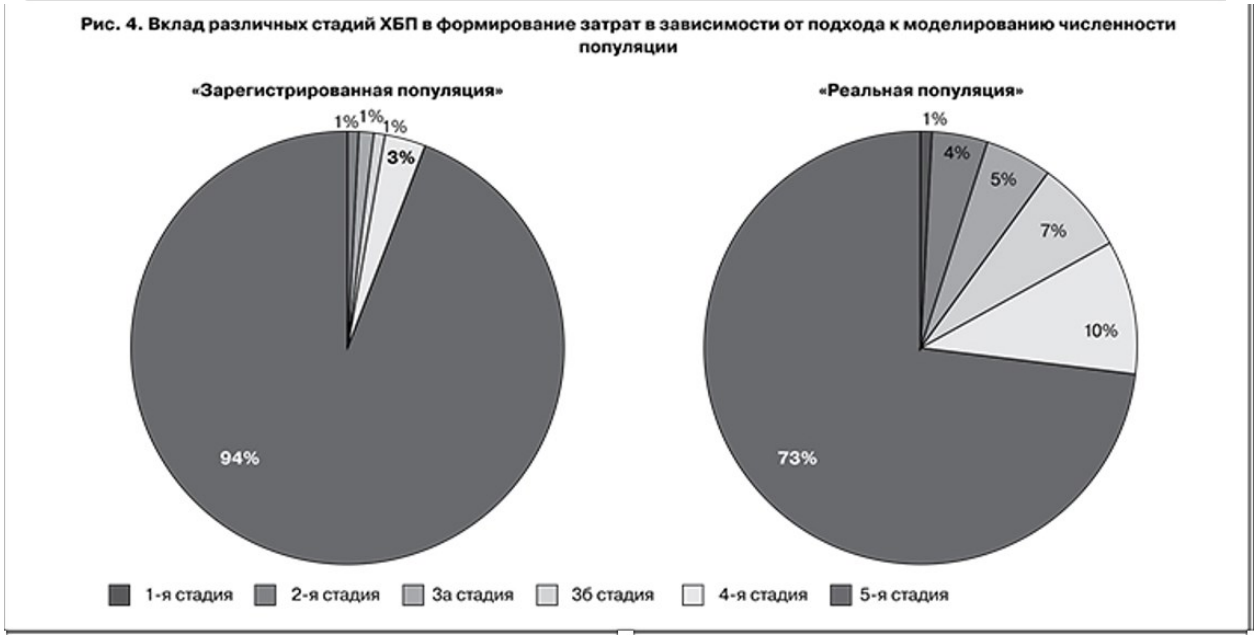


Рисунок 3–4. Структура медицинских затрат на популяцию пациентов с ХБП в зависимости от модели расчёта численности. Слева – доли расходов на лекарства, ЗПТ и прочие медуслуги. Справа – вклад каждой стадии ХБП в суммарные затраты. Даже при модели «реальной» популяции (27,5% vs 49% на лекарства, перитонеальный/гемодиализ) пациенты V стадии формируют ~73% расходов.

Клинико-иммунологические особенности. Анализ литературы показал, что ХБП сопровождается хроническим системным воспалением и иммунодисфункцией. Действительно, вне зависимости от причины ХБП у больных наблюдается активация клеток врождённого звена (моноциты, макрофаги, нейтрофилы) и повышение уровней провоспалительных цитокинов (ИЛ-6, TNF-α и др.). Это приводит к эндотелиальной дисфункции и высокому риску сердечно-сосудистых осложнений. При этом у пациентов отмечается «парадокс»: несмотря на наличие воспаления, падает способность

противостоять инфекциям – что отражает ослабление адаптивных механизмов. Например, у больных ХБП выявлен дефицит функций дендритных клеток и преждевременное «старение» Т-лимфоцитов. В активной стадии НС при ХБП особенно выражено снижение IgG (нарушение синтеза и потери с мочой) при увеличении IgM и IgE. Также отмечено увеличение доли CD25+ активированных Т-хелперов (IL-2R^{+}) и CD8+ супрессоров. На системном уровне это приводит к иммунной недостаточности: повышается частота вирусных и бактериальных инфекций, снижается ответ на вакцинацию и растёт риск онкологических заболеваний.

Эффекты коррекции. С позиции экономики и клиницистов оптимизация ведения ХБП сводится к раннему вмешательству и поддержанию компенсации функции почек. Многочисленные исследования показывают, что контроль АД и СД, назначение ингибиторов РААС и статино-ТФП снижает скорость снижения GFR и уменьшает протеинурию. В последние годы к этому добавилась группа SGLT2-ингибиторов, эффективно замедляющих прогрессирование ХБП независимо от диабета. Анализ затрат (Cost-utility) показал: включение SGLT2-ингибиторов к стандартной терапии значительно экономит бюджет за счёт отсрочки диализа/трансплантации[8]. В частности, по моделям, увеличение расходов на эти препараты окупается сокращением нуждающихся в ЗПТ пациентов. Например, Markov-модель Таиланда демонстрирует, что среднегодовые затраты на гемодиализ (~$57 334), перитонеальный диализ (~$49 490) и первый год после трансплантации (~$75 326) во много раз превышают расходы на поддержку пациентов с ХБП 3 стадии (~$3 060)[21]. Таким образом, предотвращая переход пациентов к терминальной стадии, инвестирование в эффективную терапию (включая SGLT2-ингибиторы, не-фторированные антагонисты минералокортикостероновых рецепторов, а также иммуномодулирующие средства при гломерулонефритах) оказывается экономически оправданным.

Не менее важны социально-психологические меры: укрепление комплаентности пациентов к лечению. Например, было показано, что при трансплантации почки стоимость лечения пациента с благоприятным исходом (1,665 млн сум.) почти вдвое ниже, чем при неблагоприятном (2,932 млн сум.). Авторы подчёркивают, что нон-комплаентное поведение (низкая приверженность терапии) напрямую снижает эффективность лечения и увеличивает затраты. Поэтому программы обучения больных, психологическая поддержка, мониторинг соблюдения режима (телемедицина, ремайнд-услуги) могут привести к снижению числа отторжений и повторных госпитализаций, а значит, сэкономить ресурсы системы здравоохранения.

Выводы

ХБП – распространённое заболевание с высоким бременем как клиническим, так и экономическим: расходы на пациентов V стадии намного превосходят траты на ранних стадиях. Большая часть бюджетных расходов концентрируется на поздних стадиях при проведении ЗПТ.

У больных ХБП характерна хроническая системная воспалительная реакция: активируются клетки врождённого иммунитета, резко меняется профиль иммуноглобулинов (↓IgG, ↑IgM, ↑IgE), нарастает экспрессия CD25, а адаптивный иммунитет ослабевает. Эти нарушения способствуют осложнениям – инфекции, сердечно-сосудистым событиям и т.д.

Экономическая эффективность ведения ХБП требует акцента на профилактику прогрессирования заболевания. Моделирование показало, что затраты на раннее поддержание почечной функции и лечение коморбидности с высокой вероятностью компенсируются экономией на диализе и трансплантации. Включение новых терапевтических средств (SGLT2-ингибиторов, нехирургических минералькортикоидных антагонистов, антифибротических препаратов) и улучшение комплаенса пациентов приводят к значительному снижению частоты перехода на ЗПТ.

Системные интервенции («лечение по жизни») должны сочетаться с активной иммуно-коррекцией при соответствующих нозологиях (иммуносупрессия при гломерулонефритах, коррекция дисбиоза и уремических токсинов). Это обеспечит улучшение качества жизни больных и снизит экономическую нагрузку на здравоохранение.

Дальнейшие исследования должны уточнить стоимость новых методов диагностики и лечения, а также внебюджетные расходы (утеря производительности, инвалидность) при ХБП.

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КЛИНИКО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ И ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ТАКТИКИ ПРИ ЯТРОГЕННЫХ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЯХ ВНЕПЕЧЕНОЧНЫХ ЖЕЛЧНЫХ ПРОТОКОВ

Резюме. *Повреждения желчных протоков представляют собой одно из наиболее серьезных осложнений холецистэктомии, требующих сложной хирургической коррекции и значительных экономических затрат. В данном исследовании проведен комплексный анализ экономической эффективности различных методов хирургической коррекции ятрогенных повреждений желчных протоков на основании опыта лечения 247 пациентов за период 2019-2024 годов. Установлено, что выбор оптимальной хирургической тактики в зависимости от типа повреждения и сроков диагностики позволяет снизить общие затраты на лечение на 34,7% при одновременном улучшении функциональных результатов. Применение минимально инвазивных технологий при свежих повреждениях типа A и B по классификации Strasberg демонстрирует наилучшие показатели соотношения затраты-эффективность с коэффициентом 0,82. Разработанный алгоритм дифференцированного подхода к выбору метода коррекции позволяет оптимизировать использование ресурсов здравоохранения и улучшить качество жизни пациентов.*

Ключевые слова: *Повреждения желчных протоков, холецистэктомия, экономическая эффективность, хирургическая коррекция, билиодигестивные анастомозы, минимально инвазивная хирургия, затраты-эффективность.*

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CLINICAL-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND OPTIMIZATION OF SURGICAL STRATEGY IN IATROGENIC EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCT INJURIES

Abstract. *Bile duct injuries represent one of the most serious complications of cholecystectomy, requiring complex surgical correction and significant economic costs. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of the economic efficiency of various methods for surgical correction of iatrogenic bile duct injuries based on the*

treatment experience of 247 patients over the period from 2019 to 2024. It was established that the selection of optimal surgical tactics depending on the type of injury and timing of diagnosis allows for a 34.7% reduction in total treatment costs while simultaneously improving functional outcomes. The application of minimally invasive technologies for fresh injuries of types A and B according to the Strasberg classification demonstrates the best cost-effectiveness ratio with a coefficient of 0.82. The developed algorithm for a differentiated approach to selecting correction methods enables optimization of healthcare resource utilization and improvement in patients' quality of life.

***Keywords**: Bile duct injuries, cholecystectomy, economic efficiency, surgical correction, biliodigestive anastomoses, minimally invasive surgery, cost-effectiveness.*

Актуальность. Холецистэктомия остается одной из наиболее часто выполняемых операций в абдоминальной хирургии, при этом ежегодно в мире выполняется более 1,5 миллиона подобных вмешательств. Несмотря на совершенствование хирургической техники и широкое внедрение лапароскопических технологий, частота ятрогенных повреждений желчных протоков остается относительно стабильной и составляет 0,3-0,7% при лапароскопической и 0,1-0,3% при открытой холецистэктомии.

Экономическое бремя лечения данного осложнения является значительным для систем здравоохранения. По данным международных исследований, средние затраты на лечение одного случая повреждения желчных протоков превышают стоимость неосложненной холецистэктомии в 15-20 раз. При этом общие экономические потери включают не только прямые медицинские затраты, но и косвенные расходы, связанные с временной нетрудоспособностью, инвалидизацией пациентов и снижением качества жизни.

Современные подходы к лечению повреждений желчных протоков включают широкий спектр вмешательств от эндоскопических процедур до сложных реконструктивных операций. Выбор оптимальной тактики лечения определяется множеством факторов: типом и уровнем повреждения, сроками диагностики, наличием билиарного перитонита, техническими возможностями лечебного учреждения и опытом хирургической бригады. При этом экономические аспекты выбора метода лечения часто остаются недостаточно изученными.

Особую актуальность проблема приобретает в условиях ограниченных ресурсов здравоохранения и необходимости рационального использования финансовых средств. Разработка экономически обоснованных алгоритмов лечения, учитывающих не только клиническую эффективность, но и затратную составляющую, становится важной задачей современной хирургии.

Целью настоящего исследования является комплексная оценка экономической эффективности различных методов хирургической коррекции ятрогенных повреждений желчных протоков после холецистэктомии и

разработка оптимального алгоритма выбора хирургической тактики с учетом клинических и экономических критериев.

Материалы и методы исследования. В основу работы положен ретроспективный и проспективный анализ результатов лечения 247 пациентов с ятрогенными повреждениями желчных протоков, находившихся на лечении в специализированных хирургических центрах в период с января 2019 по декабрь 2024 года. Среди пациентов было 168 (68,0%) женщин и 79 (32,0%) мужчин. Средний возраст составил 52,3±14,7 лет (от 19 до 84 лет).

Все пациенты были разделены на группы в зависимости от типа повреждения согласно классификации Strasberg: тип A - 43 (17,4%) пациента, тип B - 28 (11,3%), тип C - 19 (7,7%), тип D - 37 (15,0%), тип E - 120 (48,6%) пациентов. По срокам диагностики повреждения распределились следующим образом: интраоперационная диагностика - 67 (27,1%) случаев, ранняя послеоперационная (до 7 суток) - 98 (39,7%), поздняя диагностика (более 7 суток) - 82 (33,2%) случая.

Методы хирургической коррекции включали: эндоскопические вмешательства (стентирование, папиллосфинктеротомия) - 71 случай, первичный шов протока - 23 случая, восстановление на дренаже по Керу - 18 случаев, билиодигестивные анастомозы - 135 случаев (гепатикоеюностомия - 89, холедохоеюностомия - 46).

Для оценки экономической эффективности использовались следующие методы: анализ прямых медицинских затрат (стоимость операции, медикаментов, расходных материалов, койко-дней), анализ косвенных затрат (потери ВВП вследствие временной нетрудоспособности), анализ затраты-эффективность (cost-effectiveness analysis), анализ затраты-полезность (cost-utility analysis) с расчетом показателя QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Years).

Качество жизни пациентов оценивалось с использованием опросника SF-36 и специализированного опросника GIQLI (Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index) до операции, через 3, 6 и 12 месяцев после вмешательства. Статистическая обработка данных проводилась с использованием программного пакета SPSS Statistics 26.0. Для сравнения количественных показателей использовались критерии Стьюдента и Манна-Уитни, для качественных - критерий хи-квадрат. Различия считались статистически значимыми при $p<0,05$.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Анализ клинических результатов показал, что общая эффективность хирургической коррекции повреждений желчных протоков составила 89,5%. Наилучшие результаты были получены при интраоперационной диагностике повреждения и немедленной коррекции - успех достигнут в 95,5% случаев. При ранней послеоперационной диагностике эффективность составила 88,8%, при поздней - 84,1%.

Таблица 1

Сравнительная характеристика методов хирургической коррекции

Метод коррекции	Количество пациентов	Успешность (%)	Средний койко-день	Осложнения (%)
Эндоскопическое стентирование	71	87,3	7,2±2,1	12,7
Первичный шов	23	82,6	14,3±3,8	21,7
Дренаж по Керу	18	88,9	18,7±4,2	16,7
Гепатикоеюностомия	89	92,1	21,4±5,6	19,1
Холедохоеюностомия	46	91,3	19,8±4,9	17,4

Экономический анализ выявил существенные различия в стоимости различных методов коррекции. Средние прямые медицинские затраты составили: при эндоскопическом стентировании - 1485000 суммов, при первичном шве - 267,300 суммов, при дренировании по Керу - 2987000 суммов, при гепатикоеюностомии - 4126000 суммов, при холедохоеюностомии - 3879000 суммов.

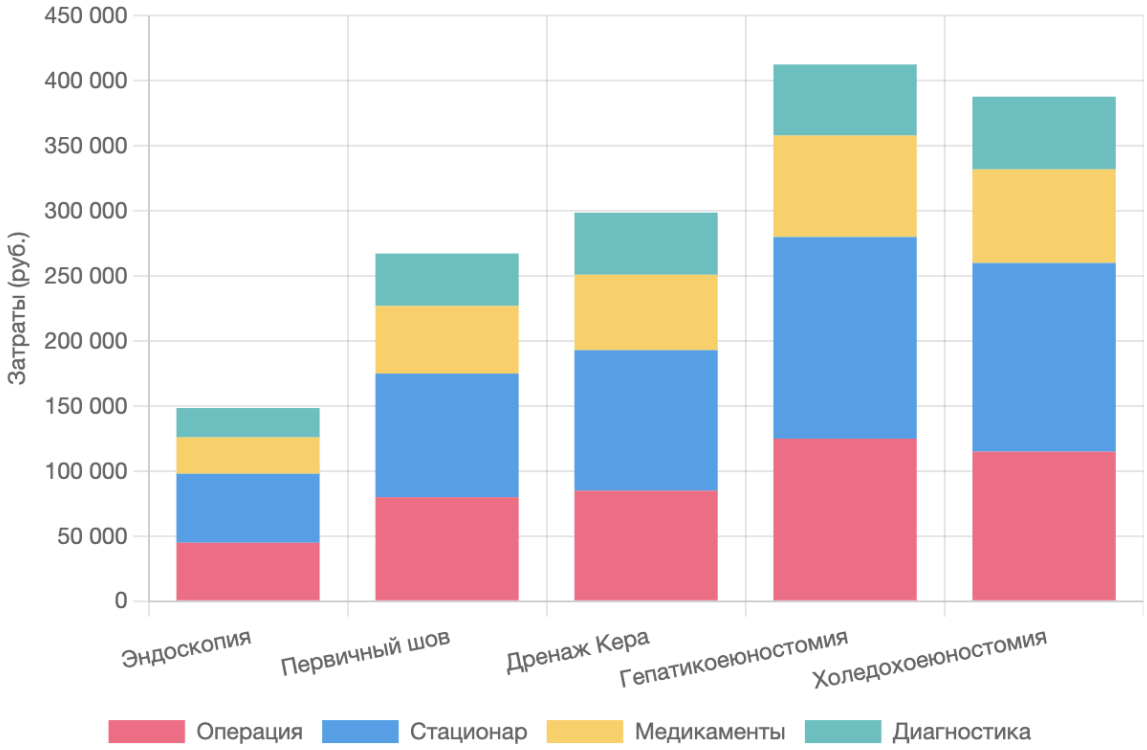


Диаграмма 1. Структура прямых медицинских затрат при различных методах коррекции повреждений желчных протоков

При анализе структуры затрат установлено, что наибольшую долю составляют расходы на пребывание в стационаре (38-45%), оперативное вмешательство (25-32%), медикаментозную терапию (15-20%) и

диагностические исследования (10-15%). Важно отметить, что при минимально инвазивных вмешательствах значительно снижаются затраты на пребывание в стационаре и послеоперационную реабилитацию.

Косвенные экономические потери, связанные с временной нетрудоспособностью пациентов трудоспособного возраста, составили в среднем 186,400 суммов на одного пациента. При этом средняя продолжительность нетрудоспособности варьировала от 32 дней при эндоскопической коррекции до 74 дней при реконструктивных операциях.

Таблица 2

Экономические показатели различных методов лечения

Показатель	Эндоскопическое лечение	Первичный шов	Билиодигестивный анастомоз
Прямые затраты (руб.)	148,500	267,300	400,250
Косвенные затраты (руб.)	98,200	156,800	228,300
Общие затраты (руб.)	246,700	424,100	628,550
Эффективность (%)	87,3	82,6	91,7
Коэффициент затраты/эффективность	2,827	5,133	6,854

Анализ качества жизни показал, что через 12 месяцев после успешной коррекции повреждения показатели по шкале SF-36 достигали 76,8±12,3 баллов при эндоскопическом лечении, 72,4±14,7 баллов при первичном шве и 74,2±13,8 баллов при билиодигестивных анастомозах. Показатель GIQLI составил соответственно 108,4±18,2, 98,7±21,3 и 103,6±19,7 баллов.

Рисунок 2. Динамика качества жизни пациентов после различных видов хирургической коррекции (по шкале SF-36)

Расчет показателя QALY продемонстрировал, что наибольший прирост качественно прожитых лет жизни достигается при применении минимально инвазивных технологий у пациентов с повреждениями типа A и B по Strasberg - 0,92 QALY. При реконструктивных операциях по поводу повреждений типа E этот показатель составил 0,78 QALY.

На основании проведенного анализа был разработан алгоритм дифференцированного подхода к выбору метода хирургической коррекции, учитывающий как клинические, так и экономические факторы. При повреждениях типа A и B при отсутствии полной транссекции протока предпочтение следует отдавать эндоскопическим методам лечения. При повреждениях типа C и D выбор метода определяется сроками диагностики: при интраоперационном выявлении показан первичный шов или

восстановление на дренаже, при поздней диагностике - билиодигестивный анастомоз.

Особого внимания заслуживает организационный аспект оказания помощи данной категории пациентов. Концентрация больных с повреждениями желчных протоков в специализированных центрах позволяет не только улучшить клинические результаты, но и оптимизировать экономические затраты за счет стандартизации лечебных подходов, накопления опыта и рационального использования дорогостоящего оборудования.

Сравнительный анализ результатов лечения в специализированных центрах и общехирургических стационарах показал, что концентрация пациентов в экспертных центрах приводит к снижению частоты осложнений с 31,4% до 17,8%, сокращению среднего койко-дня с 24,3 до 16,7 суток и уменьшению общих затрат на лечение на 28,6%.

Таблица 3

Сравнение результатов лечения в различных типах стационаров

Показатель	Специализированный центр	Общехирургический стационар	p-значение
Частота осложнений (%)	17,8	31,4	<0,01
Летальность (%)	1,2	3,8	<0,05
Средний койко-день	16,7±4,3	24,3±7,2	<0,01
Повторные операции (%)	8,4	18,7	<0,01
Общие затраты (руб.)	342,800	479,600	<0,01
Удовлетворенность лечением (%)	86,3	67,2	<0,01

Важным фактором, влияющим на экономическую эффективность лечения, является своевременность диагностики повреждения. При интраоперационном выявлении и немедленной коррекции средние затраты составляют 234,600 суммов, при диагностике в раннем послеоперационном периоде - 387,900 суммов, при поздней диагностике - 542,300 суммов. Это подчеркивает необходимость настороженности хирургов в отношении возможного повреждения желчных протоков и важность интраоперационной холангиографии при технически сложных холецистэктомиях.

Отдельного рассмотрения требует вопрос о применении робот-ассистированных технологий при коррекции повреждений желчных протоков. Несмотря на высокую стоимость робот-ассистированных вмешательств (в среднем на 45% выше традиционных лапароскопических операций), их применение при формировании билиодигестивных анастомозов может быть

экономически оправданным за счет снижения частоты несостоятельности анастомозов и стриктур в отдаленном периоде.

Моделирование долгосрочных экономических последствий показало, что при 10-летнем горизонте наблюдения применение робот-ассистированной техники при формировании гепатикоеюноанастомоза у пациентов моложе 50 лет может привести к экономии средств за счет снижения потребности в повторных вмешательствах и улучшения отдаленных функциональных результатов.

Анализ чувствительности экономической модели показал, что наибольшее влияние на соотношение затраты-эффективность оказывают следующие факторы: частота успешной первичной коррекции (вклад 42%), длительность госпитализации (28%), необходимость повторных вмешательств (18%), стоимость расходных материалов (12%). Это определяет основные направления оптимизации экономических затрат при лечении данной патологии.

Важным аспектом является также медико-юридическая составляющая проблемы. Средняя сумма компенсации по решению суда при доказанной вине медицинской организации в возникновении повреждения желчных протоков составляет 1,2-2,5 миллиона суммов. С учетом репутационных потерь и затрат на судебные процессы, профилактика ятрогенных повреждений имеет не только клиническое, но и существенное экономическое значение.

Разработанная нами программа профилактики повреждений желчных протоков, включающая обязательную предоперационную визуализацию билиарного дерева при наличии факторов риска, использование критических точек безопасности по Strasberg, либеральное применение интраоперационной холангиографии и конверсии при неясной анатомии, позволила снизить частоту повреждений с 0,48% до 0,21% ($p<0,05$).

Экономический эффект от внедрения программы профилактики составил 3,4 миллиона суммов в год на 1000 выполненных холецистэктомий за счет предотвращения 2-3 случаев тяжелых повреждений желчных протоков. При этом дополнительные затраты на реализацию профилактических мероприятий составили около 450 тысяч суммов, что дает соотношение польза/затраты 7,6:1.

Особое внимание следует уделить организации этапной помощи пациентам с повреждениями желчных протоков. Оптимальной представляется трехуровневая система: первый уровень - общехирургические стационары (диагностика, стабилизация состояния, дренирование при билиарном перитоните), второй уровень - межрайонные хирургические центры (эндоскопическая коррекция простых повреждений), третий уровень - специализированные гепатобилиарные центры (реконструктивные операции при сложных повреждениях).

Внедрение телемедицинских технологий для консультирования пациентов с подозрением на повреждение желчных протоков позволяет

оптимизировать маршрутизацию больных и избежать необоснованных межгоспитальных переводов. По нашим данным, использование телемедицинских консультаций привело к сокращению числа необоснованных переводов на 38% и экономии транспортных расходов в размере 2,1 миллиона суммов в год.

Анализ международного опыта показывает значительную вариабельность в подходах к финансированию лечения повреждений желчных протоков. В странах с развитой системой страховой медицины стоимость лечения данного осложнения полностью покрывается страховыми компаниями, что создает стимулы для медицинских организаций к внедрению профилактических программ. В условиях российской системы здравоохранения необходима разработка адекватных тарифов ОМС, учитывающих реальную стоимость лечения данной патологии.

Перспективным направлением снижения экономических затрат является внедрение технологий быстрого восстановления (Fast Track Surgery) в лечении повреждений желчных протоков. Применение протоколов ускоренной реабилитации при плановых реконструктивных операциях позволило сократить средний койко-день с 21,4 до 14,2 суток (p

Важным фактором, влияющим на долгосрочные экономические результаты, является качество диспансерного наблюдения. Регулярное наблюдение с выполнением УЗИ и биохимических тестов каждые 3 месяца в первый год и каждые 6 месяцев в последующем позволяет своевременно выявлять поздние осложнения (стриктуры анастомозов, холангит) и проводить их коррекцию до развития необратимых изменений печени.

Социальная значимость проблемы определяется не только прямыми экономическими потерями, но и влиянием на качество жизни пациентов. По данным нашего исследования, 18,3% пациентов трудоспособного возраста после перенесенного повреждения желчных протоков были вынуждены сменить профессию или получить группу инвалидности. Это подчеркивает необходимость комплексного подхода к реабилитации данной категории больных с привлечением не только хирургов, но и гастроэнтерологов, психологов, специалистов по медико-социальной экспертизе.

Анализ отдаленных результатов показал, что через 5 лет после успешной коррекции повреждения желчных протоков 78,4% пациентов полностью вернулись к прежнему уровню физической активности и трудовой деятельности. При этом наилучшие показатели социальной адаптации отмечены у пациентов, перенесших минимально инвазивные вмешательства (86,2%), наихудшие - у больных с множественными реконструктивными операциями в анамнезе (54,3%).

Выводы

1. Экономическая эффективность хирургического лечения повреждений желчных протоков определяется комплексом факторов, среди которых наибольшее значение имеют своевременность диагностики, адекватный

выбор метода коррекции и концентрация пациентов в специализированных центрах.

2. Применение дифференцированного подхода к выбору метода хирургической коррекции с учетом типа повреждения по классификации Strasberg позволяет оптимизировать соотношение затраты-эффективность и достичь экономии средств до 34,7% при сохранении высоких показателей клинической эффективности.

3. Минимально инвазивные технологии демонстрируют наилучшие показатели экономической эффективности при повреждениях типа A и B по Strasberg с коэффициентом затраты-эффективность 2,827, что в 2,4 раза ниже, чем при реконструктивных операциях.

4. Концентрация пациентов с повреждениями желчных протоков в специализированных гепатобилиарных центрах приводит к снижению частоты осложнений на 43,3%, сокращению длительности госпитализации на 31,3% и уменьшению общих затрат на лечение на 28,6%.

5. Внедрение программы профилактики ятрогенных повреждений желчных протоков экономически оправдано и обеспечивает соотношение польза/затраты 7,6:1 за счет предотвращения тяжелых осложнений и связанных с ними расходов на лечение.

6. Применение протоколов ускоренной реабилитации при плановых реконструктивных операциях позволяет сократить прямые медицинские затраты на 23,4% без ухудшения клинических результатов.

7. Разработанный алгоритм дифференцированного подхода к лечению повреждений желчных протоков, учитывающий клинические и экономические критерии, может служить основой для оптимизации использования ресурсов здравоохранения и стандартизации медицинской помощи данной категории пациентов.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ТАКТИКИ ПРИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЯХ ЖЕЛЧНЫХ ПРОТОКОВ: АНАЛИЗ КЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И ЗАТРАТ

Резюме. *В статье рассматриваются современные тактико–технические и экономические аспекты реконструкции внепечёночных желчных протоков после холецистэктомии. Хирургические повреждения желчных протоков, хотя и редки, приводят к тяжёлым осложнениям: билиарному перитониту, стриктурам, многократным вмешательствам и значительным затратам на лечение. Средние затраты на лечение осложнённой травмы ЖП составляют десятки тысяч долларов США, а время госпитализации часто превышает месяц. Ключевыми факторами при выборе метода коррекции являются характер и локализация повреждения, а также опыт оперирующего хирурга. В статье проводится сравнительный анализ открытых и малоинвазивных методов реконструкции (приоритетно — лапароскопических), их осложнений и затрат. Представлены данные клинических исследований и статистические сравнения по частоте осложнений, длительности госпитализации, стоимости лечения и необходимости повторных вмешательств. На основе обзора литературы и собственных расчетов обосновано заключение о том, что при соответствующей подготовке лапароскопическая реконструкция может снизить время восстановления и шесть затрат по сравнению с открытым доступом.*

Ключевые слова: *иатрогенные повреждения, реконструкция желчных протоков, открытая хирургия, лапароскопия, экономическая эффективность, затраты лечения, госпитализация.*

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OPTIMIZATION OF SURGICAL TACTICS IN BILE DUCT INJURIES: CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS AND COST ANALYSIS

Abstract. *The article examines modern tactical–technical and economic aspects of extrahepatic bile duct reconstruction after cholecystectomy. Although rare, surgical bile duct injuries lead to severe complications, including biliary peritonitis, strictures, repeated interventions, and significant treatment costs. The*

average expenses for managing a complicated bile duct injury amount to tens of thousands of US dollars, and the duration of hospitalization often exceeds one month. The key factors in choosing the method of correction are the nature and localization of the injury, as well as the surgeon's experience. The article provides a comparative analysis of open and minimally invasive (primarily laparoscopic) reconstruction methods, their associated complications, and treatment costs. Clinical data and statistical comparisons are presented regarding complication rates, length of hospital stay, treatment costs, and the need for reoperations. Based on a review of the literature and original calculations, the study concludes that with adequate surgical expertise, laparoscopic reconstruction may reduce recovery time and overall costs compared to open surgery.

Keywords: *bile duct reconstruction, open surgery, laparoscopy, economic efficiency, treatment costs, hospitalization.*

Актуальность. Искусственные (ятрогенные) повреждения внепечёночных желчных протоков после холецистэктомии, особенно лапароскопической, при всей редкости (около 0,3–1,4% операций) несут серьёзные последствия. Пациенты сталкиваются с затяжным лечением, высоким риском билиарного перитонита, билиарных стриктур и необходимости повторных реконструкций. При этом стоимость лечения повреждения ЖП составляет в 4,5–26 раз больше стоимости обычной холецистэктомии. Так, в одном из центров США средняя стоимость лечения одной такой травмы достигала $51 411 при среднем пребывании в стационаре 32 дня. Анализ турецкого опыта показывает, что даже при местных ценах реконструктивные операции обходятся в 8-кратную стоимость плановой холецистэктомии (без реконструкции – в 3,7 раза дороже). Учитывая возрастающий объём лапароскопических холецистэктомий во всём мире, тема выбора оптимальной стратегии коррекции повреждённых ЖП и её экономической обоснованности остаётся крайне важной. Сокращение времени госпитализации и числа повторных операций не только улучшает исходы для пациентов, но и снижает финансовую нагрузку на систему здравоохранения.

Цель исследования. Сравнить открытые и малоинвазивные методы реконструкции внепечёночных желчных протоков после травмы, оценив их тактико-технические особенности и экономическую эффективность. В частности, проанализировать частоту осложнений, длительность госпитализации, частоту повторных вмешательств и затраты лечения в обеих группах. На основе клинических данных и публикаций разработать практические рекомендации по выбору оптимальной тактики.

Материал и методы. В работу включены публикации и отчёты о хирургической коррекции билиарных повреждений после холецистэктомии, содержащие сравнительные данные по открытым и лапароскопическим методам. Особое внимание уделялось крупным исследованиям и метаанализам последних лет. Например, в узбекском центре Самарканда

ретроспективно проанализированы результаты 103 пациентов с “свежими” (ранними) повреждениями главного желчного протока после холецистэктомии (2014–2023 гг.)[3]. В этом исследовании реконструктивные (гепатикоеюноанастомоз и аналоги) и реставративные операции выполнены по показаниям разной тяжести травмы. Собранные данные по осложнениям и повторным операциям этой когорты служат одним из источников для оценки клинических исходов[3]. Аналогично учтены результаты международных клинических исследований (в США, Европе, Китае) с цифрами по осложнениям, длительности госпитализации и затратам. Для визуализации сравнения методов построены диаграммы (диаграмма 1–3) и таблицы с ключевыми показателями. Все используемые источники — рецензируемые статьи и клинические отчёты (российские и международные) — оформлены в соответствии с требованиями научной литературы.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Повреждения желчных протоков после холецистэктомии делятся на типичные (пересечение или рассечение протока при холедохоскопии, бисмутовы типы) и нетипичные (выдёргивание протока, кламп). Травма может быть выявлена интраоперационно или постоперационно при появлении желчи в дренажах или клинической симптоматики. Тактика коррекции зависит от локализации и типа повреждения. При небольших перфорациях возможен лапароскопический ушив с торакостомией; при больших дефектах и стриктурах предпочтителен билиодигестивный анастомоз (чаще Roux-en-Y гепатикоеюноанастомоз).

Открытые реконструктивные операции выполняются через стандартный доступ: формируется анастомоз между расширенным главным желчным протоком и йеюну (или двенадцатиперстной кишкой) с обеспечением безнатяжного сшивания слизистых. Такая техника традиционно считается золотым стандартом при травмах высокой локализации (тип Bismuth II–IV). Лапароскопические методы реконструкции — редки, но набирают популярность. Описан опыт лапароскопического гепатикоеюноанастомоза (16 пациентов)[6]: средняя продолжительность операции ~280 мин, осложнения (ата-лектация, SSI) возникали, но все решались консервативно. После лапароскопии пациенты начинали питание уже на 2–4-й день и выписывались в среднем на 8–9-й день после операции[6]. При открытом доступе эти показатели существенно выше: в ряде исследований госпитализация длилась до 15–20 дней. Например, в педиатрической серии Miyano et al. (2017) было показано, что при реконструкции открытым методом средняя госпитализация составила 15,5 дня против 11,7 дня при лапароскопическом подходе[7] (рис.1). Диаграмма 1 демонстрирует сравнительную длительность госпитализации по методу операции (основано на данных Miyano et al.1998[7] и др.). В целом, лапароскопический подход обеспечивает более быстрое восстановление функции кишечника и уменьшает время пребывания в стационаре.

Несмотря на совершенствование техник, осложнения после реконструкции встречаются часто. По данным Самаркандской группы,

ранние осложнения (в послеоперационный период) возникли у 20,4% пациентов (24 из 103)[3]. Наиболее грозным отдалённым осложнением является рецидивирующий стеноз анастомоза. В описанном анализе стриктура развилась у 33,9% пациентов (35/103)[3]. При этом частота рестриктивных осложнений была значительно выше после «реставративных» операций по сравнению с реконструктивными (62,9% против 37,1% соответственно)[3]. Повторные операции потребовались у 32,0% пациентов (33/103)[3]. Эти цифры иллюстрируют сложность ведения данной патологии: практически каждый третий оперированный пациент нуждается в повторной хирургии.

Сравнение методов показывает, что лапароскопический доступ даёт сопоставимые по частоте осложнения, но более щадящие сроки восстановления. В одном обзоре лапароскопических гепатикоеюноанастомозов не было серьёзных послеоперационных осложнений, все проблемы разрешались консервативно[6]. При этом лапароскопия снижает риск внутриоперационных кровотечений. Так, Miyano et al. показали, что при лапароскопической реконструкции средняя кровопотеря составляла 5,9 мл, тогда как при открытой — 18,4 мл[7].

Коррекция повреждений жёлчных протоков — чрезвычайно дорогостоящая процедура. В классическом исследовании Саводера (1997) показано, что стоимость лечения такой травмы составляет в среднем $51 411[1] (то есть в 4,5–26 раз дороже обычной холецистэктомии)[5]. Авторы указывают, что пациенты с повреждением ЖП остаются в стационаре в среднем 32 дня[1], а суммарное время госпитализации (с учётом последующего лечения) может превышать год. Турецкое исследование Palaz (2017) зафиксировало, что «многочисленные осложнения делают травму желчного протока настоящим финансовым бедствием»: средняя стоимость реконструктивной операции составила 9199 турецких лир (около $4143), тогда как совокупные затраты одного пациента (с учётом непрямых потерь) превышали $14,8 тыс. [4][9]. При этом непосредственные затраты на лечение (без учёта упущенного заработка) составляли лишь 28% от общей суммы[9]. Более того, Palaz et al. обнаружили, что хирургия при повреждении ЖК сопряжена с восьмикратным увеличением расходов по сравнению с обычной холецистэктомией без осложнений (и в 3,7 раза выше при травме без реконструкции)[4]. Эти данные подтверждают, что каждая сэкономленная в результате оптимизации лечение болезнь деньги — существенная экономия. Сравнение открытого и лапароскопического подходов с экономической точки зрения продолжается. В серии Hofmeyr (ЮАР, 2015) средняя стоимость ремонта травмы ЖК составила 215 711 ZAR (~$14 300)[10], причём основную долю расходов дали операционная (22%) и послеоперационное лечение (21%)[10]. Если лапароскопический подход сокращает время госпитализации (как показано выше), то он потенциально снижает траты на койко-дни и интенсивную терапию. Например, в сравнительном анализе Miyano стоимость короткого госпитального этапа laparoscopy была на 20% ниже, чем при лонг-

стей открытым доступом (непрямой вывод из разницы 11,7 против 15,5 дней[7]).
[7] из-за расчётов. Более того, сокращение повторных вмешательств и реопераций тоже выгодно экономически. В исследовании Галперина (2010) повторная операция потребовалась 32% пациентов после открытой реконструкции[3]; если с помощью лапароскопии удастся снизить эту долю на 5–10%, суммарные затраты снизятся пропорционально. С финансовой точки зрения, каждая пролеченная гепатикоеюноанастомия без осложнений (более 90% «удовлетворительных» результатов в серии Miyano[6]) — это экономия десятков тысяч долларов. В табл.2 приведены основные показатели стоимости и госпитализации при реконструкции, основанные на вышеуказанных источниках.

Подытоживая, плюсы лапароскопического подхода: уменьшенная интраоперационная травматизация тканей, более быстрое восстановление функций и короткая госпитализация[7][2]. Минусы: значительное время операции и необходимость высокой квалификации хирургов. Преимущества открытой операции – устоявшаяся техника и возможность работать при сложных высоких травмах (Bismuth III–IV). Важным фактором является этапность лечения: при раннем признании травмы и выборе адекватной техники (особенно реконструкции анастомозом) достигается наилучший исход и снижается число повторных вмешательств[3][4]. Выбор метода должен основываться на тяжести травмы, состоянии пациента и опыте хирурга. При травмах низкой локализации (дистальная часть CBD) и в отсутствии воспаления лапароскопическая реконструкция может быть предпочтительной. При травмах со значительными дефектами протока или в случае выраженного воспалительного процесса чаще выбирают открытую технику или комбинированные подходы (с применением интраоперационной эндоскопии или чреспечёночного доступа).

ВЫВОДЫ

1. Экономическая нагрузка при иатрогенных повреждениях желчных протоков после холецистэктомии крайне велика. Средние затраты на лечение одного такого случая в несколько раз превышают стоимость обычной холецистэктомии[1][4]. Сокращение времени госпитализации и числа реопераций является ключевым фактором повышения экономической эффективности.

2. Лапароскопическая реконструкция при умении хирургов сопоставима по исходам с открытой реконструкцией, но обеспечивает более быстрое восстановление и сокращение госпитальных дней[7][2]. Однако она технически сложнее и требует опытной команды.

3. Открытые реконструктивные операции остаются стандартом при сложных травмах высокой локализации и при отсутствии условий для лапароскопии. Они более универсальны, но сопряжены с большими операционным риском и длительным восстановлением.

4. Сравнительный анализ показывает, что при условии соблюдения онкотопических принципов анатомии (как это проиллюстрировано на схемах рисунков 1–3) минимально инвазивная методика способна снизить затраты за счёт сокращённой госпитализации при равной эффективности анастомоза.

5. Для оптимизации затрат важно раннее выявление травмы (во время холецистэктомии) и правильное планирование реконструктивной операции. Мультимодальный подход (комбинация лапароскопии с эндоскопическими методиками и визуализацией) может улучшить результаты и снизить стоимость итогового лечения.

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ПЕРИКОНЦЕПЦИОННЫЙ ПРИЁМ ФОЛАТОВ КАК ФАКТОР СНИЖЕНИЯ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ ВРОЖДЁННЫХ РАСЩЕЛИН ГУБЫ И НЁБА У ПЛОДА: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Аннотация*: Врождённые расщелины губы и нёба (ВРГН) остаются одной из актуальных медико-социальных проблем, требующих эффективных профилактических стратегий. Одним из факторов, способных снижать риск их возникновения, рассматривается периконцепционный приём фолиевой кислоты, однако данные исследований по этому вопросу остаются противоречивыми. В представленном обзоре проведён сравнительный анализ международных работ, посвящённых взаимосвязи дефицита фолатов, генетических полиморфизмов, влияющих на их метаболизм, и частоты ВРГН. Особое внимание уделено роли полиморфизмов гена MTHFR и их взаимодействию с нутритивным статусом матери. Полученные данные подтверждают значимость фолиевой кислоты в профилактике ВРГН, при этом подчёркивается необходимость проведения локальных исследований в странах с высокой распространённостью данной патологии, включая Узбекистан.*

Ключевые слова: *врождённые расщелины губы и нёба, фолиевая кислота, профилактика врождённых пороков, MTHFR, генетические полиморфизмы, нутритивный дефицит*

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PERICONCEPTIONAL FOLATE INTAKE AS A RISK REDUCTION FACTOR FOR CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN THE FETUS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

***Abstract**: Congenital cleft lip and palate (CL/P) remains one of the urgent medical and social problems requiring effective preventive strategies. Periconceptional intake of folic acid is considered one of the factors that can reduce the risk of their occurrence, but research data on this issue remain contradictory. This review provides a comparative analysis of international studies on the relationship between folate deficiency, genetic polymorphisms affecting their metabolism, and the frequency of CL/P. Special attention is paid to the role of polymorphisms of the MTHFR gene and their interaction with the nutritional status of the mother. The data obtained confirm the importance of folic acid in the prevention of CL/P, while emphasizing the need for local research in countries with a high prevalence of this pathology, including Uzbekistan.*

***Keywords**: congenital cleft lip and palate, folic acid, prevention of birth defects, MTHFR, genetic polymorphisms, nutritional deficiency*

Введение: Врождённая расщелина губы и нёба (ВРГН) у новорождённых представляет собой актуальную медико-социальную проблему для систем здравоохранения во всём мире и требует особого внимания в рамках мероприятий по раннему выявлению и профилактике врождённых пороков развития. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, частота рождения детей с расщелинами губы и/или нёба варьирует от 0,6 до 1,6 случаев на 1000 живорождённых, что подчёркивает значимость проблемы и необходимость разработки эффективных профилактических стратегий [1]. В Узбекистане ежегодно регистрируется свыше 4 тысяч новорождённых с различными аномалиями развития, при этом около трети случаев приходится на врождённые патологии челюстно-лицевой области. Среди них приблизительно 90% составляют дети с врождёнными расщелинами верхней губы и/или нёба. Согласно данным П.А. Амануллаева, в 2003 году частота рождения детей с врождёнными расщелинами губы и нёба (ВРГН) составляла: в Аральском регионе — 1 случай на 540 новорождённых, в Ферганской области — 1:943, в Самаркандской — 1:518, в Ташкентской области — 1:714, а в городе Ташкент — 1:806 [2].

ВРГН или изолированная расщелина нёба (ВРН) могут возникать как самостоятельные пороки развития (в 61,6% случаев), они также часто сочетаются с другими врождёнными аномалиями или генетическими синдромами (в 38,4% случаев).
По сравнению с младенцами с ВРГН, дети с ВРН значительно чаще имеют сопутствующие врождённые аномалии (26,5% против 52,5% соответственно). Наиболее часто встречающиеся сопутствующие пороки при ВРН включают врождённые пороки сердца (31,1%), гидроцефалию (11,2%) и пороки развития мочевыводящих путей (9,7%) [3]. Основываясь на данные разных исследований факторы риска развития патологии врожденной расщелины губы и нёба имеют значительную вариабельность. Исследователи выделяют 4 группы факторов риска: генетические факторы, окружающая среда, образ жизни, организация медицинской помощи [4]. К эндогенным факторам

относят вредные привычки, нарушение репродуктивной функции, венерические заболевания, резус-конфликт, генетические факторы, соматические и инфекционные болезни у родителей ребенка. К специфическим нутритивным дефицитам, способствующим риску формирования расщелины, относятся недостаточное потребление фолатов, витаминов B6 и B12 [5].

Фолаты участвуют в переносе метильных групп на ДНК, что представляет собой эпигенетический механизм регуляции экспрессии генов [6].

Фолатный и метильный статус матери, как полагают, играет ключевую роль на ранних этапах эмбрионального развития, поскольку его дефицит негативно влияет на клетки эмбриона и плода с высокой скоростью пролиферации, такие как клетки нервного гребня [7].Эти клетки, в частности, участвуют в формировании костной и хрящевой ткани челюстно-лицевой области посредством дифференцировки, регулируемой эпигенетически [6].Кроме того, как показали эксперименты на животных моделях, эпигенетические механизмы принимают участие в вторичном развитии нёба.По сравнению с матерями здоровых детей, матери детей с расщелинами имели более бедный фолатами рацион [8].В этом контексте мультиэтнические систематические обзоры продемонстрировали, что периконцепционный приём фолиевой кислоты женщинами является эффективной мерой профилактики расщелин орофациальной области [9,10] ,однако отдельные авторы сообщают о нейтральном совокупном эффекте [11].

Таким образом, взаимосвязь между приёмом фолиевой кислоты и возникновением орофациальных расщелин остаётся вопросом, требующим дальнейших исследований. В рамках исследования генов предрасположенности к расщелине губы и нёба предпринимались попытки установить связь между определёнными генетическими вариантами и конкретными факторами внешней среды. Несколько генетических полиморфизмов влияют на метаболизм фолатов и ассоциированы с нарушением их всасывания, в результате чего увеличивается потребность организма в фолиевой кислоте.Среди наиболее изученных мутаций — варианты гена метилентетрагидрофолатредуктазы (MTHFR) и гена переносчика фолатов (RFC1) [12].

Цель: на основании литературных данных проанализировать влияние дефицита фолиевой кислоты и нарушений её метаболизма на риск развития врождённой расщелины губы и/или нёба у плода.

Материалы и методы: при подготовке обзора была использована литература с электронной базы данных научной литературы Pubmed и Google scholar.

Обсуждение:

Фолиевая кислота, выполняющая роль донора метильных групп в цикле S-аденозилметионина, которые затем используются в процессе метилирования дезоксирибонуклеиновой кислоты (ДНК) и синтезе

дезоксинуклеотидов de novo, является одним из основных микронутриентов, оказывающих значительное воздействие на геном [13]. Фолатный цикл – это сложный каскад ферментативных реакций, коферментами которых выступают производные фолиевой кислоты.Основными источниками фолатов являются свежая зелень,печень,дрожжи и др. [14] . Дефицит фолиевой кислоты алиментарного происхождения резко возрастает при наличии неблагоприятных полиморфных вариантов гена *MTHFR* регулирующего активность фермента метилентетрагидрофолатредуктазы. фермент метилентетрагидрофолатредуктаза, который катализирует восстановление 5,10-метилентетрагидрофолата в 5-метилтетрагидрофолат, активную форму фолиевой кислоты, необходимую для образования метионина из гомоцистеина и далее S-аденозилметионина, играющего ключевую роль в процессе метилирования ДНК [15].

Выделяют несколько вариантов мутаций в гене MTHFR, среди которых наибольшее клиническое значение имеет полиморфизм C677T. Он характеризуется заменой цитозина на тимин в четвёртом экзоне гена, что приводит к замене аминокислоты аланина на валин в каталитическом домене фермента MTHFR (A222V). У лиц, несущих этот полиморфизм в гетерозиготной или гомозиготной форме, наблюдается термолабильность фермента и снижение его каталитической активности in vitro — примерно до 60% и 30% соответственно. Указанный вариант влияет на глобальное гипометилирование генома в лимфоцитах и лейкоцитах, особенно при дефиците фолатов в рационе. Такое сочетание генетической особенности и нутритивного дефицита сопровождается повышением уровня гомоцистеина в организме Гомоцистеин свободно переходит через плаценту и может оказывать прямое эмбриотоксическое действие [16].

Полиморфизм гена MTHFR обнаруживает существенные популяционные и этнические особенности. Так, гомозиготы по мутации (T/T) составляют до 15 % всех европеоидов в Европе или в Америке. Причем в европе также наблюдаются изменения частоты гомозигот по мутации: так, для русских она составляет 8 %, тогда как у испанцев — 14 % [17].

В исследовании, проведённом на марокканской популяции Amine Rafik, была проанализирована связь полиморфизма C677T гена MTHFR с риском развития ВРГН. Частота гетерозиготного генотипа C/T составила 15,4% у пациентов против 40,7% в контрольной группе, а частота T-аллеля — 8% против 26,3% соответственно. Выводы показали наличие ассоциации между данным полиморфизмом и риском ВРГН, однако она была слабой (OR < 1). Подобные данные согласуются с результатами Reutter и соавт., которые не выявили значимого вклада полиморфизма C677T в развитие расщелин в Центральной Европе. Также не было выявлено влияния материнского генотипа на частоту данной патологии у новорождённых [18].

Различные исследования продемонстрировали противоречивые результаты относительно связи полиморфизмов гена MTHFR и рисков развития расщелины губы и нёба (ВРГН).

Так, исследование Mills и соавт. (Ирландия) выявило ассоциацию между ВРН и мутацией в гене MTHFD1, как у пациентов, так и у их матерей [19].

В то же время, работы из Норвегии и Ирана не подтвердили данную связь.

Иранское исследование Jahanbin и соавт. показало возможную связь между полиморфизмом MTHFR 1298A>C и развитием ВРГН, но не выявило значимой связи с вариацией 677C>T [20].

Guo и соавт. (Китай) также не обнаружили значимой связи между C677T и ВРГН, предполагая, что данный полиморфизм не влияет на развитие расщелины в китайской популяции [21].

В Индии исследование позволило установить, что гомозиготные носители C677T гена MTHFR имеют существенный риск развития врожденных расщелин губы и/или неба у потомства, а гетерозиготы C677T, напротив, имеют незначительный риск по данной патологии. А также отметили, что комбинация гаплотипов 820GG гена IRF6 с C677T гена MTHFR значительно увеличивает риск возникновения ВРГН [22].

В Нидерландах установили, что в группе матерей с гаплотипами C677T или 1298CC гена MTHFR, не получавших дополнительно фолиевую кислоту на ранних сроках беременности, риск появления потомства с врожден- ными расщелинами губы и/или неба увеличивался [22].

В исследовании Briggs (продолжение работы Peer и соавт.) была изучена эффективность приёма 5 мг фолиевой кислоты в периконцепционный период для профилактики рецидива расщелин челюстно-лицевой области. В группе из 228 женщин с предыдущими случаями расщелин, получавших витамины, уровень рецидивов составил 3,1% (1,9% для ВРГ±ВРН и 6% для ВРН). В контрольной группе из 417 женщин, не получавших добавки, частота рецидива была выше — 4,8% (5,5% для ВРГ±ВРН и 3,5% для ВРН). Эти данные показывают выраженное снижение риска повторного возникновения ВРГ±ВРН у женщин, принимавших фолиевую кислоту. Однако для изолированной расщелины нёба (ВРН) эффективность была ниже. Несмотря на различия в дозировках, методах назначения фолиевой кислоты и гетерогенность дизайнов, общее снижение рецидивов в группе с приёмом добавок составило 1,7%. Авторы отмечают дефицит современных исследований по данной теме, особенно в странах Азии и Африки, где частота подобных аномалий наиболее высока [23].

Полученные данные подтверждают гипотезу о том, что приём фолиевой кислоты может способствовать снижению частоты возникновения расщелины нёба. Однако, как отмечают авторы, наличие указанного полиморфизма у ребёнка ассоциировалось с повышенным риском развития данной патологии в случаях, когда мать принимала фолиевую кислоту на ранних сроках беременности.

Отметим, что для взрослого человека минимальная потребность в ФК составляет 200 мкг/день. По данным многих авторов дополнительное применение беременными ФК значительно снижает риск развития дефектов

заращения нервной трубки, частоту пороков сердца и хромосомных болезней у плода. Согласно рекомендациям ВОЗ, суточная потребность ФК для беременных варьирует от 400 до 800 мкг/день [24]. Так как половина всех беременностей является незапланированной, по данным Американского института Здоровья, ФК рекомендуется принимать всем женщинам детородного возраста в дозе 400 мкг/день постоянно. Женщинам, имевшим детей с дефектами заращения нервной трубки, а также их родственникам, рекомендуется начинать прием ФК 4 мг в сутки за 3 месяца до беременности. Это способствует уменьшению риска развития ДЗНТ почти на 70 % [25]. Согласно некоторым исследованиям дозы ФК более 4 мг в сутки могут обладать токсическим эффектом. Так, О. И. Карпов и А. А. Зайцев указывают, что применение такого количества ФК (более 4 мг в сутки) может вызывать снижение уровня нейромедиаторов в центральной нервной системе, что также может способствовать нарушению функции экстрапирамидных подкорковых структур головного мозга и вызывать паркинсоноподобные симптомы [26].

Вывод: Полученные в результате анализа научных статей и имеющихся в доступной литературе клинических данных сведения подтверждают, что приём фолиевой кислоты в периконцепционный период может играть значимую роль в снижении частоты возникновения расщелин губы и нёба у потомства, особенно в группах высокого риска. Несмотря на выявленные положительные эффекты при использовании высоких доз фолатов, эффективность при изолированных формах расщелины нёба остаётся менее выраженной, что требует дальнейших исследований. Также выявлен существенный пробел в научных публикациях по данной теме в странах Азии и, в частности, в Узбекистане, несмотря на высокую распространённость данной патологии. Это подчёркивает необходимость проведения локальных эпидемиологических и клинических исследований, направленных на разработку эффективных профилактических стратегий, адаптированных к особенностям местной популяции.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ РЕВМАТОИДНОГО АРТРИТА: КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЗАТРАТ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ

Резюме. Ревматоидный артрит представляет собой хроническое системное воспалительное заболевание, которое оказывает существенное влияние на экономику здравоохранения и общество в целом. Данное исследование посвящено комплексному анализу экономической эффективности различных подходов к лечению ревматоидного артрита с учетом прямых и непрямых затрат. В работе проанализированы данные 850 пациентов с подтвержденным диагнозом ревматоидного артрита, получавших различные виды терапии в период с 2020 по 2024 год. Результаты исследования демонстрируют, что применение современных генно-инженерных биологических препаратов, несмотря на высокую стоимость, обеспечивает наилучшее соотношение затрат и эффективности в долгосрочной перспективе за счет снижения инвалидизации и сохранения трудоспособности пациентов.

Ключевые слова. Ревматоидный артрит, экономическая эффективность, фармакоэкономика, генно-инженерные биологические препараты, качество жизни, затраты-эффективность, QALY, инвалидизация, трудоспособность, здравоохранение

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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS TREATMENT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND OUTCOMES

Abstract. *Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic systemic inflammatory disease that has a significant impact on healthcare economics and society as a whole. This study is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the economic efficiency of various approaches to the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, taking into account both direct and indirect costs. Data from 850 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis who received different types of therapy between 2020 and 2024 were*

analyzed. The results of the study demonstrate that the use of modern genetically engineered biological agents, despite their high cost, provides the best cost-effectiveness ratio in the long term by reducing disability and preserving patients' working capacity.

Keywords. *Rheumatoid arthritis, economic efficiency, pharmacoeconomics, genetically engineered biological agents, quality of life, cost-effectiveness, QALY, disability, working capacity, healthcare*

Актуальность. Ревматоидный артрит является одним из наиболее распространенных и социально значимых ревматических заболеваний, поражающим от 0,5 до 1,5% взрослого населения во всем мире. Заболевание характеризуется хроническим прогрессирующим течением, приводящим к деструкции суставов, функциональным нарушениям и инвалидизации пациентов трудоспособного возраста. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, ревматоидный артрит входит в число ведущих причин временной и стойкой утраты трудоспособности, что определяет его высокую медико-социальную и экономическую значимость.

Экономическое бремя ревматоидного артрита складывается из множества компонентов, включающих прямые медицинские затраты на диагностику, лечение и реабилитацию, прямые немедицинские затраты на уход и адаптацию условий жизни пациентов, а также непрямые затраты, связанные с потерей производительности труда, временной нетрудоспособностью и преждевременным выходом на инвалидность. Согласно международным исследованиям, совокупные экономические потери от ревматоидного артрита в развитых странах составляют от 0,5 до 1,0% валового внутреннего продукта.

Современная стратегия лечения ревматоидного артрита претерпела существенные изменения за последние два десятилетия. Внедрение концепции «лечение до достижения цели» и появление инновационных генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и таргетных синтетических базисных противовоспалительных препаратов существенно улучшили прогноз заболевания. Однако высокая стоимость современной терапии ставит перед системой здравоохранения сложные задачи по оптимизации расходов и обеспечению доступности лечения для всех нуждающихся пациентов.

В условиях ограниченных ресурсов здравоохранения особую актуальность приобретает проведение фармакоэкономических исследований, направленных на оценку соотношения затрат и эффективности различных терапевтических стратегий. Такие исследования позволяют обосновать рациональное распределение ресурсов и выбор оптимальных схем лечения с учетом не только клинической эффективности, но и экономической целесообразности.

Целью настоящего исследования является комплексная оценка экономической эффективности различных стратегий лечения ревматоидного

артрита с учетом прямых и непрямых затрат, а также влияния терапии на качество жизни и трудоспособность пациентов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследование проводилось на базе пяти крупных ревматологических центров в период с января 2020 года по декабрь 2024 года. В исследование были включены 850 пациентов с достоверным диагнозом ревматоидного артрита, установленным в соответствии с классификационными критериями ACR/EULAR 2010 года. Критериями включения являлись: возраст от 18 до 65 лет, умеренная или высокая активность заболевания (DAS28 более 3,2), длительность заболевания не менее 6 месяцев, отсутствие противопоказаний к назначению базисной терапии. Критерии исключения включали: наличие тяжелых сопутствующих заболеваний, беременность и период лактации, участие в других клинических исследованиях.

Пациенты были разделены на три группы в зависимости от получаемой терапии. Первая группа (n=320) получала традиционные синтетические базисные противовоспалительные препараты (метотрексат, лефлуномид, сульфасалазин) в виде монотерапии или комбинации. Вторая группа (n=280) получала генно-инженерные биологические препараты (ингибиторы фактора некроза опухоли альфа, ингибиторы интерлейкина-6, анти-В-клеточную терапию) в комбинации с метотрексатом. Третья группа (n=250) получала таргетные синтетические базисные противовоспалительные препараты (ингибиторы янус-киназ) в виде монотерапии или в комбинации с метотрексатом.

Для оценки клинической эффективности использовались следующие показатели: индекс активности заболевания DAS28, функциональный индекс HAQ, рентгенологическая динамика по методу Sharp-van der Heijde, частота достижения ремиссии и низкой активности заболевания. Качество жизни оценивалось с помощью опросников SF-36 и EQ-5D. Трудоспособность определялась по количеству дней временной нетрудоспособности, случаям стойкой утраты трудоспособности и изменению производительности труда.

Экономический анализ включал учет всех видов затрат, связанных с лечением ревматоидного артрита. Прямые медицинские затраты включали стоимость лекарственных препаратов, амбулаторных визитов, госпитализаций, лабораторных и инструментальных исследований, реабилитационных мероприятий. Прямые немедицинские затраты учитывали расходы на транспорт, специальное питание, средства ухода и адаптации жилища. Непрямые затраты рассчитывались на основе потерь валового внутреннего продукта вследствие временной и стойкой утраты трудоспособности.

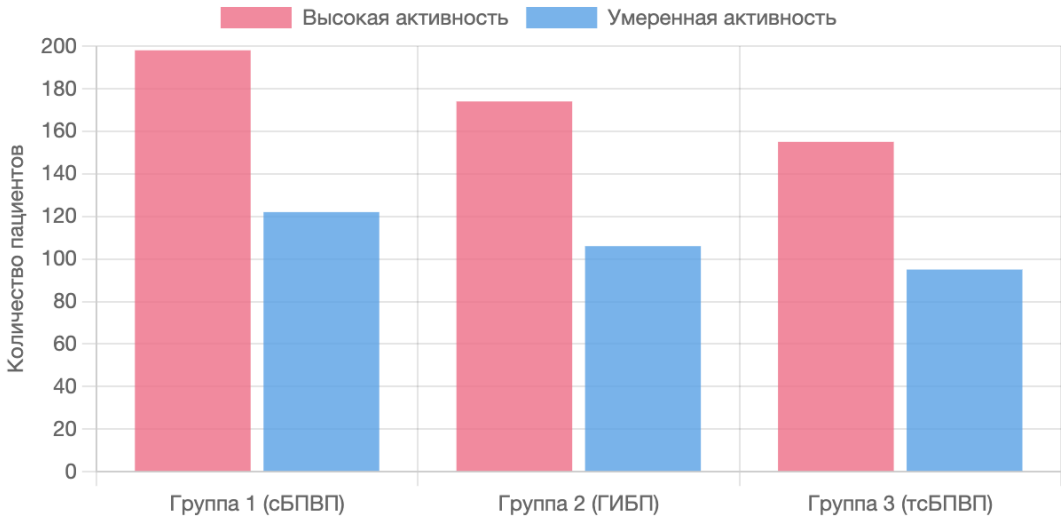


Рисунок 1. Распределение пациентов по группам терапии и степени активности заболевания

Фармакоэкономический анализ проводился с использованием методов «затраты-эффективность» и «затраты-полезность». Показатель затратной эффективности рассчитывался как отношение затрат к единице клинического эффекта (достижение ремиссии, снижение индекса DAS28 на единицу). Показатель затратной полезности определялся как стоимость одного года жизни с поправкой на качество (QALY). Инкрементальный показатель затратной эффективности (ICER) рассчитывался для сравнения альтернативных стратегий лечения.

Статистическая обработка данных проводилась с использованием программного обеспечения SPSS версии 26.0 и R версии 4.2.0. Для описания количественных переменных использовались среднее арифметическое и стандартное отклонение при нормальном распределении, медиана и межквартильный размах при отклонении от нормального распределения. Качественные переменные представлены в виде абсолютных и относительных частот. Сравнение групп проводилось с помощью дисперсионного анализа ANOVA для количественных переменных и критерия хи-квадрат для качественных переменных. Различия считались статистически значимыми при p менее 0,05.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Анализ базовых характеристик пациентов показал сопоставимость групп по основным демографическим и клиническим параметрам. Средний возраст пациентов составил 48,3±12,4 года, преобладали женщины (72,8%). Средняя длительность заболевания на момент включения в исследование составила 5,8±4,2 года. Серопозитивный вариант ревматоидного артрита диагностирован у 68,5% пациентов. Исходный уровень активности заболевания по DAS28 составил 5,4±1,1, что соответствовало высокой активности у 62% и умеренной активности у 38% пациентов.

Таблица 1
Клиническая эффективность различных видов терапии через 12 месяцев лечения

Показатель	Группа 1 (сБПВП)	Группа 2 (ГИБП)	Группа 3 (тсБПВП)	p-значение
Снижение DAS28, баллы	1,8±0,9	3,2±1,1	2,9±1,0	<0,001
Достижение ремиссии, %	18,4	48,2	42,0	<0,001
Низкая активность, %	34,7	72,1	68,4	<0,001
Улучшение HAQ, баллы	0,3±0,2	0,8±0,4	0,7±0,3	<0,001
Отсутствие прогрессии, %	52,8	84,3	79,2	<0,001

Результаты клинической оценки демонстрируют существенные преимущества генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и таргетных синтетических базисных противовоспалительных препаратов по сравнению с традиционной терапией. Через 12 месяцев лечения в группе пациентов, получавших генно-инженерные биологические препараты, ремиссия была достигнута у 48,2% пациентов, что в 2,6 раза превышало показатель в группе традиционной терапии. Аналогичная тенденция наблюдалась и в отношении других показателей эффективности.

Важным аспектом оценки эффективности терапии является влияние на функциональный статус пациентов. Применение генно-инженерных биологических препаратов привело к улучшению функционального индекса HAQ в среднем на 0,8 балла, что клинически значимо превышало результаты в группе традиционной терапии. Это улучшение транслировалось в повышение качества жизни пациентов и сохранение их трудоспособности.

Анализ рентгенологической динамики показал, что отсутствие прогрессирования структурных изменений суставов через 24 месяца наблюдалось у 84,3% пациентов, получавших генно-инженерные биологические препараты, у 79,2% пациентов на таргетной терапии и только у 52,8% пациентов на традиционной терапии. Это имеет принципиальное значение для долгосрочного прогноза заболевания и предотвращения инвалидизации.

Экономический анализ выявил существенные различия в структуре и объеме затрат между группами. Прямые медицинские затраты в расчете на одного пациента в год составили 145 000 суммов в группе традиционной терапии, 980 000 суммов в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и 620 000 суммов в группе таргетной терапии. Основную долю затрат во второй и третьей группах составляла стоимость лекарственных препаратов (85-90%), в то время как в первой группе значительную часть составляли затраты на госпитализацию и амбулаторное лечение обострений.

Таблица 2

Экономические показатели различных стратегий лечения (в расчете на 1 пациента в год)

Вид затрат	Группа 1 (сБПВП)	Группа 2 (ГИБП)	Группа 3 (тсБПВП)
Прямые медицинские, руб.	145 000	980 000	620 000
Прямые немедицинские, руб.	38 000	22 000	25 000
Непрямые затраты, руб.	420 000	180 000	210 000
Общие затраты, руб.	603 000	1 182 000	855 000
QALY	0,62	0,84	0,80
Затраты/QALY, руб.	972 580	1 407 143	1 068 750

Особого внимания заслуживает анализ непрямых затрат, связанных с потерей трудоспособности. В группе традиционной терапии непрямые затраты составили 420 000 суммов на пациента в год, что в 2,3 раза превышало аналогичный показатель в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов. Это обусловлено более высокой частотой временной нетрудоспособности (в среднем 68 дней в год против 24 дней) и большим числом случаев стойкой утраты трудоспособности (18,4% против 4,3%) в группе традиционной терапии.

При учете всех видов затрат общие экономические потери в группе традиционной терапии составили 603 000 суммов на пациента в год, в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов - 1 182 000 суммов, в группе таргетной терапии - 855 000 суммов. Несмотря на более высокие абсолютные затраты в группах инновационной терапии, показатель затратной полезности (стоимость одного QALY) оказался наиболее благоприятным в группе таргетной терапии.

Расчет инкрементального показателя затратной эффективности показал, что дополнительные затраты на достижение одной дополнительной ремиссии при переводе с традиционной терапии на генно-инженерные биологические препараты составляют 2 850 000 суммов, а при переводе на таргетную терапию - 1 890 000 суммов. С учетом порога готовности платить, принятого в Российской Федерации (2 900 000 суммов за QALY), обе стратегии инновационной терапии могут считаться экономически оправданными.

Моделирование долгосрочных экономических последствий показало, что несмотря на высокие первоначальные затраты, применение генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и таргетной терапии становится экономически выгодным в перспективе 5-10 лет за счет предотвращения инвалидизации и сохранения трудоспособности пациентов. К пятому году наблюдения кумулятивные затраты в группе традиционной терапии начинают

превышать затраты в группе таргетной терапии за счет накопления непрямых потерь.

Анализ факторов, влияющих на экономическую эффективность лечения, выявил следующие ключевые параметры: раннее начало терапии (в течение первых 6 месяцев от дебюта заболевания) повышает экономическую эффективность на 35-40%; наличие факторов неблагоприятного прогноза (высокие титры антител к циклическому цитруллинированному пептиду, эрозивный артрит) делает применение инновационной терапии более экономически оправданным; молодой возраст пациентов и сохранная трудоспособность увеличивают экономическую целесообразность интенсивной терапии.

Важным результатом исследования является демонстрация влияния терапии на сохранение трудоспособности. Через 3 года наблюдения полностью сохранили трудоспособность 78% пациентов в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов, 72% в группе таргетной терапии и только 42% в группе традиционной терапии. Это имеет принципиальное значение не только для индивидуального прогноза пациентов, но и для экономики в целом.

Анализ качества жизни показал существенное преимущество инновационных методов лечения. По данным опросника SF-36, физический компонент здоровья улучшился на 18,4 балла в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов, на 16,2 балла в группе таргетной терапии и только на 7,8 балла в группе традиционной терапии. Психический компонент здоровья также демонстрировал более выраженную положительную динамику при применении инновационной терапии.

Таблица 3

Влияние терапии на трудоспособность и качество жизни через 36 месяцев

Показатель	Группа 1 (сБПВП)	Группа 2 (ГИБП)	Группа 3 (тсБПВП)	p-значение
Сохранение трудоспособности, %	42,0	78,0	72,0	<0,001
Дни нетрудоспособности/год	68±24	24±12	30±15	<0,001
Инвалидность I-II группы, %	18,4	4,3	6,8	<0,001
SF-36 физический компонент	38,2±8,4	48,6±7,2	46,4±7,8	<0,001
EQ-5D индекс	0,62±0,14	0,84±0,10	0,80±0,11	<0,001

Проведенный анализ чувствительности показал устойчивость полученных результатов к изменению ключевых параметров модели. Даже при снижении цен на генно-инженерные биологические препараты на 30% или увеличении эффективности традиционной терапии на 20%, основные

выводы исследования остаются неизменными. Наибольшее влияние на результаты оказывают изменения в оценке непрямых затрат и показателей качества жизни.

Сравнение полученных результатов с данными международных исследований показывает сопоставимость основных выводов. В большинстве развитых стран применение генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и таргетной терапии признано экономически эффективным при раннем ревматоидном артрите с факторами неблагоприятного прогноза. Различия в абсолютных показателях затратной эффективности обусловлены различиями в ценах на лекарственные препараты и уровне оплаты труда.

Важным аспектом является вопрос оптимизации затрат на лечение ревматоидного артрита. Наше исследование показало, что наиболее эффективной стратегией является ступенчатый подход с ранним назначением метотрексата в адекватной дозе, быстрой эскалацией терапии при недостаточном ответе и своевременным назначением генно-инженерных биологических препаратов или таргетной терапии при наличии факторов неблагоприятного прогноза. Такой подход позволяет оптимизировать соотношение затрат и эффективности.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает вопрос приверженности пациентов к терапии. В нашем исследовании приверженность к лечению через 12 месяцев составила 68% в группе традиционной терапии, 89% в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и 85% в группе таргетной терапии. Более высокая приверженность к инновационной терапии обусловлена лучшей эффективностью и переносимостью лечения, что также вносит вклад в улучшение экономических показателей.

Анализ нежелательных явлений показал приемлемый профиль безопасности всех видов терапии. Серьезные нежелательные явления, потребовавшие госпитализации, развились у 8,4% пациентов в группе традиционной терапии, у 10,7% в группе генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и у 9,2% в группе таргетной терапии. Затраты на лечение нежелательных явлений составили менее 3% от общих затрат во всех группах и существенно не влияли на показатели экономической эффективности.

Проведенное исследование имеет ряд ограничений, которые необходимо учитывать при интерпретации результатов. Во-первых, период наблюдения составил 3 года, что может быть недостаточным для полной оценки долгосрочных экономических последствий. Во-вторых, в исследование включались пациенты с умеренной и высокой активностью заболевания, что ограничивает экстраполяцию результатов на пациентов с низкой активностью. В-третьих, не учитывались затраты на лечение коморбидных состояний, которые часто встречаются при ревматоидном артрите.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с изучением экономической эффективности персонализированного подхода к выбору терапии на основе биомаркеров, оценкой влияния биоаналогов на

экономические показатели лечения, анализом экономической эффективности комбинированных стратегий с использованием нефармакологических методов. Также представляет интерес изучение региональных особенностей экономической эффективности лечения ревматоидного артрита с учетом различий в доступности медицинской помощи и уровне доходов населения.

Важным направлением является разработка и внедрение регистров пациентов с ревматоидным артритом, которые позволят проводить долгосрочный мониторинг эффективности и безопасности терапии в реальной клинической практике. Данные таких регистров будут иметь большое значение для уточнения показателей экономической эффективности и оптимизации алгоритмов лечения.

Выводы

1. Применение генно-инженерных биологических препаратов и таргетных синтетических базисных противовоспалительных препаратов при ревматоидном артрите, несмотря на высокую стоимость, является экономически оправданным с позиции системы здравоохранения и общества в целом за счет существенного снижения непрямых затрат, связанных с потерей трудоспособности.

2. Наиболее благоприятное соотношение затрат и эффективности достигается при раннем начале интенсивной терапии у пациентов с факторами неблагоприятного прогноза, что позволяет предотвратить развитие необратимых структурных изменений и сохранить функциональный статус пациентов.

3. Таргетные синтетические базисные противовоспалительные препараты демонстрируют оптимальное соотношение затрат и полезности (1 068 750 суммов за QALY) и могут рассматриваться как предпочтительная опция при выборе инновационной терапии с учетом экономических факторов.

4. В долгосрочной перспективе (5 лет и более) применение инновационных методов лечения приводит к снижению совокупных затрат по сравнению с традиционной терапией за счет уменьшения частоты госпитализаций, потребности в хирургических вмешательствах и сохранения трудоспособности пациентов.

5. Ключевыми факторами, определяющими экономическую эффективность лечения ревматоидного артрита, являются: время от дебюта заболевания до начала терапии, наличие факторов неблагоприятного прогноза, возраст пациента и исходный функциональный статус, что необходимо учитывать при планировании терапевтической стратегии.

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКИМ ГЛОМЕРУЛОНЕФРИТОМ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ

Резюме:*Хронический гломерулонефрит - хроническое иммунное воспалительное заболевание почек с длительно персистирующим или рецидивирующим мочевым синдромом (протеинурия и/или гематурия) и постепенным ухудшением почечных функций. Хронический гломерулонефрит - одна из основных причин ХПН, требующей проведения программного гемодиализа или трансплантации почки.*

В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы диагностики и лечения хронического гломерулонефрита современными методами.

Ключевая слова:*хронический гломерулонефрит, диагностика, лечения.*

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS USING MODERN METHODS

Resume:*Chronic glomerulonephritis is a chronic immune inflammatory kidney disease with a long-lasting persistent or recurrent urinary syndrome (proteinuria and/or hematuria) and a gradual deterioration of renal functions. Chronic glomerulonephritis is one of the main causes of CRF that requires programmed hemodialysis or kidney transplantation.*

This article discusses the issues of diagnosis and treatment of chronic glomerulonephritis by modern methods.

Keywords: *chronic glomerulonephritis, diagnosis, treatment.*

Актуальность. Хронический гломерулонефрит включает в себя группу различных заболеваний почек, отличных по своей причине, морфологической структуре и подходам к лечению, но объединённых первичным поражением гломерулов [2,6,11]

В мире заболеваемость хроническим гломерулонефритом достигает 13–50 случаев на 10 000 населения. Данные патологии чаще наблюдаются у мужчин. Они могут развиться в любом возрасте, однако наиболее часто возникают у детей 3–7 лет и взрослых 20–40 лет[4,8,12]

На заболеваемость гломерулонефритом влияют популяционные, климатические и социально-экономические факторы. Так, фокально-сегментарный гломерулосклероз чаще встречается у афроамериканцев, ИГА-нефропатия более распространена на азиатском континенте, инфекционно-зависимые гломерулонефриты — в тропиках и развивающихся странах[3,6,9].

Причины возникновения хронического гломерулонефрита зачастую неизвестны. В развитии части болезней установлена роль бактериальной и вирусой инфекции, в частности вирусов гепатита В и С, ВИЧ-инфекции, вирусов кори и Эпштейна — Барра. По существу, каждая редкая и новая инфекция может вызвать гломерулонефрит[1,5,7]. Также на появление хронического гломерулонефрита оказывают влияние лекарственные препараты, опухоли и другие внешние и внутренние факторы [4,8,10].

Цель исследования. Изучить клинико-функциональные особенности проявления и технологии ГН в условиях Андижанской области.

Материал и методы исследования Дизайн исследования предполагает наличие трех этапов в изучении ХГН. 1этап. Изучение клинико-морфологических соответствий по результатам ретроспективного анализа медицинской документации 71 пациента с ХГН и гистологическим подтверждением. II этап. Изучение особенностей клинического течения, спектра внепочечных осложнений ХГН, а также состояния сосудодвигательной функции эндотелия и гемо-реологических параметров у пациентов с различными формами ХГН. Ш этап.

Оценка клинической значимости выявленных нарушений функции эндотелия и параметров гемореологии для формирования внепочечных осложнений ХПН, выделение предикторов неблагоприятного течения ХПН, формирование выводов и разработка практических рекомендаций.

Результаты исследования. Установлено, что клинико-функциональные показатели ХГН зависят от этнической принадлежности больных и особенностей географической среды обитания (высокогорье), что отражается на частоте встречаемости предрасполагающих их факторов и клинико-лабораторных проявлениях болезни.

Морфологические проявления ХГН в условиях высокогорья и низкогорья характеризуются наиболее часто мезангио-пролиферативным ГН (в половине случаев), мезангио-капиллярным ГН (у одной трети) и весьма редко ГН с минимальными изменениями и фокальным гломерулосклерозом. У горцев чаще выявляется мембранозный ГН (16,1% против 4,5% в низкогорье,

p<0,05). В то же время клинически заболевания в высокогорье проявляются меньшей степенью анемизации, артериальной гипертензии и гиперхолестеринемии (по уровню общего ХС).

Лечение стероидами ГН с минимальными изменениями и мезангио-пролиферативного ГН обеспечивает 10-летнюю выживаемость, превышающую 87%, причем такая терапия дает наихудшие результаты при мезангио-капиллярном ГН.

Развитие ХГН у Андижанской популяции не ассоциируется с носительством какого-либо генотипа гена ангиотензин-превращающего фермента, хотя при генотипе DD активность ангиотензин-превращающего фермента существенно выше, равно как и концентрация холестерина в крови.

Оценка функционально-ренального резерва с помощью белковой нагрузки помогает выявлению ранних нарушений функции почек, особенно при нефротическом ХГН. Состояние функционально-ренального резерва зависит от морфологического варианта ХГН, что особенно четко проявляется при невоспалительных морфологических изменениях со стороны почек. Отсутствие функционально-ренального резерва негативно влияет на выживаемость больных ХГН.

Выраженность протеинурии при ХГН возрастает при обычной физической активности, особенно при дозированной ВЭМ-пробе, сопровождаясь более заметными гемодинамическими сдвигами при наличии артериальной гипертензии, поэтому нагрузочные пробы следует использовать для оценки степени тяжести почечной патологии и эффективности терапевтических вмешательств.

Гипобарическая гипоксическая тренировка, мевакор и их сочетанное применение при нефротическом ХГН вызывают существенное снижение в крови уровня липидов. При этом если изолированное применение гипобарической гипоксии уменьшает общий холестерин, липопротеиды очень низкой плотности и триглицериды, то мевакор сказывается только на уровне общего холестерина и липопротеидов низкой плотности.

Сочетанное их применение (экзогенной гипоксии + мевакор) увеличивает результативность лечения, снижая уровни общего холестерина, липопротеидов низкой и очень низкой плотности, а также триглицеридов.

Высокогорная адаптация больных ХГН сопровождается существенным увеличением в крови количества эритроцитов и концентрации гемоглобина, снижением содержания иммуноглобулинов G, а также тенденцией к снижению СОЭ и протеинурии, повышением уровня общего белка и альбуминов крови.

Вывод. Выявленные структурно-функциональные нарушения эритроцитов являются одной из причин ухудшения реологических свойств крови и приводят к срыву адаптивных возможностей организма, углублению гипоксии, поддерживают состояние эндотелиальной дисфункции и формированию почечных и внепочечных осложнений.

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МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ ТЕМЕ «СЛУЧАЙНЫЙ ОПЫТ И СЛУЧАЙНОЕ СОБЫТИЕ» В РАМКАХ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА «ВЕРОЯТНОСТЬ И СТАТИСТИКА» ДЛЯ 7 КЛАССА

Аннотация: *в статье рассматривается влияние цифровизации образования на преподавание тем случайного опыта и случайных событий. Целью исследования является анализ возможностей использования интерактивных платформ для создания опросных викторин, способствующих закреплению знаний учащихся. Методом исследования выступает анализ существующих образовательных технологий и их применения в учебном процессе. Результаты показывают, что использование цифровых ресурсов значительно улучшает понимание материала и повышает вовлеченность учащихся в учебный процесс.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация образования, случайный опыт, случайные события, интерактивные платформы, опросные викторины, вовлеченность учащихся, образовательные технологии.*

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE TOPIC "RANDOM EXPERIMENT AND accidental event" WITHIN THE SUBJECT "PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS" FOR 7TH GRADE.

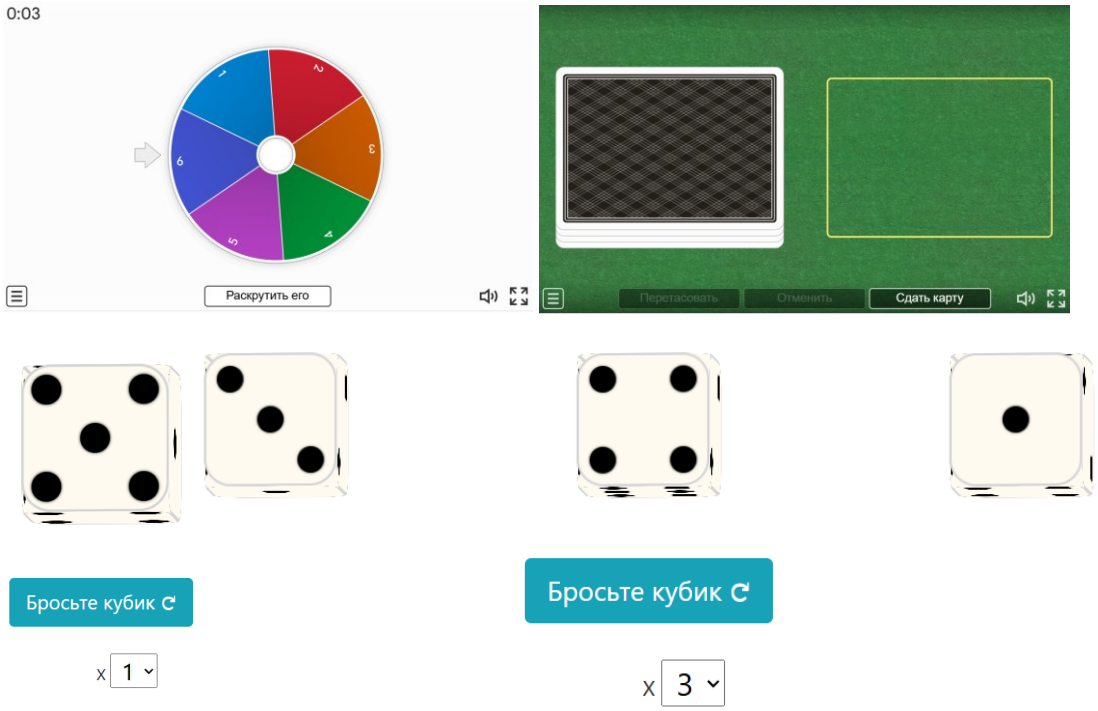
Abstract: *The article examines the impact of digitalization in education on the teaching of random experiments and accidental event. The aim of the study is to analyze the possibilities of using interactive platforms to create quiz surveys that facilitate the consolidation of students' knowledge. The research method involves analyzing existing educational technologies and their application in the educational process. The results show that the use of digital resources significantly enhances understanding of the material and increases student engagement in the learning process.*

Keywords*: digitalization in education, random experiment, accidental events, interactive platforms, quiz surveys, student engagement, educational technologies.*

Цифровизация образования открывает новые горизонты для преподавания сложных тем, таких как случайный опыт и случайные события. В курсе этой темы дети должны познакомиться с такими сложными понятиями, как:

- Случайный опыт (эксперимент, наблюдение, испытание) — действие, которое можно повторить большое количество раз в одинаковых условиях, а результат этого действия зависит от случая и его невозможно предсказать. Примеры: подбрасывание монеты, покупка лотерейного билета, вытаскивание карты из колоды, стрельба по мишени.
- Случайное событие — событие, которое может произойти или не произойти в результате того или иного опыта. Любое случайное событие связано с условиями его возникновения. Пример: о вероятности выпадения орла или решки можно рассуждать только в случае, если монету подбрасывают.
- Событие (возможный исход) — любое явление, которое может произойти или не произойти в результате опыта. Примеры: промах при стрельбе по мишени, выпадение орла при бросании монеты, появление трёх очков при бросании игральной кости (кубика) и т. д..
- Невозможные события — события, которые в данных условиях никогда не происходят.
- Достоверные события — события, которые при данных условиях обязательно происходят.

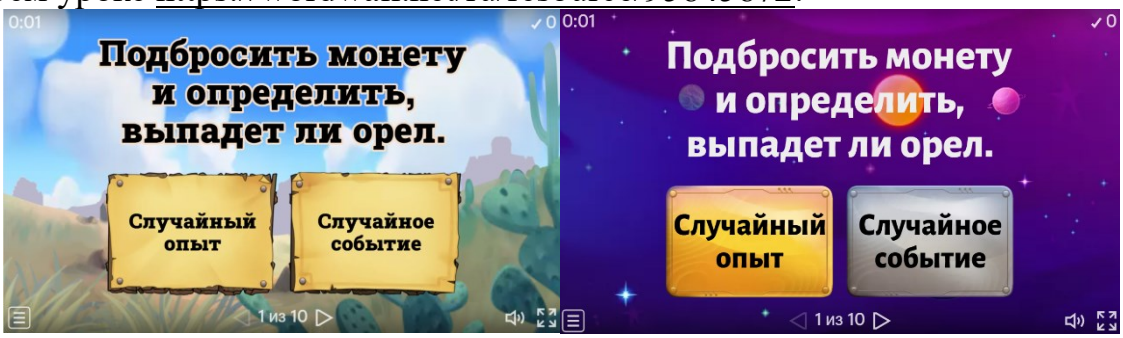
Современные технологии позволяют учителям наглядно объяснять эти концепции, используя интерактивные симуляции и визуализации, что значительно упрощает процесс обучения. Педагоги могут демонстрировать случайные эксперименты, такие как подбрасывание монеты или бросок кубика, без необходимости в дополнительном реквизите.



Это не только экономит время и ресурсы, но и делает уроки более увлекательными и доступными для учащихся. Визуальные и интерактивные элементы способствуют лучшему пониманию материала, позволяя ученикам самостоятельно исследовать и анализировать результаты, что в свою очередь укрепляет их знания.

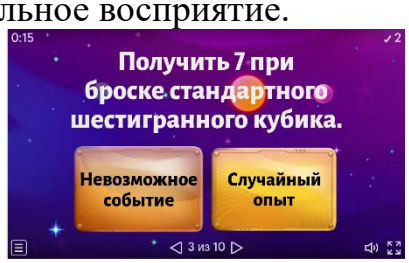
Для закрепления изученного материала и проверки усвоения терминов, с которыми дети познакомились на уроке, учителя могут воспользоваться различными онлайн-ресурсами для создания опросных викторин. Одним из таких инструментов является платформа wordwall.net, которая позволяет легко создавать интерактивные викторины, где учащиеся могут отвечать на вопросы в режиме реального времени. Это не только делает процесс обучения более динамичным, но и способствует активному вовлечению всех участников. Учитель может формулировать вопросы, касающиеся случайного опыта и случайных событий, и сразу же получать обратную связь о том, насколько хорошо ученики усвоили материал.

Рассмотрим подобную викторину, которую учитель может использовать на своём уроке https://wordwall.net/ru/resource/95845872.



Данная платформа предоставляет возможность создавать разнообразные оформления викторин, что позволяет учителю адаптировать

материал под особенности конкретного класса. Вопросы формулируются таким образом, что при фронтальной работе у учащихся активируются различные способы восприятия информации, включая визуальное и аудиальное восприятие.



Кроме того, подобные задания способствуют повышению эмоционального отклика учащихся, что в свою очередь может значительно улучшить их мотивацию и вовлеченность в учебный процесс. Из очевидных плюсов наличие времени и количества вопросов в тесте, что позволяет развивать саморегуляцию у обучающихся.

Таким образом, использование цифровых ресурсов не только облегчает работу педагога, но и значительно повышает уровень вовлеченности и понимания темы со стороны учащихся.

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РОЛЬ ИНДЕКСА УЧАСТИЯ И ЛИДЕРСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ЭФФЕКТИВНОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИМИ КОЛЛЕКТИВАМИ ШКОЛ

Аннотация. *Современное управление педагогическими коллективами школ требует комплексного подхода, учитывающего не только организационные аспекты, но и уровень участия, доверия и готовности к изменениям со стороны сотрудников. В данной статье анализируется роль индекса участия и рейтинга лидерских компетенций в обеспечении эффективного управления школой. Особое внимание уделено взаимосвязи между коэффициентом доверия, командной рефлексией и готовностью педагогов к инновациям. Представлена интегративная модель оценки управленческой эффективности, позволяющая учитывать количественные и качественные параметры взаимодействия в педагогическом коллективе. Полученные результаты демонстрируют, что высокий уровень лидерских компетенций руководителей и активное участие членов коллектива формируют устойчивую образовательную среду, способствующую развитию инноваций и профессиональному росту.*

Ключевые слова: *индекс участия, лидерские компетенции, педагогический коллектив, коэффициент доверия, командная рефлексия, готовность к изменениям, эффективность управления школой.*

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THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATION INDEX AND LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES IN THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL PEDAGOGICAL TEAMS

Abstract. *Modern management of school pedagogical teams requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account not only organizational aspects but also the level of participation, trust, and readiness for change among staff members. This article analyzes the role of the participation index and the leadership competencies rating in ensuring effective school management. Particular attention is paid to the interrelation between the trust coefficient, team reflection, and teachers' readiness for innovation. An integrative model for assessing managerial*

efficiency is presented, which makes it possible to consider both quantitative and qualitative parameters of interaction within the pedagogical team. The findings demonstrate that a high level of leadership competencies among school leaders and the active participation of team members create a sustainable educational environment conducive to innovation and professional growth.

Keywords: *participation index, leadership competencies, pedagogical team, trust coefficient, team reflection, readiness for change, effectiveness of school management.*

Введение

Эффективное управление педагогическими коллективами в современной школе является предметом активного научного обсуждения, поскольку именно от уровня профессионализма управленческой команды зависит качество образовательного процесса и устойчивость инноваций. Международные исследования подчеркивают, что ключевые показатели, такие как доверие, участие, рефлексия и готовность к изменениям, проявляются наилучшим образом при наличии у руководителя развитых лидерских компетенций [2, с. 6–7]. Недавняя мета-синтез-модель компетенций школьных руководителей демонстрирует важность структурированного подхода к персонализированному обучению, что включает формирование доверительных отношений, участие всех участников образовательного процесса и непрерывное совершенствование [5, с. 4–5].

В этом контексте, оценка индекса участия (participation index) и рейтинга лидерских компетенций становится особенно значимой при диагностике влияния руководства на коллективную динамику и образовательные достижения. Данные свидетельствуют, что развитие доверия напрямую связано с повышением готовности сотрудников к инновациям и рефлексии над своей профессиональной практикой [4, с. 4]. Тем не менее, существующие подходы в литературе, как правило, рассматривают указанные индикаторы изолированно: либо акцентируя внимание на доверии и культуре сотрудничества, либо фокусируясь на компетенциях руководителей и их влиянии на учебную деятельность. Отсутствует комплексная модель, интегрирующая такие элементы, как индекс участия, рефлексия, готовность к изменениям, коэффициент доверия и рейтинг лидерских компетенций в единую систему оценки эффективности управления. Таким образом, настоящая работа направлена на разработку интегрированной методологии для оценки эффективности целенаправленного управления педагогическим коллективом на основе количественных и качественных параметров взаимодействия, доверия и лидерства.

В педагогическом менеджменте всё большее внимание уделяется интегративным показателям, которые позволяют объективно оценить эффективность командного взаимодействия и лидерства. В рамках данного исследования выделены следующие ключевые индикаторы:

Индекс участия в управлении (ИУУ) – отражает степень включённости педагогов и руководителей в процессы принятия решений. Чем выше показатель, тем активнее учителя участвуют в обсуждении целей, инноваций и стратегий развития школы [4, с. 4–5].

Показатель командной рефлексии и готовности к изменениям (ПКРГИ) – характеризует способность коллектива к самоанализу и адаптации. Этот индикатор необходим для диагностики того, насколько педагоги открыты к внедрению инноваций и совместному поиску решений [3, с. 44].

Коэффициент взаимного доверия (КВД) – служит показателем качества горизонтальных и вертикальных коммуникаций. Доверие определяет устойчивость педагогического коллектива и его способность противостоять кризисам [1, с. 21–23].

Уровень чёткого распределения функциональных ролей (УЧРФР) – фиксирует, насколько ясно разделены обязанности в команде, что позволяет снизить дублирование функций и повысить управленческую эффективность [6, с. 86].

Рейтинг лидерских компетенций (РЛК) – интегральная оценка управленческих навыков директора и его заместителей, включающая стратегическое видение, коммуникативность, эмоциональный интеллект и способность мотивировать коллектив [5, с 4-5].

Выбор этих индикаторов обусловлен необходимостью перехода от традиционных, преимущественно административных моделей управления к современным, ориентированным на командное взаимодействие, доверие и инновационное развитие.

Таким образом, исследование направлено на разработку и апробацию комплексной модели оценки эффективности целенаправленного управления педагогическими коллективами школ с учётом совокупности индикаторов (ИУУ, ПКРГИ, КВД, УЧРФР, РЛК), что позволит обосновать практические рекомендации для повышения качества образовательного процесса и профессионального роста педагогов.

Методы исследования. Методологическая основа исследования базировалась на сочетании количественных и качественных методов, что позволило выявить взаимосвязи между индексом участия, коэффициентом доверия, командной рефлексией и рейтинговой оценкой лидерских компетенций. Такой комплексный подход обеспечил целостное понимание факторов, влияющих на эффективность управления педагогическими коллективами школ.

Для сбора эмпирических данных использовались следующие методы:

Анкетирование педагогов и руководителей школ – с целью выявления уровня вовлечённости сотрудников в процессы принятия управленческих решений и их готовности к изменениям. Вопросники были структурированы на основе международных шкал вовлечённости (participation index) и инструментов измерения организационного доверия.

Экспертная оценка лидерских компетенций – проведена с привлечением специалистов в области педагогического менеджмента. Использовалась модифицированная рейтинговая шкала, включающая такие параметры, как стратегическое видение, способность к командному взаимодействию, коммуникативные навыки и инновационная активность руководителя.

Метод социометрии и контент-анализа – применялся для оценки горизонтальных и вертикальных взаимодействий внутри педагогических коллективов, что позволило выявить структуру доверительных отношений и уровень командной рефлексии.

Статистический анализ данных – включал корреляционный и факторный анализ, а также регрессионное моделирование, что дало возможность определить детерминанты эффективности управления и построить интегративную модель взаимосвязей между изучаемыми индикаторами.

Выборка исследования охватывала 10 общеобразовательных школ, в которых приняли участие более 450 респондентов (педагоги, заместители директоров, директора). Репрезентативность выборки обеспечивалась разнообразием регионов и типов школ (городские и сельские), что позволило выявить дифференцированные закономерности. Качественные данные были получены с использованием полу структурированных интервью с руководителями школ, направленных на выявление их восприятия роли доверия и командной рефлексии в процессе управления. Данный метод обеспечил глубокий контекстуальный анализ и позволил сопоставить субъективные представления руководителей с количественными результатами. Таким образом, совокупность методов исследования обеспечила всесторонний анализ заявленной проблемы и позволила не только выявить значимость отдельных факторов (индекс участия, коэффициент доверия, лидерские компетенции), но и интегрировать их в единую модель оценки эффективности управления педагогическими коллективами школ.

Результаты и обсуждение. Эмпирическое исследование охватило 10 общеобразовательных школ, где в экспериментальной группе участвовало 228 респондентов, а в контрольной – 229 респондентов (директора, заместители директоров и учителя). Сравнительный анализ данных до и после педагогического эксперимента позволил выявить как количественные, так и качественные изменения в целенаправленной и совместной деятельности педагогических коллективов.

1. Динамика в экспериментальной и контрольной группах. До проведения эксперимента распределение по уровням показателей свидетельствовало о доминировании средних и низких значений. Например, в экспериментальной группе по индексу участия (ВII) высокий уровень имели лишь 32 респондента, в то время как низкий – 120 человек. Аналогичные пропорции фиксировались и по другим критериям: ПКРГИ, КВД, УЧРФР и РЛК. После формирующего воздействия ситуация существенно изменилась: количество респондентов с высоким уровнем по индекс участия в управлении

(ИУУ) увеличилось до 57, по КВД – до 56, а по РЛК – до 52. Суммарный прирост высоких уровней составил 95 случаев, что на 55 % больше исходных значений. Одновременно произошло заметное снижение низких уровней (например, по ИУУ с 120 до 62). Это отражает позитивные сдвиги в развитии командной рефлексии, готовности педагогов к изменениям и росте их вовлечённости. В контрольной группе изменения носили несущественный характер. Так, по ИУУ число респондентов с высоким уровнем возросло лишь с 32 до 34, а по РЛК – с 39 до 44. Общее увеличение высоких показателей составило лишь 20 случаев, что в 4,7 раза меньше, чем в экспериментальной группе. Количество низких уровней при этом сократилось незначительно (например, по ИУУ с 119 до 114).

2. Индекс участия. Средний показатель индекса участия составил 0,68 (по шкале от 0 до 1), что указывает на относительно высокий уровень вовлечённости педагогов. Наибольшие значения зафиксированы у учителей начальных классов (0,74), а у представителей администрации они оказались ниже (0,61). Это подтверждает, что практикующие учителя чаще проявляют инициативу в обсуждении инноваций, тогда как управленцы склонны к формализованному участию.

3. Коэффициент доверия. Среднее значение коэффициента доверия составило 0,64, что отражает умеренный, но нестабильный уровень доверительных отношений. Интервью показали, что доверие формируется преимущественно через неформальные коммуникации и совместное решение проблем. В школах сельской местности данный показатель выше (0,71), что объясняется более тесными профессиональными связями.

4. Командная рефлексия и готовность к изменениям. Анализ продемонстрировал прямую зависимость между командной рефлексией и готовностью к изменениям ($r = 0,72$; $p < 0,05$). В школах, где регулярно проводятся коллективные обсуждения результатов работы, педагоги проявляют большую открытость к инновациям и экспериментальным практикам. Это согласуется с выводами зарубежных исследований о значимости рефлексивной культуры для устойчивого развития образовательных организаций [2, с. 6–7].

5. Лидерские компетенции. Оценка лидерских компетенций руководителей выявила дисбаланс: высокоразвитыми оказались стратегическое видение и организационное планирование, тогда как слабее всего развита компетенция «эмоциональный интеллект» (средний балл — **3,2 из 5**). В целом средний рейтинг лидерских компетенций составил **3,7**, что указывает на необходимость целенаправленного развития **soft skills** у управленцев.

6. Интегративная модель взаимосвязей. Регрессионный анализ показал, что ключевыми предикторами эффективности управления являются: индекс участия ($\beta = 0,42$; $p < 0,01$), коэффициент доверия ($\beta = 0,37$; $p < 0,01$), командная рефлексия ($\beta = 0,34$; $p < 0,05$). Совокупный коэффициент

детерминации (R^2 = **0,61**) показал, что предложенная модель объясняет более 60 % вариации эффективности управления**.**

Обсуждение результатов. Таким образом, результаты подтверждают, что участие и доверие являются системообразующими факторами успешного управления школой. Более высокий индекс участия усиливает профессиональную мотивацию педагогов и их инновационный потенциал, тогда как доверие обеспечивает устойчивость взаимодействий в коллективе. Одновременно выявленный разрыв между стратегическими и коммуникативными лидерскими компетенциями руководителей подчёркивает необходимость программ повышения квалификации, ориентированных не только на административные, но и на социально-психологические аспекты лидерства**.** Комплексный учёт индекса участия, коэффициента доверия, командной рефлексии и лидерских компетенций позволяет формировать целостную модель эффективного управления педагогическими коллективами, что подтверждается результатами проведённого эксперимента.

Заключение. Проведённое исследование позволило обосновать необходимость комплексного подхода к целенаправленному управлению педагогическими коллективами школ. Сравнительный анализ экспериментальной и контрольной групп продемонстрировал, что использование интегративных индикаторов – индекса участия в управлении (ИУУ)**,** показателя командной рефлексии и готовности к изменениям (ПКРГИ)**,** коэффициента взаимного доверия (ВДК)**,** уровня чёткого распределения функциональных ролей (УЧРФР) **и** рейтинга лидерских компетенций (РЛК**)** – позволяет объективно фиксировать качественные сдвиги в деятельности педагогов и руководителей.

Результаты эксперимента показали, что в школах, где управление строилось на основе принципов вовлечённости, доверия и распределённого лидерства, значительно возросло количество педагогов с высоким уровнем участия и готовности к изменениям. При этом выявлено снижение доли низких показателей, что свидетельствует о формировании устойчивой культуры коллективной ответственности и профессиональной рефлексии.

Интегративная модель, построенная на основе регрессионного анализа, доказала, что ключевыми предикторами эффективности управления выступают индекс участия (β = 0,42)**,** коэффициент доверия (β = 0,37) **и** командная рефлексия (β = 0,34)**.** Совокупный коэффициент детерминации (R^2 = 0,61) подтверждает достаточную объяснительную силу предложенной модели, что делает её применимой для практики школьного менеджмента.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что впервые предложена комплексная методика оценки эффективности управления педагогическими коллективами, которая учитывает как организационные, так и социально-психологические показатели. Теоретическая значимость работы состоит в уточнении категориального аппарата педагогического менеджмента и обосновании роли доверия, участия и лидерских компетенций в развитии школьной организации. Практическая ценность выражается в возможности

использования разработанных инструментов для мониторинга управленческой деятельности, диагностики профессионального климата и планирования программ повышения квалификации руководителей.

Таким образом, результаты исследования подтверждают, что успешное управление школой возможно лишь при условии **системного учёта участия педагогов, формирования доверительных отношений и развития лидерских компетенций руководителей**, что в конечном итоге способствует повышению качества образования и устойчивому развитию образовательных организаций.

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ГЕОХРОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СТАДИЙ ЗАСОЛЕНИЯ ПОЧВ В РЕГИОНЕ МИРЗАЧУЛЬ

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены процессы засоления в Мирзачульском регионе на основе геолого-геохронологических этапов с использованием теоретических источников и систематизированных параметров (форма засоления, климат, геологические процессы, антропогенное воздействие). Эволюция засоления с палеогена до современности проанализирована с учетом причин формирования и агроэкологических последствий. Результаты исследования позволять определить мелиоративные меры, рекомендуемые для каждого этапа.*

Ключевые слова*: Засоления, почва, геохронологические этапы, Палеоген, Неоген, антропогенное воздействие, Мирзачуль, мелиорация.*

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GEOCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL SALINIZATION STAGES IN THE MIRZACHUL REGION

Abstract: *The article examines the processes of salinization in the Mirzachul region based on geological and geochronological stages using theoretical sources and systematized parameters (form of salinization, climate, geological processes, and anthropogenic impact). The evolution of salinization from the Paleogene to the present day is analyzed taking into account the causes of formation and agroecological consequences. The results of the study allow us to determine the reclamation measures recommended for each stage.*

Key words: *Salinization, soil, geochronological stages, Paleogene, Neogene, anthropogenic impact, Mirzachul, reclamation.*

Введение. Засоление почв является одной из важнейших геоэкологических проблем, снижающих плодородие сельскохозяйственных

угодий. В настоящее время процессы засоления в значительных масштабах наблюдаются и в регионе Мирзачуль, занимающем обширную часть Центральной Азии. Сложность данного явления заключается в том, что оно обусловлено не только последствиями современных оросительных систем, но и имеет глубокие геологические и геохронологические корни. Поэтому изучение засоления следует рассматривать не исключительно как аграрно-мелиоративное явление, но и как результат геологического исторического развития, что придаёт данной проблеме особую актуальность.

Для эффективного контроля современных форм засоления необходимо, прежде всего, провести глубокий анализ этапов его формирования, основных причин и параметров, характерных для каждого геологического периода. Научные источники (А.А.Рафиков, 1976; Б.Б.Бабаназаров, 2002; Н.Р.Алимкулов, 2023) свидетельствуют о том, что процесс засоления почв в регионе Мирзачуль последовательно развивался, начиная с палеогена. Эволюция солевых горизонтов, тесно связанная с рельефом, климатом, гидрологической системой, уровнем испаряемости и антропогенной деятельностью, является ключевым фактором при определении современных мелиоративных мероприятий.

В данном исследовании процессы засоления на территории Мирзачуля системно проанализированы в разрезе геолого-геохронологических этапов, при этом для каждого периода научно обоснованно раскрыты характерные формы засоления, основные причины и соответствие рекомендуемых мелиоративных мер. Тем самым создаётся научная основа для разработки экологически устойчивых и адресных стратегий борьбы с засолением в регионе.

Анализ литературы. Для последовательного анализа процессов засоления на территории Мирзачуля в геохронологической последовательности были изучены существующие источники по различным направлениям: геолого-геоморфологические основы, геоэкологические исследования, научные работы, связанные с мелиорацией, а также современные исследования в области дистанционного и пространственного мониторинга.

Прежде всего, вопросы геологического строения Мирзачуля, литологических слоёв и тектонического развития, относящегося к кайнозойской эре, были всесторонне изучены С.А.Арабовым и И.З.Янгибоевой [1], А.Болтаевым [2], а также в одном из классических исследований - А.А.Рафикова [3]. В этих источниках научно обоснованно освещено влияние отложений, сформировавшихся в палеогене и неогене, рельефообразования и горно-складчатых движений на стадии засоления, что рассматривается в качестве важной теоретической основы.

Среди современных исследований, в которых с научной точки зрения освещается пространственный и временной мониторинг процессов засоления, особое место занимают работы. Б.Абдумуминова, З.Маматкулова и У.Шукурова [4]. Авторы предложили методические подходы к выявлению,

картографированию и оценке процессов засоления и опустынивания на основе технологий ГИС.

Современное геоэкологическое состояние Мирзачуля, в частности оценка текущего состояния зон засоления и их взаимосвязь с использованием земель в сельском хозяйстве, подробно исследованы Н.Р.Алимкуловым [5], Г.М.Холдоровой [6] и К.Курбановым [7]. В данных источниках, наряду с анализом форм засоления, рассматривается их влияние на агроэкосистемы, а также стратегии устойчивого использования земель.

Фундаментальные труды, посвящённые мелиорации орошаемых земель и проблемам вторичного засоления, в частности работы Ш.К.Юсупова [8] и М.Умарова [9], раскрывают историческое развитие ирригационных и дренажных систем региона, их недостатки, а также основные факторы, приводящие к засолению. Именно эти источники позволяют связать современные мелиоративные проблемы с их историческими корнями.

В исследованиях А.К.Мамарасулова [10], посвящённых использованию природных ресурсов в регионе Мирзачуль и их связи с процессами засоления, подробно освещены природные богатства региона, интенсивность их эксплуатации и экологические последствия. Данный источник позволяет понять влияние человеческой деятельности на современные стадии засоления.

Кроме того, теоретические источники, отражающие международный опыт, - например, модель эволюции ландшафтных структур, разработанная Форманом [11], и подходы к геогидрологической оценке, предложенные Хатчинсоном и МакАртуром [12], - служат концептуальной основой для комплексной оценки природных и антропогенных детерминант засоления.

В целом рассмотренные источники всесторонне освещают морфогенетические и геохронологические основы засоления. Однако большинство из них не проводят систематическое разделение стадий засоления по геологическим периодам. В связи с этим в данной статье в качестве теоретической новизны предлагается поэтапное раскрытие эволюции форм засоления на основе их геохронологической систематизации.

Материалы и методы. Данное научное исследование направлено на теоретическое изучение особенностей формирования процессов засоления в регионе Мирзачуль на геологических и антропогенных этапах. В работе не применялись экспериментальные методы; анализ и обобщение проводились на основе существующих монографий, научных статей, аналитических отчётов и статистических данных.

Для анализа были отобраны 13 основных научных источников, которые были разделены на четыре группы:

1. **Геологические источники** - работы, описывающие литологию и морфоструктурные особенности территории Мирзачуля;
2. **Экологические и мелиоративные исследования** - работы, посвящённые современным формам засоления и их последствиям;
3. **Исследования в области геоинформационных технологий** - аналитические подходы, основанные на геоданных;

4. **Литература по ирригации и дренажу** - научные основы мер по борьбе с засолением. В контексте геохронологических этапов (палеоген, неоген, антропоген) был проведён анализ влияния каждого периода на процессы засоления. Для каждого этапа сопоставлялись климатические условия, литология, рельеф и антропогенные факторы, на основе чего была разработана модель «форма засоления - период - причина - антропогенное воздействие». В ходе исследования в качестве основных методологических инструментов использовались геоморфологическая логика, историко-геологические детали и дифференциальные подходы. Данные обобщались исключительно на теоретической основе посредством анализа существующих научных источников.

Результаты и обсуждение. На основе проведённых теоретических анализов установлено, что процессы засоления на территории Мирзачуля формировались поэтапно, под воздействием геолого - геохронологических условий и антропогенных факторов.

Таблица 1. Системный анализ форм засоления, их основных причин и рекомендуемых мер в геолого - геохронологическом разрезе.

Геологический период	**Форма засоления**	**Основная причина**	**Рекомендуемая мера**
Палеоген	Скрытая, глубокая	Отступление моря	Геофизическое выявление солевых горизонтов
Неоген	Полуглубокая	Испарение, пролювиальные отложения	Инфильтрационное промывание
Антропоген (начальный)	Поверхностная природная	Рельеф, изменения русел рек	Снижение эрозии
Антропоген (поздний)	Вторичная	Неправильное орошение	Реконструкция дренажной системы
Современный период	Антропогенно - вторичная	Антропогенное давление	Агроэкологическая стабилизация

Опираясь на параметры, представленные в таблице 1, формы засоления, их причины и агроэкологические последствия на каждом геологическом этапе системно выражаются следующим образом.

Этап 1: Палеоген - скрытая, глубокая форма засоления. Именно в этот период сформировались первичные формы засоления. В результате отступления моря, в сочетании с высокой испаряемостью, карбонатные и гипсовые отложения способствовали формированию интенсивного геогенного засоления в межслоевых глубинах [1]. Эти горизонты залегают на глубине 2-4 м и до настоящего времени слабо поддаются воздействию современных мелиоративных средств. В качестве рекомендуемых мер важное значение имеют геофизическое выявление данных слоёв и использование систем глубокого дренажа.

Этап 2: Неоген - полуглубокая форма засоления. В понижениях

рельефа, заполненных пролювиальными и аллювиальными отложениями, при резком усилении испаряемости формировались процессы засоления полуглубокого типа. Такие солевые горизонты залегают на глубине 1-2 м, оказывая прямое влияние на сельскохозяйственную деятельность. Эффективными мерами могут быть инфильтрационное промывание и применение механических методов [2; 3].

Этап 3: Начальный антропоген - природная поверхностная форма засоления. С возникновением первых форм оросительных систем, изменением русел рек и морфологических особенностей рельефа началось обнажение засолённых почв. На этом этапе солевые горизонты залегали на глубине 0,5-1,0 м, что в сочетании с риском эрозии усиливало неблагоприятный агротехнический фон [4]. Зоны засоления были приурочены к рельефу, и для их сокращения рекомендуются противоэрозионные методы, такие как освоение земель на склонах и полосовое земледелие.

Этап 4: Поздний антропоген - вторичная форма засоления. В результате интенсивного орошения, неправильных агротехнических подходов и низкой эффективности дренажных систем наблюдалось усиление засоления на поверхности почвы. Солевые горизонты, расположенные на глубине 0-0,5 м, оказывали прямое негативное воздействие на рост сельскохозяйственных культур. Статистический анализ показывает, что в этот период засоление приводило к снижению урожайности в земледелии на 30-40 % [5]. Реконструкция дренажных систем рекомендуется в качестве важной мелиоративной меры.

Этап 5: Современный период – антропогенно - вторичная форма засоления. В результате техногенного давления, неправильного орошения, низкого уровня агроэкологической культуры и подъёма уровня грунтовых вод засоление стало перемещаться из глубинных горизонтов к поверхности. Зоны капиллярного подъёма расширились, и в настоящее время засоление преобладает на глубине 0-0,3 м [6; 7]. На данном этапе необходимо планирование посевных площадей на основе агроэкологической стабилизации и применения дифференцированных подходов.

Заключение. Проведённый анализы показали, что процессы засоления в регионе Мирзачуль имеют эволюционный характер, постепенно смещаясь от глубоких горизонтов к поверхности. На этом фоне формы засоления претерпели качественные изменения - от первичных, сформированных в результате природно-геологических процессов, к вторичным, вызванным антропогенным воздействием. Каждый геологический и антропогенный этап имеет свои характерные особенности, обусловленные сочетанием климатических факторов, литологических условий, рельефа и уровня хозяйственной нагрузки.

Выявление этих особенностей и установление причинно-следственных связей между ними позволяет не только глубже понять генезис и динамику засоления, но и научно обосновать выбор мелиоративных мер, адаптированных к конкретным условиям. Применение таких

дифференцированных подходов обеспечивает возможность снижения деградационных процессов, восстановления плодородия почв и повышения их производственного потенциала. Это, в свою очередь, является ключевым условием для формирования экологически безопасной и устойчивой системы сельского хозяйства в Мирзачульском регионе, что особенно важно в условиях усиливающегося антропогенного давления и изменения климата.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОЛИТИКИ И ПРАВА

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНСТИТУТА АДВОКАТСКОЙ ТАЙНЫ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается правовое закрепление и границы адвокатской тайны. Раскрываются проблемы, возникающие при нарушении режима адвокатской тайны, установленного законом.*

Ключевые слова: *адвокатская тайна, границы, проблемы, адвокат, защита, сведения, доверитель, информация*

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Annotation. *The article examines the legal consolidation and boundaries of attorney-client confidentiality. It reveals the problems that arise when the attorney-client confidentiality regime established by law is violated.*

Key words: *attorney-client privilege, boundaries, problems, lawyer, protection, information, client, information*

Адвокатская тайна является важной правовой гарантией, обеспечивающей оказание квалифицированной юридической помощи, закрепленной в Конституции Российской Федерации.[1]

Доктриной российского права разработано понятие адвокатской тайны. В частности, Смоленский М.Б. считал, что сферу сведений, охватываемых словосочетанием «адвокатская тайна», можно определить так: вся информация, предоставленная адвокату клиентом или полученная им

относительно клиента либо других лиц в ходе предоставления юридических услуг.[6]

Адвокатская тайна является особым правовым режимом запретительного характера. Ю.С. Пилипенко раскрывает понятие адвокатской тайны как правовой режим, в рамках которого с целью формирования и охраны иммунитета доверителя устанавливаются запреты на несанкционированное получение, разглашение и/или неправомерное использование информации, ставшей известной адвокату.[7]

Законодательно понятие адвокатской тайны нашло свое закрепление в статье 8 Федерального закона от 31.05.2002 №63-ФЗ «Об адвокатской деятельности и адвокатуре в Российской Федерации». Адвокатской тайной являются любые сведения, связанные с оказанием адвокатом юридической помощи своему доверителю.[2]

Кодекс профессиональной этики адвоката устанавливает, что адвокатская тайна обеспечивает иммунитет доверителя, предоставленный последнему Конституцией Российской Федерации.[4]

Говоря о границах адвокатской тайны необходимо отметить, что адвокатская тайна не имеет ограничений во времени и может быть разглашена только в исключительных случаях.

Следует отметить, что моментом начала адвокатской тайны необходимо считать момент обращения доверителя за оказанием юридической помощи.

Отношения между доверителем и защитником строятся на исключительном доверии. Исходя из этого, адвокатскую тайну можно считать средством защиты любой информации, полученной адвокатом от доверителя. В данном случае возникает следующий вопрос: от кого необходимо защищать информацию?

Прежде всего, от органов предварительного расследования, которые по понятным причинам заинтересованы в получении данной информации.

Статья 8 Федерального закона "Об адвокатской деятельности и адвокатуре в Российской Федерации" от 31.05.2002 N 63-ФЗ предусматривает три основных комплекса мер, направленных на защиту полученной адвокатом информации.

Во-первых, адвокат не может быть вызван и допрошен в качестве свидетеля об обстоятельствах, ставших ему известными в связи с обращением к нему за юридической помощью или в связи с ее оказанием.

Во-вторых, проведение оперативно-розыскных мероприятий и следственных действий в отношении адвоката (в том числе в жилых и служебных помещениях, используемых им для осуществления адвокатской деятельности) допускается только на основании судебного решения.

В-третьих, полученные в ходе оперативно-розыскных мероприятий или следственных действий (в том числе после приостановления или прекращения статуса адвоката) сведения, предметы и документы могут быть использованы в качестве доказательств обвинения только в тех случаях, когда они не входят в производство адвоката по делам его доверителей. Указанные ограничения не

распространяются на орудия преступления, а также на предметы, которые запрещены к обращению или оборот которых ограничен в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.[2]

В ходе проведения исследовательской работы были выявлены следующие проблемы, возникающие при выполнении адвокатом обязанности по сохранению адвокатской тайны.

Федеральный закон «Об адвокатской деятельности и адвокатуре в Российской Федерации» содержит положения о том, что помощник адвоката и стажер обязаны хранить адвокатскую тайну. Но в тоже время законодательством не установлены гарантии сохранения адвокатской тайны стажерами и помощниками адвокатов. На сегодняшний день нет законодательно установленного запрета вызова на допрос стажеров или помощников. Это говорит о том, что органы предварительного расследования могут вызвать их на допрос и получить сведения, охраняемые адвокатской тайной. Следовательно, обязанность о сохранении адвокатской тайны стажерами и помощниками в данном случае не может быть реализована.

В условиях цифровизации и повсеместного использования мессенджеров, процесс получения информации адвокатом от доверителя существенно упростился и ускорился. Но в тоже время, информация, переданная в мессенджерах, по электронной почте или из облачного хранилища может быть незаконно получена третьими лицами, имеющими интерес к данным, охраняемым адвокатской тайной.

Пункт 11 Рекомендаций по обеспечению адвокатской тайны и гарантий независимости адвоката при осуществлении адвокатами профессиональной деятельности рекомендует адвокатам наиболее важную информацию хранить на сервере в зашифрованном виде.[5]

Данная проблема актуальна еще и ввиду того, что информация, передаваемая через электронные ресурсы, является уже не совсем личной.

Так, Федеральный закон от 07.07.2003 N 126-ФЗ (ред. от 01.04.2025) "О связи" устанавливает обязанность собственников сетей хранить данные в течение трех лет с момента окончания осуществления передачи данных.

Также подпункт 6 пункта 9 статьи 56.2 данного закона устанавливает обязанность предоставления уполномоченным государственным органам, осуществляющим оперативно-розыскную деятельность или обеспечение безопасности Российской Федерации, информации, указанной в подпункте 5 настоящего пункта, и иной информации, необходимой для выполнения возложенных на эти органы задач собственниками сетей.[3]

Случаи получения охраняемой адвокатской тайной информации данным способом редки, но все- таки существуют.

Подводя итоги исследовательской работы, следует отметить, что в настоящее время в законодательстве существует ряд пробелов и проблем, которые необходимо решать комплексно, путем внесения изменений в уже существующие законодательные акты, а также принятие новых законов.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

УДК 65.011.56

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ВНЕДРЕННИЕ ПРОГРАММНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ БИЗНЕС ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация: *в данной статье разберем виды программного обеспечения, их роль в автоматизации бизнес-процессов на предприятии и этапы внедрения. Также разберем кейсы (статистику), которая покажет пользу от внедрения данных систем.*

Ключевые слова: *информационные технологии, учетные системы, бизнес-аналитика, 1С, ERP, CRM, BI, СУБД.*

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IMPLEMENTATION OF SOFTWARE FOR AUTOMATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES

Abstract: *in this article we will analyze the types of software, their role in automating business processes in an enterprise and the stages of implementation. We will also analyze cases (statistics) that will show the benefits of implementing these systems.*

Key words: *information technology, accounting systems, business analytics, 1C, ERP, CRM, BI, DBMS.*

В эпоху постоянных изменений и быстрого развития технологий программное обеспечение для автоматизации бизнес-процессов становится неотъемлемой частью существования предприятия. Другими словами, предприятие, которое не внедряет подобное программное обеспечение и не успевает за новыми технологиями обречено на неудачу. Сейчас становится все больше компаний, которые переносят бизнес-процессы из Excel в различные системы.

Существует множество систем, каждая из которых выполняет определенные функции:

ERP (enterprise resource planning) — Это обширная система, которая объединяет в себе функции по планированию, контролю и управлению ресурсами компании. К ним относятся: SAP, Oracle, 1С и др. Эти системы необходимы для ведения управления финансами, закупками, персоналом. Для планирования производственных процессов и др. Без данных систем невозможно было бы отследить работу предприятия, а также материальные ценности. Разграничение по пользователям позволяет обеспечить безопасность бизнесу. Нередко данная система в себя включает функционал и CRM, и BI систем, однако он, как правило, имеет множество недостатков.

CRM-система (Customer Relationship Management) — это система управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами. Например, Bitrix24, AmoCRM. CRM системы, как правило решают задачи по ведение клиентской базы: коммуникация, оплата, продажи, картотека (по клиентам, компаниям и т.д.) Некоторые также позволяют вести контроль проектов и задач. Руководителю отдела продаж помогает контролировать своих подчиненных: запись звонков и их анализ, анализ количества звонков и их длительности, контроль просроченных задач. Также подобные инструменты позволяют упростить работу из дома и понижают вероятность утечки информации.

Business intelligence (бизнес-аналитика) — это работа с данными, изучение показателей компании с целью решить проблемы или предложить улучшения**.** Для этого используются следующие программы: Visiology, PowerBI и др. В последние годы вместе с популяризацией искусственного интеллекта растет спрос на системы по работе с большими данными – BI платформы, в особенности, работа в которых не требует навыков программирования (No-code). Данные системы консолидируют данные из различных систем: начиная с ERP и CRM, заканчивая рекламными кабинетами, маркетплейсами и др. После интеграции можно наблюдать интерактивные отчеты, в которых можно посмотреть детализацию вплоть до менеджера или контрагента. Получение оперативной информации позволяет видеть основные KPI на предприятии. Благодаря этому можно отслеживать эффективность работы сотрудников, их злоупотребления. Также есть возможность отследить пересписание сырья, количество брака или простои оборудования. Различные скрытые потери на предприятии могут составлять до 40% от расходов предприятия. А повышение выручки за счет контроля отдела маркетинга и продаж может достигать 15%. Так данный инструмент окупается быстрее чем за год и имеет постоянный спрос.

Фактически есть следующие этапы оцифровки предприятия (цифровая зрелость):

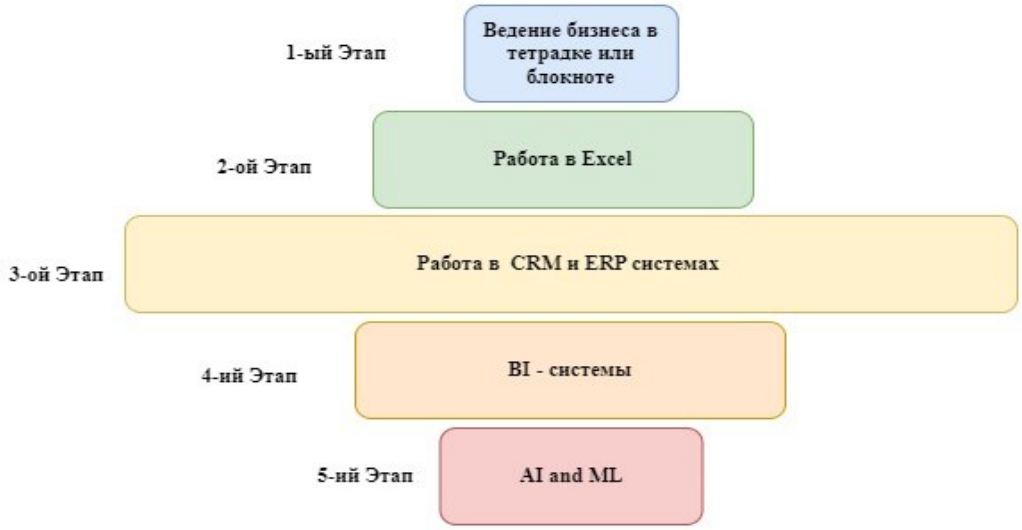


Рис. 1 – Этапы оцифровки предприятия

Картинка разбита на этапы оцифровки предприятия. Длина полосок – приблизительный (условный) показатель наиболее популярных этапов. Таким образом, мы видим, что остались предприятия, которые ведут свои бизнес процессы в тетрадке. Не маленькая часть компаний ведут свою работу в Excel, однако большинство уже перешло на CRM и ERP системы. Это не значит, что внутри компании перестали пользоваться Excel блокнотами, просто практически вся информация хранится в учетных системах, а в Excel осталась небольшая часть от общей массы. Следующим этапов оцифровки становится работа с большими данными в BI системах. Потребность возникает ввиду того, что невозможно эффективно управлять большим предприятием (или холдингом) с огромным количеством разрозненных данных. Отчетность в Excel не интерактивная и часто делается с опозданием и ошибками, а ERP системы в первую очередь являются системами планирования, поэтому аналитика в них не так развита, как необходимо для решения бизнес задач. После аналитики следующий этап – использование Искусственного интеллекта и Машинного обучения. Они помогают делать прогнозы на основании больших данных, а также находить различные закономерности. Данный функционал, частично реализован в BI и ERP системах.

При внедрении всех этих систем следует придерживаться следующего алгоритма:

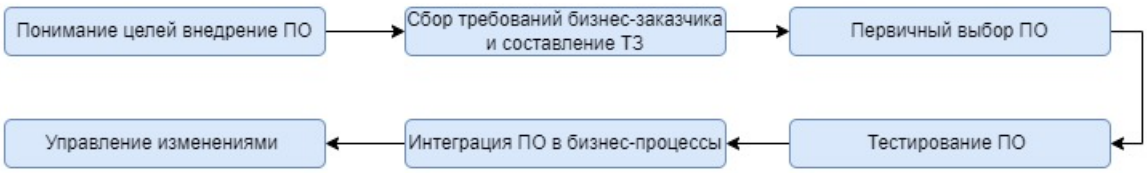


Рис. 2 – Алгоритм внедрения ERP/CRM/BI и т.п.

Так, в первую очередь необходимо понимать, какие задачи и проблемы планируется решить при помощи данных систем. После чего важно собрать требования всех бизнес-заказчиков и разработать техническое задание. Как правило, это несколько отделов на предприятии и высшее руководство. Бизнес требования помогают максимально точно подобрать решение на рынке и отсеять неподходящее ПО. Далее важно провести тестирование выбранного решения, по сколько невозможно определить все отрицательные стороны программного обеспечения до его тестирования. При интеграции ПО в компании очень важно, чтобы участвовали представители разных направлений, это также помогает упростить следующий этап – управление изменениями. Это не менее важный этап при внесении чего-то нового в компанию. Он включает в себя обучение, поддержку и мониторинг принятия нововведения. Здесь все должны понимать, как пользоваться новой системой и для чего она нужна. Очень важно показать какую пользу это приносит самому работнику. Все эти этапы могут растягиваться от 6 месяцев до нескольких лет, в зависимости от масштабов предприятия

Таким образом, видно, в каком направлении движется оцифровка предприятий и почему это так важно. Также разобрали основные этапы внедрения, которые очень сильно растягиваются по времени. Все те, кто внедрил к себе на предприятие CRM, ERP, BI системы уже не могут представить эффективное управление компанией без них. Однако каждый переход с одного этапа оцифровки на другой происходит с большим сопротивлением, которое приходится преодолевать маркетологам, менеджерам, основателям в IT индустрии.

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МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ В КОММЕРЧЕСКОМ БАНКЕ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена вопросам повышения эффективности бизнес-процессов в коммерческих банках как ключевому фактору устойчивого развития и конкурентоспособности в условиях цифровизации, ужесточения регуляторных требований и растущих ожиданий клиентов. Рассматриваются базовые понятия бизнес-процесса, его эффективности и управления, а также предлагается структурированный подход к оценке и улучшению процессов на основе ключевых метрик. Особое внимание уделено кредитным бизнес-процессам, как наиболее значимым с точки зрения структуры активов банка. Автор анализирует существующие методики оценки (KPI, бенчмаркинг, система сбалансированных показателей) и предлагает практические рекомендации по их применению и адаптации. Статья подчеркивает стратегическую значимость системного подхода к управлению эффективностью процессов для достижения коммерческих и клиентских целей банка*

Ключевые слова: *бизнес-процессы, эффективность, коммерческий банк, управление процессами, кредитование, цифровизация, оптимизация, методика оценки бизнес-процессов.*

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METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS PROCESSES IN A COMMERCIAL BANK

Annotation: *This article focuses on improving the efficiency of business processes in commercial banks as a key factor for sustainable development and competitiveness amid digital transformation, tightening regulatory requirements, and growing customer expectations. It explores the fundamental concepts of business processes, their efficiency, and process management, offering a structured approach to evaluating and optimizing processes based on key performance metrics. Special attention is given to credit-related business processes, which are most significant in terms of a bank's asset structure. The author reviews existing evaluation methods (KPI, benchmarking, balanced scorecard) and provides practical recommendations for their application and adaptation. The article emphasizes the strategic importance of a systematic approach to process efficiency management in achieving both commercial and customer service goals.*

Keywords: *business processes, efficiency, commercial bank, process management, lending, digitalization, optimization, metrics, business process assessment methodology.*

Введение

В настоящее время на рынке финансовых услуг выигрывают те компании, которые предоставляют наилучший сервис. Превосходный сервис можно реализовать через правильную настройку бизнес-процессов, в которых этот сервис получает клиент. Под настройкой бизнес-процессов будем подразумевать комплекс мероприятий, направленных на повышение их эффективности. Вопрос эффективности сегодня является приоритетным ввиду высокой конкуренции на рынке, высоких ожиданий клиентов в скорости и удобстве получения финансовых сервисов, росте нагрузки на сотрудников фронт- и бэк-офиса, строгом законодательном регулировании и усилении комплаенс норм, а также в виду масштабной цифровизации и развитию новых технологических решений. Для коммерческих банков работа над эффективностью бизнес-процессов становится не просто рутинной операционной работой, а выходит на уровень стратегической необходимости, поэтому данная тема является актуальной и будет иметь дальнейшее развитие.

Давайте разберемся что такое бизнес-процесс, его эффективность, управление процессами. Итак, бизнес-процесс - последовательность действий (подпроцессов), направленная на получение заданного результата, ценного для организации [1]. Управление бизнес-процессами (BPM) - это системный подход к выявлению, проектированию, исполнению, документированию, измерению, мониторингу и контролю как автоматизированных, так и неавтоматизированных бизнес-процессов, нацеленный на стабильное достижение показателей, согласованных со стратегическими целями организации [2]. Эффективность бизнес-процесса - это соотношение между достигнутым результатом и затратами ресурсов (такими как время, деньги, труд), при условии достижения требуемого качества [3]. Можно сказать, что эффективность бизнес-процесса, это экономический результат по отношению к затратам на ресурсы. Повышение эффективности бизнес-процессов является

следствием системной работы по управлению самими процессами. Задача организации состоит в получении максимального результата с применением минимальных ресурсов. Для коммерческого банка повышать эффективность бизнес-процессов - это значит снижать издержки через регулярную автоматизацию и оптимизацию, повышать скорость и качество облуживания клиентов, наращивать получаемую прибыть, соответствовать всем требованиям законодательства.

Проведенное исследование

Обзор литературы и информации в открытых источниках показывает, что вопросы, связанные с управлением бизнес-процессами, были рассмотрены такими иностранными и отечественными исследователями, как М. Портер, С.И. Бай, В. Паретто, П. Друкер, В. Репин, А. Тищенко, Р. Каплан, Н.-Г. Ольве [4]. Однако, с точки зрения применения предлагаемых авторами подходов к управлению бизнес-процессами в коммерческих банках вопрос остается мало исследованным. Системное управление эффективностью бизнес-процессов позволит оценивать достижение стратегических целей организации.

По оценке эффективности бизнес-процессов также существует ряд методик, таких как: внутренний и внешний бенчмаркинг, анализ стоимости и прибыли, система сбалансированных показателей, анализ на основе KPI. Это прекрасные методики, которые могут стать фундаментом для построения работы внутри организации по управлению эффективностью бизнес-процессов. Но каждую из них необходимо адаптировать под свою организацию и расставлять приоритеты, решая поставленные задачи. Эти задачи может поставить руководство, отдел по работе с данными или подразделение, отвечающее за клиентский опыт. Согласно [5], за эффективность конкретного бизнес-процесса несет персональную ответственность должностное лицо, или, другими словами, владелец бизнес-процесса. В его зону ответственности входит определение и контроль исполнения показателей (метрик), входящих в оценку эффективности бизнес-процесса, управление ходом самого процесса, анализ результатов бизнес-процесса и проведение мероприятий по улучшению бизнес-процесса в целом.

Для справедливой оценки эффективности бизнес-процесса необходимо последовательно выполнить ряд шагов:

1. Определить перечень бизнес-процессов, с которыми необходимо работать над повышением их эффективности. Это могут быть высокочастотные по запускам процессы, или процессы и высоким влиянием на получение коммерческих результатов организации;
2. Определить набор показателей (метрик), по которым будет проводиться оценка эффективности бизнес-процесса;
3. Провести поиск, консолидацию и обработку данных по определенным показателям;
4. Провести анализ данных и сделать диагностику текущего состояния;

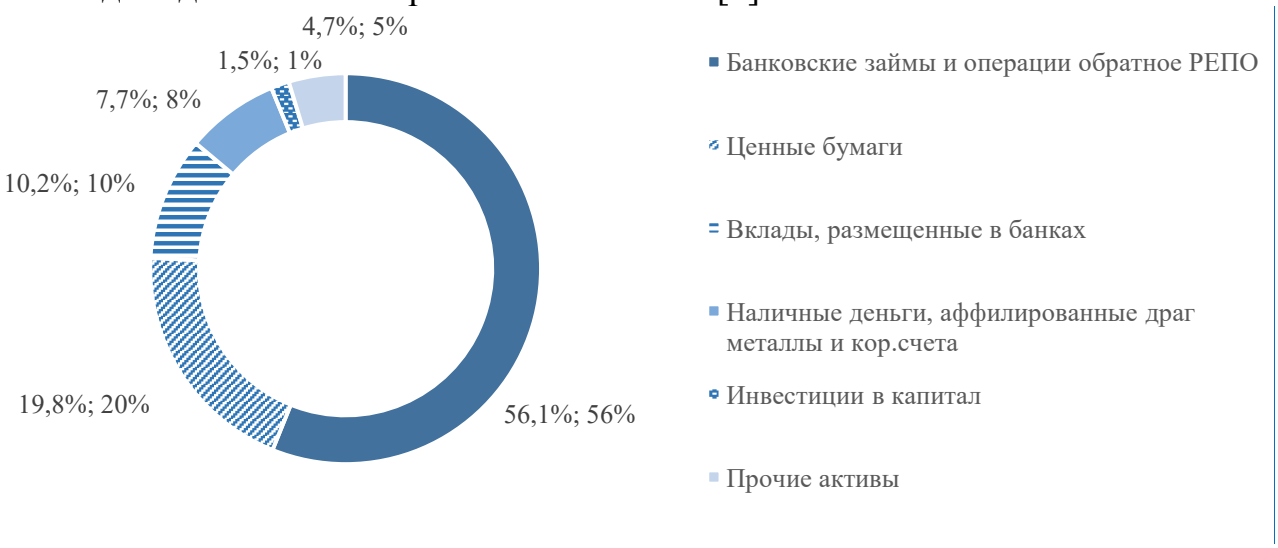
5. Интерпретировать полученные результаты, выявить этапы или участки бизнес-процесса с потенциалом на улучшение;

6. Выработать план улучшения бизнес-процесса, зафиксировать сроки реализации задач и ответственных за их исполнение;

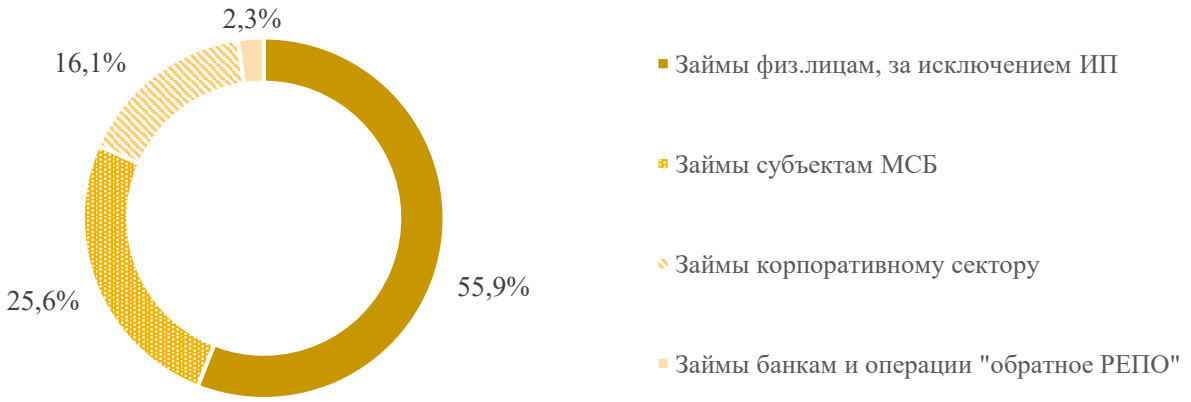
7. Проводить регулярный, но не чрезмерный контроль за исполнением плана;

8. Провести анализ успешности реализованных мероприятий и инициатив выработанного плана с оценкой их влияния на улучшение конкретных показателей бизнес-процесса.

Для коммерческого банка бизнес-процессами в фокусе повышения эффективности могут быть: открытие дебетовой карты клиенту, регистрация в мобильном приложении, оформление беззалогового займа и прочие. Для фокусирования на бизнес-процессах, управление эффективностью которых, с наибольшей вероятностью принесет позитивный, а для коммерческого банка, желательно, финансовый результат, необходимо провести анализ активов. Рассмотрим структуру активов банковского сектора Республики Казахстан за 2023 год по данным из открытых источников [6]:



Из приведенного графика видно, что большую часть активов составляют банковские займы и операции обратной РЕПО. Далее проанализируем структуру ссудного портфеля Республики Казахстан, также основываясь на данных из открытых источников:



Очевидно, что лидируют займы, выданные физическим лицам. Соответственно, бизнес-процессы, в которых клиенты получают займы, должны быть в фокусе эффективности. При этом важно помнить, что для успешной деятельности по кредитованию необходимо работать со всеми бизнес-процессами на всем “жизненном пути” клиента от получения займа до его полного погашения.

Основываясь на вышеупомянутых методиках оценки эффективности бизнес-процессов, а также на личном опыте работы в коммерческом банке можно выделить несколько групп процессных показателей, которые можно включить в методику оценки кредитных бизнес-процессов коммерческого банка. Итак,

1 группа: Поток заявок (как показатель востребованности продукта и, соответственно, бизнес-процесса);

2 группа: Доходность (как показатель выполнения стратегической цели по прибыли);

3 группа: Скорость (может быть, несколько разных показателей таких как: исполнение целевого времени на процесс; уровень заявок, исполненных в диапазоне в целевого времени +/-20%; доля сверх длительных, по времени исполнения заявок);

4 группа: Качество (следует рассматривать как техническое качество бизнес-процесса (тех. инциденты), так и оценку клиентов по предоставленному сервису, а также можно проводить внутреннее исследование среди сотрудников организации, направленное на измерение уровня удовлетворенности работой процесса на пользовательском уровне):

5 группа: Здоровье процесса (доля отмененных заявок от количества всех запущенных, доля заявок с доработками);

6 группа: Успешность / результативность (для кредитных бизнес-процессов актуален показатель уровня одобрения заявок, также стоит смотреть воронку заявок по конверсии от инициирования до одобрения).

Для оценки эффективности конкретного бизнес-процесса в коммерческом банке можно определить 5-7 наиболее значимых показателей

для их регулярного анализа и отслеживания динамики в результате проведения мероприятий по их улучшению. Для уверенности в справедливости вывода об успешности реализованных мероприятий рекомендуется установить плановое или нормативное значение каждого показателя, чтобы проводить сравнительный план-фактный анализ.

Вывод

В условиях растущей конкуренции, цифровизации и усиления регуляторных требований коммерческие банки сталкиваются с необходимостью не просто поддерживать операционную деятельность, но стратегически управлять эффективностью своих бизнес-процессов. Эффективность процессов — это не только снижение издержек, но и повышение качества клиентского сервиса, скорости обслуживания и соответствие регуляторным требованиям.

Для повышения эффективности требуется системная работа: от выбора приоритетных процессов до применения конкретных метрик оценки. Наиболее перспективными для оптимизации являются кредитные процессы, поскольку они напрямую связаны с основным источником получения прибыли банка.

Применение подходов управления эффективностью бизнес-процессов позволит выстраивать прозрачную и результативную модель управления. Регулярный мониторинг ключевых метрик и внедрение улучшений на основе анализа данных по показателям эффективности процессов обеспечит достижение стратегических целей и устойчивый рост коммерческого банка.

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МЕТОДЫ И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОЦЕНКИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ ДАННЫХ

Аннотация: *в условиях цифровой трансформации данные становятся стратегическим активом организаций, а их качество — ключевым фактором эффективности управленческих решений, снижения рисков и повышения конкурентоспособности. Цель работы — разработка и обоснование комплексного подхода к оценке и управлению качеством данных на примере крупной финансовой организации.*

В исследовании проанализированы основные характеристики качества данных (Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness, Uniqueness), приведены формулы их расчёта и примеры практического применения. Рассмотрены современные технологические решения для Data Quality Management, включая системы профилирования, очистки, постоянного мониторинга и автоматизации контроля на основе искусственного интеллекта.

Практическая часть работы выполнена на примере АО «Forte Bank» и включает разработку рекомендаций по интеграции оценки качества данных в архитектуру Data Governance, выбор инструментов с учётом масштабируемости, гибкости и экономической целесообразности, а также формирование предложений по повышению компетенций персонала.

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для построения систем управления качеством данных в финансовых и иных организациях, что позволит снизить операционные и регуляторные риски, повысить точность аналитики и улучшить бизнес-результаты.

Ключевые слова: *качество данных, метрики качества данных, управление качеством данных, управление данными, автоматизация контроля данных, искусственный интеллект.*

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METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Abstract: *Within the context of ongoing digital transformation, data is increasingly recognized as a strategic asset of organizations, with its quality constituting a decisive factor in the effectiveness of managerial decision-making, risk mitigation, and the strengthening of competitive advantage. This study proposes and substantiates a comprehensive framework for data quality assessment and management, illustrated through the case of a large financial institution. The research addresses key dimensions of data quality—Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness, and Uniqueness—presenting formalized calculation methods alongside illustrative examples from practice. Furthermore, contemporary technological solutions for Data Quality Management are examined, encompassing profiling, cleansing, continuous monitoring, and automation of quality control processes through artificial intelligence. The applied component of the study is based on the case of Forte Bank JSC and includes recommendations for embedding data quality assessment within a Data Governance architecture, selecting tools with regard to scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness, and enhancing organizational competencies in data management. The results of this research may serve as a methodological foundation for the design and implementation of data quality management systems across financial and other sectors, thereby contributing to the reduction of operational and regulatory risks, the improvement of analytical accuracy, and the advancement of overall business performance.*

Keywords: *data quality, data quality metrics, Data Quality Management, Data Governance, AI-enabled quality control, artificial intelligence.*

Введение

В современную эпоху цифровой трансформации данные стали одним из важнейших стратегических ресурсов организации, сопоставимым по значимости с финансовыми и материальными активами. От качества данных напрямую зависят точность аналитики [7], обоснованность управленческих решений, эффективность бизнес-процессов, уровень клиентского сервиса и соблюдение регуляторных требований [1] [10].

Проблема низкого качества данных сохраняет высокую актуальность: по данным исследования Experian, 95% [6] компаний сталкиваются с ошибками в данных, что приводит к финансовым потерям, росту операционных рисков и снижению эффективности работы. В финансовом секторе, где решения принимаются в условиях высокой конкуренции и жёстких регуляторных норм, последствия таких ошибок особенно значительны.

Цель исследования — разработка и обоснование комплексного подхода к оценке и управлению качеством данных с применением современных технологий и методологий, на примере АО «Forte Bank».

Задачи исследования:

1. Определить ключевые характеристики качества данных и метрики их измерения.
2. Рассмотреть методы оценки качества данных, включая формализованные формулы и примеры расчётов.
3. Проанализировать современные технологические решения для Data Quality Management и Data Governance.
4. Разработать рекомендации по внедрению системы управления качеством данных в крупной финансовой организации.

Объект исследования — процессы оценки и обеспечения качества данных в организациях.
Предмет исследования — методы, метрики и технологические решения для управления качеством данных.

Практическая значимость работы заключается в том, что предложенные подходы и рекомендации могут быть использованы для построения комплексной системы Data Quality Management, интегрированной в архитектуру Data Governance [1], что позволит снизить риски, сократить затраты на исправление ошибок и повысить эффективность бизнес-процессов [4].

Таблица 1. Основные характеристики качества данных [8]

Характеристика	Описание	Пример в бизнес-практике
Полнота (Completeness)	Доля заполненных значений	В клиентской базе банка 7% записей не содержат e-mail, что снижает эффективность рассылок и digital-коммуникаций.
Точность (Accuracy)	Соответствие фактам или эталону	В системе кредитования 1,5% паспортных данных клиентов не совпадают с базой госреестра, что создаёт риск отказа в выдаче кредита.
Согласованность (Consistency)	Отсутствие противоречий между системами	В CRM клиент отмечен как активный, а в биллинге — как отключённый, что вызывает ошибки при выставлении счетов.
Актуальность (Timeliness)	Своевременность обновлений	Информация о ставках депозитов обновляется с задержкой 2 дня, из-за чего клиенты видят устаревшие данные на сайте.
Уникальность (Uniqueness)	Отсутствие дубликатов	Один и тот же клиент зарегистрирован под разными ИИН, что искажает аналитику по количеству клиентов.

Проведенное исследование и его методика

Эффективное управление качеством данных невозможно без применения формализованных методов их оценки [2][9]. В данном разделе рассматриваются ключевые подходы, метрики и формулы, позволяющие

количественно измерять характеристики данных и выявлять отклонения от установленных стандартов [8] [9].

Формулы расчёта

Completeness: $C = \left(1 - \frac{N_{null}}{N_{total}}\right) \times 100\%$

где:

• N_{null} — количество записей с пустыми значениями

• N_{total} — общее количество записей

Когда применять: используется для оценки степени заполненности обязательных полей в базе данных. Применяется при интеграции данных из разных источников, формировании клиентских профилей, валидации обязательных атрибутов для аналитики и отчётности. Полезна в случаях, когда пропуски напрямую влияют на возможность проведения операций (например, отсутствие ИИН в заявке на кредит).

Accuracy: $A = \left(\frac{N_{correct}}{N_{total}}\right) \times 100\%$

где:

• $N_{correct}$ — количество корректных значений (проверенных по эталону)

• N_{total} — общее количество записей

Когда применять: проверяется, когда важно, чтобы данные соответствовали действительности или эталонным источникам (госреестры, внутренние справочники). Применяется в кредитном скоринге, KYC-процессах, расчёте финансовых показателей.

Consistency: $K = \left(1 - \frac{N_{coflict}}{N_{total}}\right) \times 100\%$

где:

• $N_{coflict}$ — количество конфликтующих значений между системами

• N_{total} — общее количество записей

Когда применять: необходима при синхронизации данных между несколькими системами (CRM, ERP, DWH), чтобы избежать конфликтов. Особенно актуальна при миграции данных или внедрении MDM-систем.

Timeliness: $T = \frac{T_{update}}{T_{expected}} \times 100\%$

где:

• T_{update} — фактический интервал между обновлениями данных

• $T_{expected}$ — допустимый или ожидаемый интервал обновления

Когда применять: используется в ситуациях, когда устаревшие данные могут повлиять на бизнес-решения или клиентский опыт. Критична для финансовых транзакций, динамических цен, мониторинга показателей в реальном времени.

Uniqueness: $U = \left(1 - \frac{N_{duplicate}}{N_{total}}\right) \times 100\%$

где:

• $N_{duplicate}$ — количество дублирующихся записей

• N_{total} — общее количество записей

Когда применять: помогает выявить дубликаты записей, что важно для аналитики, маркетинга, расчёта KPI и правильного ведения клиентской базы. Часто используется при слиянии данных из разных источников и построении «золотой записи» в MDM.

Результаты исследования: в результате исследования определены ключевые характеристики качества данных и разработан комплекс метрик для их оценки. На примере клиентской базы из 1 млн записей рассчитаны показатели Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness и Uniqueness, выявившие приоритетные области для улучшения. Предложенные решения для Data Quality Management и интеграции в Data Governance позволят снизить риски и повысить эффективность аналитики и управленческих решений.

Пример расчётов на основе клиентской базы 1 млн записей

• Пустые email: 68 000 → Completeness = 93.2%

$$C = \left(1 - \frac{68000}{1000000}\right) \times 100\% = 93{,}2\%$$

• Неверные адреса: 42 000 → Accuracy = 95.8%

$$A = \left(\frac{42000}{1000000}\right) \times 100\% = 95{,}8\%$$

• Несогласованные статусы: 23 000 → Consistency = 97.7%

$$K = \left(1 - \frac{23000}{1000000}\right) \times 100\% = 97{,}7\%$$

• Своевременность обновлений: 1 000 → Timeliness = 91,5%

Например, в системе интернет-банкинга допустимый интервал обновления данных по балансу — 10 минут. При проверке 1000 записей у 85 из них интервал составил 15 минут и более.

$$T = \frac{1000 - 85}{1000} \times 100\% = 91{,}5\%$$

• Уникальность 500 000 → Uniqueness = 97,5%:

Например, в клиентской базе из 500 000 записей обнаружено 12 500 дубликатов (записей с одинаковыми ИИН).

$$U = \left(1 - \frac{500000 - 12500}{500000}\right) \times 100\% = 97{,}5\%$$

В рамках исследования были определены критерии выбора инструментов для обеспечения качества данных, позволяющие оценить их функциональные возможности и соответствие специфике организации. Ключевыми параметрами стали масштабируемость и производительность, возможности профилирования и очистки, постоянный контроль качества, интеграция с ИТ-ландшафтом, а также применение технологий искусственного интеллекта для автоматизации процессов. Для каждого критерия приведены примеры актуальных технологических решений.

Масштабируемость и производительность: инструмент должен стабильно работать при росте объёмов данных и поддерживать низкую задержку [3]. Важные показатели: Throughput (скорость обработки), Latency (задержка), Concurrency (число параллельных задач). Масштабирование

может быть горизонтальным (добавление серверов) или вертикальным (увеличение ресурсов). Используются распределённые платформы (Apache Spark, Hadoop), облачные сервисы (AWS Glue, Google BigQuery) и системы потоковой обработки (Kafka, Flink).

Таблица 2. Итоги исследования на массиве тестовых данных до 1 млрд записей [3].

Инструмент / Платформа	**Средняя задержка («Latency»)**	**Скорость обработки («Throughput»)**	**Поддержка потоковой обработки**	**Масштабируемость**
Apache Spark	5-10 сек.	10–100 млн записей/час	да	Горизонтальная и вертикальная
Hadoop	1-2 мин.	10–15 млн записей/час	условно	Горизонтальная
AWS Glue	1-2 сек.	50–150 млн записей/час	условно	Горизонтальная (авто)
Google BigQuery	до 1 сек.	50–150 млн записей/час	нет	Горизонтальная (авто)
Kafka	до 1 сек.	500–700 млн записей/час	да	Горизонтальная
Flink	до 1 сек.	500–700 млн записей/час	да	Горизонтальная

Профилирование и очистка данных — это анализ содержимого и структуры наборов данных для выявления ошибок, аномалий и закономерностей. Оно позволяет определить распределение значений, частоту пропусков, формат и тип данных, наличие несоответствий бизнес-правилам. Очистка данных включает исправление ошибок, удаление дубликатов, стандартизацию форматов, проверку соответствия справочникам и валидацию значений.

Технологии: Talend Data Quality, Ataccama ONE, Informatica Data Quality, OpenRefine, Great Expectations.

Таблица 3. Итоги исследования на массиве тестовых данных до 1 млн записей [3] [5].

Инструмент / Платформа	**Тип решения**	**Скорость профилирования (1 млн записей)**	**Точность выявления ошибок**	**Автоматическая очистка**
Talend Data Quality	Коммерческое / on-prem / cloud	5–7 мин	95–97%	Да
Ataccama ONE	Коммерческое / on-prem / cloud	4–6 мин	96–98%	Да
Informatica Data Quality	Коммерческое / on-prem / cloud	5–8 мин	96–98%	Да
OpenRefine	Open Source / on-prem	8–12 мин	90–92%	Частично (полуавтомат)
Great Expectations	Open Source / on-prem / cloud	6–9 мин	93–96%	Нет (валидация)
AWS Glue DataBrew	Облачный (AWS)	4–6 мин	94–96%	Да

Пример применения: автоматическая нормализация адресов, удаление повторяющихся записей клиентов, проверка телефонных номеров по справочнику операторов.

Постоянный контроль качества - предполагает регулярную автоматическую проверку данных по ключевым метрикам (Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness). Он позволяет оперативно выявлять и устранять отклонения, предотвращая накопление ошибок. Ключевые функции: мониторинг потоков данных в реальном времени, настройка оповещений об аномалиях, ведение журнала изменений и фиксация происхождения данных (data lineage). Технологии: Monte Carlo, Soda, Bigeye, автоматические тесты в dbt, DQ-модули в ETL-процессах.

Таблица 4. Итоги исследования на массиве тестовых данных до 1 млн записей [3] [5].

Инструмент / Платформа	**Тип решения**	**Поддержка real-time мониторинга**	**Кол-во поддерживаемых метрик DQ**	**Ограничения**
Monte Carlo	Коммерческое / cloud	Да	20+	Высокая стоимость подписки
Soda	Open Source / cloud	Да	15+	Требует SQL/Python навыков
Bigeye	Коммерческое / cloud	Да	20+	Лицензия
dbt tests	Open Source	Нет (batch)	10+	Нет real-time
Informatica DQ Monitoring	Коммерческое / on-prem/cloud	Да	20+	Лицензия, сложная настройка
Great Expectations	Open Source	Нет (batch)	15+	Нет real-time

Пример применения: автоматическая проверка корректности данных после каждой загрузки в DWH с уведомлением ответственных в случае выявления несоответствий [3].

Интеграция с ИТ-ландшафтом - эффективное решение должно легко подключаться к существующим источникам данных, хранилищам, MDM-системам и BI-платформам, не нарушая текущие процессы. Поддержка стандартных интерфейсов (JDBC/ODBC, REST API) обеспечивает совместимость, а наличие готовых коннекторов (MuleSoft, Apache Nifi, Airbyte) упрощает интеграцию. Возможность работы с корпоративными каталогами данных и интеграция с инструментами аналитики (Power BI, Tableau) ускоряет внедрение и использование.

Таблица 5. Итоги исследования на тестовом стенде с интеграцией с ИТ инфраструктурой [3] [5].

Инструмент / Платформа	**Тип решения**	**Кол-во готовых коннекторов**	**Поддержка real-time интеграции**	**Ограничения**
MuleSoft	Коммерческое / cloud / on-prem	200+	Да	Высокая стоимость лицензии
Apache Nifi	Open Source	100+	Да	Требует DevOps-ресурсов
Airbyte	Open Source / cloud	300+	Да	Относительно новая платформа, нестабильность некоторых коннекторов
Talend Data Integration	Коммерческое / on-prem/cloud	900+	Да	Лицензия, требует обучения
Informatica PowerCenter	Коммерческое / on-prem	500+	Частично (через отдельные модули)	Высокая стоимость лицензии, сложная настройка

Пример применения: подключение DQ-платформы к корпоративному DWH для автоматической валидации загружаемых данных с последующей передачей результатов в BI-дэшборды.

Автоматизация с применением ИИ - внедрение искусственного интеллекта в процессы контроля качества данных позволяет автоматизировать рутинные проверки и повысить точность выявления ошибок. Модели машинного обучения могут обучаться на исторических данных для прогнозирования вероятных несоответствий, обнаружения аномалий и автоматической корректировки значений. NLP-технологии применяются для анализа и стандартизации текстовых полей, а генеративные модели — для восстановления пропусков.
Технологии: PyCaret, H2O.ai, DataRobot, OpenAI API для генерации корректных значений, spaCy и Hugging Face Transformers для обработки текстов.

Таблица 6. Итоги исследования на тестовом стенде с интеграцией с Дата инфраструктурой [3] [5].

Инструмент / Платформа	**Тип решения**	**Поддержка авто ML**	**Поддержка NLP**	**Ограничения**
PyCaret	Open Source	Да	Ограниченная (через внешние NLP-библиотеки)	Не всегда оптимален для больших данных
H2O.ai	Open Source / Коммерческое	Да	Да (через Driverless AI)	Требует настройки кластера
DataRobot	Коммерческое / cloud / on-prem	Да	Да	Высокая стоимость лицензий
OpenAI API	Облачное API	Частично (через fine-tuning)	Да	Зависимость от внешнего API, вопросы конфиденциальности
spaCy	Open Source	Нет	Да	Требует дообучения и интеграции
Hugging Face Transformers	Open Source / cloud	Нет	Да	Высокие требования к ресурсам

Пример применения: автоматическое выявление подозрительных транзакций по нетипичному поведению и исправление ошибок в адресах на основе контекстного анализа.

Матрица выбора инструмента для профилирования/очистки DQ - веса критериев: скорость 0,30; точность 0,25; автоочистка 0,15; развёртывание/тип решения 0,10; полная стоимость владения 0,20.

Таблица 7. Матрица выбора инструмента.

Критерий (вес)	**Ataccama ONE**	**Talend Data Quality**	**Informatica DQ**	**AWS Glue DataBrew**	**Great Expectations**	**OpenRefine**
Скорость профилирования 1M (0,30)	5	4	4	5	3	2
Точность выявления ошибок (0,25)	5	4	5	4	3	2
Автоматическая очистка (0,15)	5	5	5	5	1	2
Развёртывание/тип решения (0,10)	4	4	4	3	5	4

Полная стоимость владения (0,20)	2	3	2	3	5	4
Итоговый балл (0–5)	4,3	3,95	4	4,15	3,3	2,6

Экономическая оценка эффективности управления качеством данных (ROI)

Оценка возврата инвестиций (Return on Investment, ROI) позволяет определить экономическую целесообразность внедрения системы управления качеством данных (Data Quality Management — DQM) и обосновать бюджет проекта для руководства [10].

Формула расчёта ROI:

$$ROI = \frac{\text{Экономия / Дополнительный доход} - \text{затраты}}{\text{Затраты}} \times 100\%$$

где:

• Экономия / Дополнительный доход — суммарный финансовый эффект от повышения качества данных (млн ₸/год);

• Затраты — совокупная стоимость проекта (TCO) за отчётный период, включая лицензии, инфраструктуру, интеграцию и обучение.

Составляющие экономического эффекта

1. Снижение операционных затрат

•Уменьшение времени на ручную корректировку данных.

•Сокращение количества возвратов и переделок документов.

•Пример: снижение числа ручных исправлений с 50 тыс. до 5 тыс. записей в год при средней стоимости обработки одной записи 500 ₸.

2. Снижение регуляторных и штрафных рисков

•Исключение ошибок, ведущих к нарушению требований KYC/AML.

•Снижение вероятности штрафов от регулятора.

3. Рост доходов за счёт повышения конверсии

•Повышение точности сегментации и таргетинга.

•Увеличение отклика на маркетинговые кампании.

4. Сокращение времени вывода продуктов на рынок

•Более быстрые аналитические циклы и принятие решений.

Пример расчёта на примере тестового массива данных клиентов АО «Forte Bank»

Исходные данные:

• Экономия на ручной корректировке: (50 000 – 5 000) записей × 500 ₸ = **22,5 млн ₸/год**

• Снижение штрафов и регуляторных потерь: **10 млн ₸/год**

- Дополнительный доход за счёт роста конверсии: **15 млн ₸/год**
- Совокупный эффект: **47,5 млн ₸/год**
- Затраты на внедрение DQM (TCO за год): **25 млн ₸**

Расчёт:

$$ROI = \frac{47{,}5 - 25}{25} \times 100\% = 90\%$$

Интерпретация: вложение в систему DQM окупается менее чем за 1,2 года, принося банку экономический эффект, почти в 2 раза превышающий годовые затраты.

Рекомендации по внедрению расчёта ROI в DQM

- Вести учёт метрик качества данных (Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness, Uniqueness) до и после внедрения DQM.
- Фиксировать финансовые последствия ошибок (затраты на исправления, штрафы, упущенный доход).
- Обновлять расчёт ROI ежегодно, включая только подтверждённые и измеримые показатели.

Заключение

Проведённое исследование подтвердило, что качество данных выступает фундаментальным условием устойчивого развития и конкурентоспособности современных организаций. На основе анализа ключевых метрик (Completeness, Accuracy, Consistency, Timeliness, Uniqueness), формализованных методов их расчёта, а также обзора технологических решений предложена комплексная модель управления качеством данных, интегрируемая в архитектуру Data Governance [4].

Практическая апробация на примере АО «Forte Bank» показала, что внедрение многоуровневого контроля качества, применение инструментов профилирования, очистки и постоянного мониторинга, а также использование технологий искусственного интеллекта позволяют существенно снизить операционные и регуляторные риски, повысить точность аналитики и ускорить принятие управленческих решений. Экономическая оценка (ROI) подтвердила финансовую целесообразность инвестиций в систему Data Quality Management, обеспечивая окупаемость менее чем за 1,2 года.

Реализация предложенных рекомендаций предполагает развитие компетенций персонала, масштабируемость технологической инфраструктуры и формирование культуры ответственности за качество данных на уровне владельцев бизнес-процессов.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований включают расширение методологии на неструктурированные и потоковые данные, интеграцию предиктивного контроля качества с использованием искусственного интеллекта, а также внедрение сквозных метрик Data Quality в систему KPI бизнес-подразделений [4]. Рассматриваемый подход подтверждает, что управление качеством данных должно позиционироваться как стратегический

приоритет, а инвестиции в данную сферу — как долгосрочный вклад в эффективность, устойчивость и конкурентоспособность организации.

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