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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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NEW IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING IMAGES OF INNOVATION PROCESSES

Annotaion: The article is devoted to the prospects of using business information services in various functional areas of financial and economic activities of enterprises and organizations.

Keywords: information service, business information services, consulting, business process, reengineering, theoretical model, management system

The purpose of the study is to identify promising development areas of economic sectors on the basis of integrated application of information and analytical support of management and production processes. The hypothesis of the study is to justify the management model of industrial enterprises based on the optimization of the information environment and the use of business information services. Main research methods: system and situational approach, modeling of socioeconomic processes, formal and logical analysis. The results of the work consist in a comprehensive description of information services in terms of process and system approaches, assessment of their role in the financial and economic activities of enterprises and organizations. It is established that the use of business information services can positively solve a wide range of management and production tasks, optimize the main business processes, resulting in a comprehensive economic effect. The theoretical model of management of the branch enterprises on the basis of business information services in which the main actual directions of their introduction and the received results are shown is created. The results of the study can be used in various types of economic activities, to adapt to industry and regional characteristics. The directions of future research are related to the definition of quantitative and qualitative effect of the introduction of business information services for enterprises of various industries, the rationale for the savings and profit growth in absolute and relative terms, which is of interest in modern conditions of finding ways to optimize business processes.

Scientific and technological progress and informatization of the socio-economic sphere determines the vector of development of society and business, contributes to the emergence of new types of activities related to analytical support of key areas of industry and services.

The modern stage, which began with the creation of the first electronic computers and the subsequent transistor revolution, contributed to the emergence of a global information network, which gave impetus to he transition of humanity to the era of the information economy. Along with this, new spheres of production, accumulation, consumption and exchange of goods appeared. One of the actively developing areas of social and economic activity has become the sphere of information services

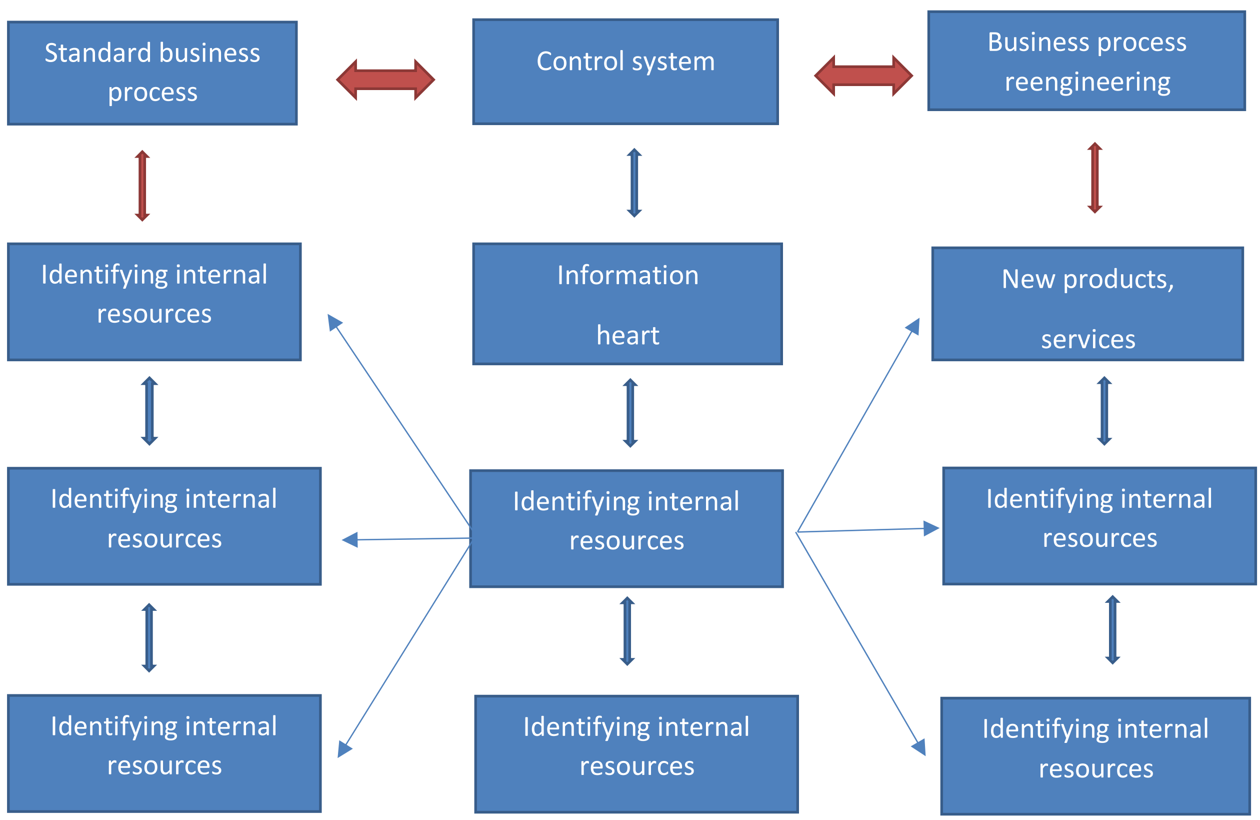
An information service is an "economic form" of information, a form its economic realization, use, exchange, appropriation and consumption.

An information product is understood as information prepared taking into accountuser needs and designed to meet them; informational service - actions of subjects (owners and owners) to ensure usersinformation products.

Features of the concept of "information service "can be characterized as follows way:

- focus on individual benefits and effects;
- identification of the concepts "information service", "information product", "Information service result";
- lack of a systematic approach that takes into account the conceptual base and economic content of the information service.

Aggressive state policy in relation to the freedom of operation of the global information network, as well as bills aimed at limiting the use of this network, can limit the development of the information services sector. So the Yarovaya bill, a bill with an anti-terrorist orientation, obliges telecom operators to purchase equipment at their own expense for collecting and storing all information that is transmitted by users during six months, which leads to a colossal increase in prices for communication tariffs, significantly limits the prospects for the development of information services in our country, and, consequently, their impact on the economy.



A model of a management system for industrial enterprises based on business information services

Another challenge on the path of development information services can become copyright that restricts, or completely forbids using your own developments (or concepts) for revision, improvement, or obtaining a completely different product, which significantly slows down the development of the industry. The solution is to introduce amendments to the "Law on Copyright and Related Rights", which would remove all restrictions on the use and modernization of the product for scientific purposes.

There remains an unresolved issue related to the pricing of information services. The solution to this problem is a more detailed study of all aspects, affecting the production process itself, the technical component of the product, its specifics, its possible benefits and potential, as well as an analysis of the market situation in this service sector.

The information environment is a determining factor in effective communication, obtaining reliable information at all levels of management and production.

An optimal information environment ensures quick management decisions, reducing waiting time and financial and economic losses, and contributes to the flexibility of the management system.

As a result of the study, it can be concluded that society is constantly evolving, production industrial cycles and scientific and technological revolutions contribute to the formation of new types of activities, products and services, which subsequently begin to have a significant impact on human life and the economy. Information technologies are actively being introduced into the socio-economic sphere, transforming it, and contributing to an increase in the efficiency of scientific and technological progress in various activities.

Information services market with everyone increases its influence on the world economy, transnational corporations with high capitalization are pioneers in the field of telecommunication technologies and have been operating in the field of information services and technologies for over 40 years. In Uzbekistan, business information services are a dynamically growing sector of the economy, the greatest activity is to industrial and financial centers -Tashkent and Samarkand.

The impact of business information services for the development of enterprises in various industries is manifested in the universality of information and communication exchange, the need to ensure quality interconnections of the management system and production, constant analysis of consumer demand. Increasing the efficiency of the development of industries based on the introduction of business information services is due to the search for reserves for reengineering key business processes, taking into account the potential of the external environment, which is favorable for the chosen type of activity.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS OF USE

Annotation: Information technology is a process that uses a set of means and methods for collecting, processing and transmitting data to obtain information of a new quality about the state of an object, process or phenomenon. The purpose of information technology is the production of information for its analysis by a person and making, on its basis, a decision to perform an action.
Keywords: information, computer, technology, office, expert.

The introduction of a personal computer into the information sphere and the use of telecommunication means of communication have determined a new stage in the development of information technology. New information technology is information technology with a "friendly" user interface, using personal computers and telecommunications facilities. The new information technology is based on the following basic principles.

1. Interactive (dialog) mode of working with a computer.
2. Integration with other software products.
3. Flexibility of the process of changing data and setting tasks. Common types of software products are used as information technology tools: word processors, publishing systems, spreadsheets, database management systems, electronic calendars, and functional information systems[1].

The main types of information technology include the following.

1. Information technology of data processing is intended for solving well-structured problems, the algorithms for solving which are well known and for the solution of which there are all the necessary input data. This technology is used at the level of performing activities of low-skilled personnel in order to automate some routine, constantly repeated operations of managerial work.

2. Information technology management is designed to provide information services to all employees of enterprises associated with making management decisions. Here information is usually presented in the form of regular or special management reports and contains information about the past, present and possible future of the enterprise.

3. Information technology of the automated office is designed to complement the existing communication system of the enterprise personnel. Office automation involves the organization and support of communication processes both within the

company and with the external environment based on computer networks and other modern means of transferring and working with information.

4. Information technology decision support is designed to develop a management decision that occurs as a result of an iterative process involving a decision support system (computational unit and control object) and a person (control unit specifying input data and evaluating the result).

5. Information technology of expert systems is based on the use of artificial intelligence. Expert systems enable managers to receive expert advice on any problems that these systems have accumulated knowledge about.

The purpose of material production technology is to produce products that meet the needs of a person or a system. The purpose of information technology is the production of information for its analysis by a person and making, on its basis, a decision to perform an action. It is known that by applying different technologies to the same material resource, you can get different products, products. The same will be true for information processing technology. Information technology is the most important component of the process of using society's information resources. To date, it has gone through several evolutionary stages, the change of which was determined mainly by the development of scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new technical means of information processing. In modern society, the main technical means of information processing technology is a personal computer, which significantly influenced both the concept of building and using technological processes and the quality of the resulting information.[2] The introduction of a personal computer into the information sphere and the use of telecommunication means of communication have determined a new ethane for the development of information technology and, as a result, a change in its name due to the addition of one of the synonyms: "new", "computer" or "modern". Information technology is closely related to information systems, which are its main environment. At first glance, it may seem that the definitions of information technology and systems introduced in the textbook are very similar to each other. However, it is not. An information system is an environment, the constituent elements of which are computers, computer networks, software products, databases, people, various kinds of technical and software communication facilities, etc[3].

The main purpose of the information system is to organize the storage and transmission of information. The information system is a human-computer information processing system. The implementation of the functions of an information system is impossible without knowledge of information technology oriented towards it. Information technology can exist outside the sphere of the information system. Information technology of work in the environment of the word processor Word 6.0, which is not an information system. Information technology of multimedia, where images and sound are transmitted and processed on a computer using telecommunications. Thus, information technology is a more capacious concept that reflects the modern understanding of the processes of information transformation in the information society. In a skillful combination of two information technologies - management and computer - the key to the successful operation of the information system[4].

Information system - a human-computer system for decision support and production of information products, using computer information technology. Obsolescence of information technology It is quite natural for information technologies that they become obsolete and replaced by new ones. The technology of batch processing of programs on a mainframe in a computer center was replaced by the technology of working on a personal computer at the user's workplace. The telegraph has transferred all its functions to the telephone. The telephone is gradually being replaced by the express delivery service.Telex has transferred most of its functions to fax and e-mail, etc[5].

When introducing new information technology in an organization, it is necessary to assess the risk of lagging behind competitors as a result of its inevitable obsolescence over time, since information products, like no other types of material goods, have extremely high rate of replacement by new species or versions. The turnover periods range from several months to one year. If, in the process of introducing new information technology, this factor is not given due attention, it is possible that by the time the company is transferred to the new information technology, it will become outdated and it will be necessary to take measures to modernize it. Such failures in the implementation of information technology are usually associated with imperfect technical means, while the main reason for failures is the absence or poor elaboration of the methodology for using information technology. First of all, when we use information technology in any organization or when we use information technology, we must pay attention to its quality and completeness. If we don't pay attention to these situations, it can have serious consequences for us. It is also necessary to replace information products with new information products. Because information technology is evolving so fast today, it is forcing each of us to use information technology. We all know that we cannot imagine the present without information technology. That is why it is necessary for all of us to know information technology.

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MATEMATIK KOMPETENSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISH PEDAGOGIK – PSIXALOGIK MUAMMO SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarida matematik kompetensiyani shakllantirish zaruriyati haqida haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: matematik kompetensiya, intellekt, kompetensiyaviy yondashuv, matematik ta'lim, axborot muhiti, mehnat bozori.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE AS A PEDAGOGICAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

Annotation: The article discusses the need to develop mathematical competence in future primary school teachers.

Keywords: mathematical competence, intelligence, competency approach, mathematical education, communication, labor market.

Jamiyatda fan, madaniyat, ishlab chiqarish va sanoat kabi ko'plab sohalarning kengayishi o'sha muhitda ta'lim- tarbiyaning qanday olib borilishiga bog'liq. Davlatning kelajagi mazkur yurtda o'sib rivojlanayotgan yosh avlodning ma'naviy qiyofasi, olgan tarbiyasi, chuqur egallagan nazariy va amaliy bilimlari orqali aniqlanadi. Bu esa albatta ta'lim tarbiya tizimiga alohida e'tibor qaratishni taqozo etadi. Ta'lim sifatini oshirish esa bugungi globallashayotga har qanday davlatning oldida turgan eng muhim ishlardan biridir.

Mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimida olib borilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlar, eng ilg'or xorijiy ta'lim tizimlari tajribasini o'rganish, tahlil qilish va ta'lim jarayoniga tadbiq etish, ularni zamon talablari asosida ta'lim shakllarimizga moslashtirish oldimizda turgan asosiy vazifalardan biri hisoblanmoqda. Chunki yildan- yilga inson kapitaliga sarflanayotgan investitsiyalarning o'sib borishi natijasida, dunyo bozorida raqobatbardosh, axborot kommunikatsiya texnalogiyalarini chuqur egallagan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, demokratik taraqqiyotga o'z xissasini qo'sha oladigan, vatanimiz kelajak maqsadlariga erishishida hal qiluvchi kuch bo'lgan bilimli, izlanuvchan, har sohada shijoatkor kadrlarni tayyorlash muhim omil bo'lmoqda.

Fan- texnika yutuqlari eng jadallashgan hozirgi zamonda ta'lim oluvchilar uchun o'quv fani predmetlari yuzasidan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallashning o'zigina yetarli emasligi ko'rinmoqda. Bunday sharoitda esa ta'lim jarayoniga o'quvchilar egallagan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini bevosita kundalik hayotida qo'llashga o'rgatadigan kopmetensiyaviy yondoshuvga asoslangan DTS larni yaratish va ta'lim jarayoniga qo'llash zaruriyati yuzaga keldi.

"Competence" so'zi "to compete" so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, "musobaqalashmoq", "raqobatlashmoq", "bellashmoq" degan ma'noni bildiradi.

So'zma-so'z tarjima qilinsa, "musobaqalashishga layoqatlilik" ma'nosida keladi.

Ilmiy pedagogik, psixologik manbalarda berilishicha, *kopmetensiya*, kompetentlilik o'ta murakkab, ko'p qismli, ko'pgina fanlar uchun mushtarak bo'lgan tushunchalardir. Shu boisdan uning talqinlari ham hajman, ham tarkibiga ko'ra, ham ma'no, mantiq mundarijasi jihatidan turli-tuman. Atamaning mohiyati shuningdek, "samaradorlik", "moslashuvchanlik", "yutuqlilik", muvaffaqiyatlilik", "tushunuvchanlik", "natijalilik", "uquvlilik", "xossa", xususiyat", "sifat", "miqdor" kabi tushunchalar asosida ham tavsiflandi va umumiy holatda quyidagi tayanch kopmetensiyalar ishlab chiqilib tasdiqlandi:

a) o'zini-o'zi rivojlantirish kopmetensiyasi;

b) axborot bilan ishlash kopmetensiyasi;

c) ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kopmetensiyasi;

d) milliy va umummadaniy kopmetensiya;

e) matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi.

«Kompetentlik» va «kompetensiya» atamalari sinonim tushunchalar bo'lib, bu tushunchalar O'zbekiston pedagogikasida yangi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ularning turli xil talqinlari mavjud. Oliy ta'limning Davlat ta'lim standartida kompetensiya va kompetentlik tushunchalariga quyidagicha ta'riflar berilgan: kompetensiya - bilim, malaka va shaxsiy sifatlarni ma'lum sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun qo'llay olish; kompetentlik - shaxsning muayyan ta'lim yo'nalishi yoki mutaxassisligi bo'yicha olgan bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalari hamda shakllangan shaxsiy hislatlarini mehnat faoliyatida muvaffaqiyatli qo'llay olish qobiliyatidir.

Kompetensiyavi yondashuv ta'lim tizimida eskirib qolgan "bilib, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallash" dan farqli o'laroq o'quvchi olgan har qanday ma'lumotni kundalik hayotda qo'llay olishga imkon beradi.

Kompetensiya bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni rad etmaydi, balki ulardan tubdan farq qiladi. Bilimlardan farqi shundan iboratki, ular faoliyat haqidagi ma'lumotlar sifatida emas, balki faoliyat ko'rinishi sifatida mavjud bo'ladi.

Ko'nikmalardan shu bilan farq qiladiki, ular turli ko'rinishdagi masalalarni yechishda qo'llanilishi mumkin. Malakalardan farqi shundaki, u anglangan, lekin avtomatlashmagan. Bu esa, insonga nafaqat odatiy, balki yangi nostandart holatda ham harakat qilish imkonini beradi.

Matematik kompetensiya – kundalik holatlarda vujudga keladigan muammolarni hal etish uchun matematik mushohada yurita olish va uni qo'llay olish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishdir.

Barchamizga ma'lumki, matematika insonning aqlini o'stiradi, uning diqqatini rivojlantiradi, ko'zlangan (rivojlantirilgan) maqsadga erishish uchun o'zida qat'iyat va irodani tarbiyalaydi, o'zidagi algoritmik tarzdagi tartib-intizomlilikni ta'minlaydi va eng muhimi uning tafakkurini kengaytiradi.

Bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining matematik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish oliy ta'lim tizimidayoq olib borilishi talab qilinadi. Buning uchun matematika fanlarini chuqur metodika asosida o'qitish, o'qilgan va o'rganilgan bilimlari, tuzilayotgan ta'lim standartlari o'quvchilarning oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim olishlari, turli kasb egalari bo'lishlari va har tomonlama faol fuqaro bo'lishlari uchun zarur bo'ladigan sifatlarni aks ettirishi kerak. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchising matematik kompetensiyasi rivojlantirish eng avvalo uning matematik savodxonligini oshirishdan boshlanadi. Chuqur matematik bilimga ega bo'lgan o'qituvchi o'zida matematik kompetensiyani shakllantira oladi va uni hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo'llay oladi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda matematika fani o'qitilish jarayonida bolalarga har qanday matematik bilimni berish orqali ularning jamiyat, turmush haqida tasavvur va farazlarini kengaytirishga erishamiz. Shuningdek mana shunday bilimlarini turli xil vaziyatlarda qo'lay olish, hamda buni o'zlari avtomatik ravishda tushunib yetishlarini ta'minlash boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisining vazifasi hisoblanadi. Har qanday holatga ongli ravishda, matematik bilimlarga tayangan holda mushohada yurita bilish, turli xil vaziyatlarga va muammolarga yechim topishda aniq bir bilimga sasoslanib ish tuta bilishga o'rgatish har bir boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi poydevor qo'yishi kerak bo'ldigan bilimlar manbai hisoblanadi. Buning uchun esa o'sha o'qituvchining o'zida mustahkam va to'laqonli kompetensiya shakllangan bo'lishi kerak.

Matematik kompetensiya - turli darajada matematik mushohada yurita olish (mantiqiy va fazoviy tafakkur) hamda ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish usullarini puxta egallash va qo'llashni o'z ichiga oladi.

O'qituvchining kompetensiyasi nafaqat o'ziga balki darsning sifat va samaradorligiga ham ta'sir ko'rstadi. O'qituvchi ham bolalarni sevsa, tarbiyalasa, o'zi ham ulg'ayadi, donishmandlik kasb etib boradi. O'qituvchi kelajak farzandini tarbiyalab bilim beradi. Zero kelajak yoshlar qo'lida, ular bizning ertangi kunimiz. Ularda kompetensiyalarni shakllantirilishi, dars davomida o'quvchining faqat tinglovchi yoki eshitganini takrorlavchiga emas, balki chuqur mushohada yurituvchi, mustaqil fikrini bayon etuvchi, boshqalar bilan o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlovchi, o'zgalar fikrini hurmat qiluvchi, keng dunyoqarashli shaxsga aylantirishdagi o'rni beqiyosdir.

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IMPROVEMENT OF DRUM DRYER DESIGN

Annotation: The article presents equations for calculating the power spent on the creation of a layer of material in drum dryers. In the analysis of models of fast-rotating rotary contact dryers, a theoretical equation is given to determine the amount of energy spent on the formation of a layer in the active mode during the drying of the material

Keywords: drum dryer, material layer, dispersed material, power consumption.

Today, various types of dryers are used in chemistry, construction materials, oil refining, food, hydrometallurgy, pharmaceuticals and other industries. Dryers differ from each other in different characteristics. Depending on the method of heating the wet material, the apparatus is divided into convective, contact and other types of dryers. Air, gas or steam can be used as the heat carrier. Depending on the value of the pressure in the drying chamber, there will be atmospheric and vacuum dryers. There will be periodic and uninterrupted apparatus to organize the process.

The material to be dried can be granular, powder-like, pasty or liquid. Natural or forced circulation is used to create the pressure of the drying agent. The drying agent is heated in steam, hot water, fire-powered heaters or by electric current.

Dryers are different according to their structural structure. The industry uses a number of dryers, such as cabinet, chamber, corridor (tunnel), shaft, drum, tubular, auger, cylindrical, turbine, carousel, conveyor, pneumatic, sprinkler and so on.

Drum dryers are used to dry various spraying materials continuously with atmospheric pressure. The drum dryer consists of a cylindrical drum, which is placed at a small angle of inclination (1:15 - 1:50) relative to the horizon. The drum is held in place by means of bandages and rollers and rotated by means of an electric motor and a reducer. The number of rotations of the drum usually does not exceed 5 ... 8 min^{-1}. Wet material is fed through the feeder to the screw-receiving nozzle, where the material dries slightly under the influence of mixing. The material then passes to the inside of the drum. Nozzles are placed along the entire length of the drum. The nozzles ensure even distribution and mixing of the material along the cross section of the drum. Under such conditions, the interaction of the drying agent with the material is effective.

In order to reduce the degree of overheating of the material inside the drum, the material and the drying agent (smoke gases) are in the right direction relative to each other, because under such conditions high temperature hot gases come into contact with the material with high humidity. The velocity of the gases sucked from the drum is kept around 2-3 m / s by a fan to reduce the evaporation of fine particles by the gases. Exhaust gases are cleaned of fine dust in a cyclone before being released into the atmosphere. The dried material is removed from the drum by means of a unloading device. Depending on the size and properties of the grains of the material to be dried, different nozzles are used in the apparatus.

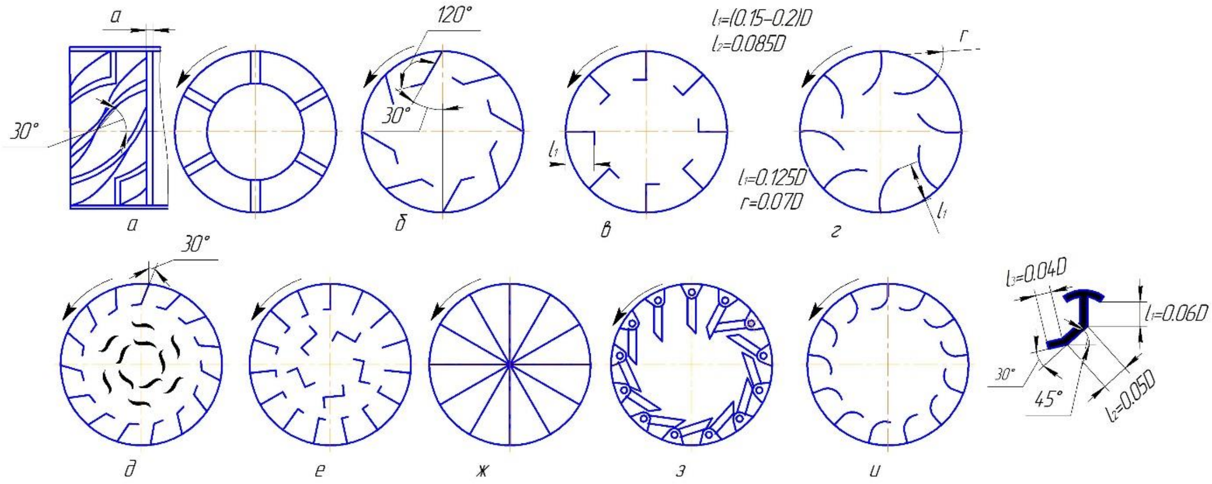


Figure 1. Types of nozzles inside the drum dryer.

The dispersed material accumulated in the gap between the inner surface of the cylindrical drum and the outer end of the rotating paddles is considered to be a quasi-homogeneous medium in which mechanical energy dissipation occurs. In this case, it was considered that the equation of viscosity of a homogenized medium can be described analogously to μ's equation of dispersed materials [2]:

$$\mu = \mu_0 \exp(x\varphi), \qquad (1)$$

where: μ_0 is the viscosity of the dispersed medium in our example: of steam or air; - volumetric concentration of solid particles in the layer; x is the coefficient depending on the shape of the dispersed phase particles.

In this case, the force acting on the shovel:

$$F = 2\pi RL\mu \frac{\omega r_л}{\delta}, \qquad (2)$$

Where r, is the outer radius of the paddles; - the thickness of the gap between the paddles and the drum.

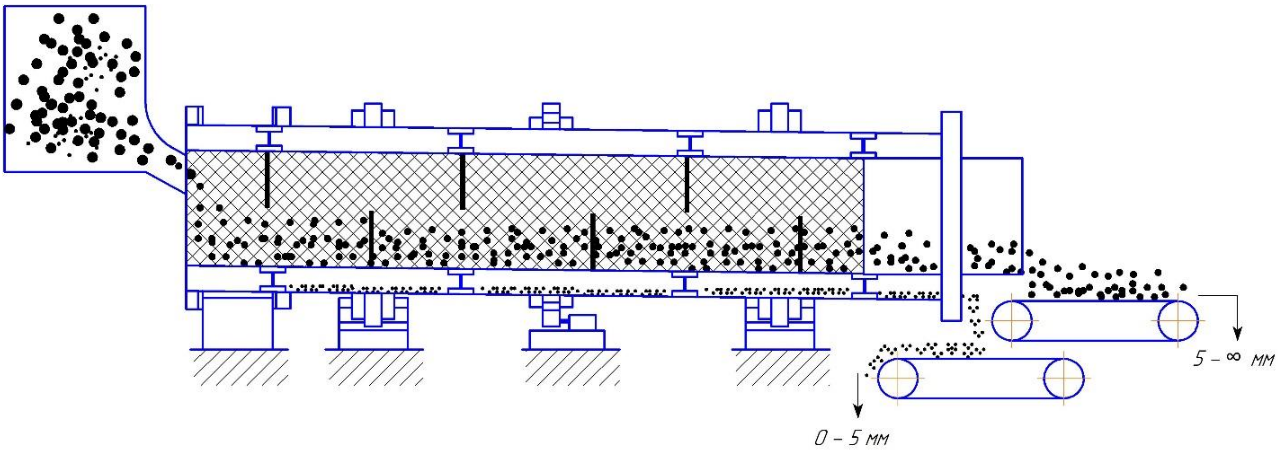
Visual observations and experiments show that the concentration of particles in the field is constant, which allows us to write the following equation:

$$M = F \cdot r_л = 2\pi\omega\mu RL \frac{r_л^{\,2}}{\delta}$$

In this case, the force required to create and maintain a layer of dispersed material is determined by the following ratio:

$$P = A\omega^{m} RL \frac{r^{2}_{л}}{\delta} \mu_{0} \exp(x\varphi), \quad (3)$$

Where: m - 2 for laminar motion mode, and m = 2-3 - for turbulent motion mode; in general, the value of m can be determined experimentally. The value of A is also determined in experiments conducted to determine power consumption.



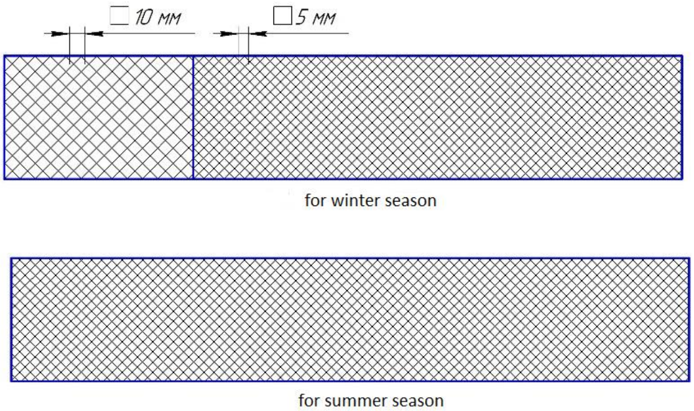


Figure 2. Kinematic scheme of the drying drum

The above kinematic diagram shows a new economical design of a 2.2x14 m dispersed material drying drum. It is mounted on a grid made of St40 steel with a diameter d = 1 m and a thickness of 2 mm along the length of the drum. The centers of the drum and mesh diameter are lowered on top of each other at point O and fastened to the drum body on all four sides at equal intervals. The dried raw material is fed directly to the grid through the feeder. The grid that is installed on the device is made in two different ways. For the summer season (quartz sand humidity 5-8% May-October) the mesh holes are 5 mm, for the winter season (quartz sand humidity 12-18% November-April) the first four meters are larger 10 mm and the rest are smaller 5 mm is prepared as follows. The grids are replaced periodically. The advantage of the installed grid is that it simultaneously sorts and dries the raw material, preventing the breakage of the paddles (nozzles). The contact surface with the raw material and the heating agent increases. As a result, the drying process is accelerated and time and energy consumption are reduced.

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ТАЪЛИМДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Мақолада олий ўқув юртлари талабаларини ўқитишда ва уларни қўллашда ахборот технологияларининг аҳамияти таҳлил қилинган. Талабанинг таълимда ақлий, ахлоқий, жисмоний ва психологик жихатдан ривожланиш жараёнида компютер технологиялари, тармоқ, интернет ва мультимедияни ўрни ўрганилган

Калит сўзлар: таълим–тарбия, ақлий, ахлоқий, жисмоний, психологик, ахборот технологиялари, узлуксиз малака ошириш

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THE NEED TO APPLY MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract: The article analyzes the value of information technologies in teaching students of higher educational institutions and their application. The role in the mental, moral, physical and psychological development of a student is given in the application of computer technologies, the network, the Internet and multimedia in education.

Key words: education, psychologist, ethicist, physical, psychological, information technology, continuous retraining.

Мустақил давлатимизда ахборот-телекоммуникация технологияларининг жадал суратлар билан ривожланиб бориши глобал ахборот жамятида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳам муносиб ўрин эгаллашига катта таъсир кўрсатмоқда. Талаба ёшларга таълим–тарбия бериш, уларни ақлий, ахлоқий, жисмоний, психологик жиҳатдан ривожлантириш тизимини ҳал қилишни тақозо этмоқда. Шу ўринда халқ тизими ва олий таълим соҳасида олиб борилаётган бир қатор ишлар ва жорий қилинаётган янги йўналишларни таъкидлаб ўтиш жоиздир. Бунга биз бугунги куннинг долзарб масалаларидан бири бўлган таълим соҳасидаги замонавий талабларига жавоб бера оладиган дарсларни ташкил этиш, таълимни компьютерлаштириш, кенг маънода эса уни ахборотлаштириб, ўрганиш учун зарур ахборотни танлаш , уни таълим шаклига солиш ҳамда бу ахборотни талабаларга ўрганиш, ўзлаштириш, тушуниш ва эслаб қолиш учун бериш мақсадида ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш, мутахассисларнинг умумий маълумоти ва касбий тайёргарлигининг сифатини ошириш учун жаҳон андозаларига жавоб берувчи ахборот технологияларини таълим жараёнига тадбиқ этишимиз муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Замонавий информацион технологиялар бу ахборот устида бажариш мумкин бўлган замонавий технологиялардир. Замонавий информацион технологиялар: компьютер технологиялари, тармоқлар, интернет, мультимедиялардир.

Таълим жараёнида ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш таълимнинг мазмуни, шакллари ва усулларини ўзгаришига кучли таъсир кўрсатади.Бу ўзгаришларнинг натижаларини қуйидагича таърифлаш мумкин:

- Маълум фанлар тўплами бўйича билим кўникмалар олишни назарда тутувчи анъанавий ёндашув ўрнини таълимга интеграцион ёндашув эгалламоқда;
- Дунёни билиш анъанавий ўрганиш йўли билан эмас, балки унинг моделини тузиш орқали амалга оширилади.
- Шунчаки билим ва кўникма олиш эмас,балки билим ва кўникма олиш жараёнида талабанинг шахсини шакллантириш таълимнинг мақсадига айланади.
- Шахсга йўналтирилган ёндашув ўрнини талабага нисбатан индивидуал психологик ёндашув эгаллайди.
- Оммавий ахборот восталарида информацион технологияларни қуйидаги гуруҳлари мавжуд:
- Нашриётда замонавий информацион технологиялар.
- Радиода замонавий информацион технологиялар.
- Телевидениеда замонавий информацион технологиялар.

Интернет технологияларининг яратилиши турли манбалардан тез ва осон йўл билан ахборот олиш имкониятларини ҳамма учун оддий фуқаролардан тортиб йирик ташкилотларгача мисли кўрилмаган даражада ошириб юборди.

Давлат муассасалари, фан-таълим муассасалари, тижорат корхоналари ва алоҳида шахслар ахборотни электрон шаклда яратиб сақлай бошладилар.Бу муҳит аввалги физикавий сақлашга нисбатанката қулайликлар яратади:сақлаш жуда ихчам,узатиш эса бир зумда юз беради ва тармоқ орқали бой маълумотлар базаларига мурожаат қилиш имкониятлари жуда кенг.Ахборотлардан самарали фойдаланиш имкониятлари ахборот миқдорининг тез кўпайишига олиб келди.Бу албатта оммавий ахборот ва ҳамма билиши мумкин бўлган ахборот ҳақида гап боганда ўта ижобий ҳол ҳисобланади.

Таълим жараёнида ахбороттехнологиясидан фойдаланиш суръати,даражаси ва самародорлиги бу технологиядан таълим жараёнида оқилона фойдаланишга ўқитувчиларнинг педогогик маҳорати ҳамда талабаларнинг компьютерни билишига,билим олиш,уни тушуниш,ўзлаштириш ва эслаб қолиш учун информатикадан фойдалана олиш интеллектуал имкониятларига боғлиқ бўлади.

Таълим тизимини қайта қуриш,энг аввало,таълим ходимларини,ўқитувчиларни "қайта қуриш"ни тақозо этади. Ахборот жамиятига ўтилиши билан талабалар фаолияти янгича мазмун ва аҳамият касб этади. Ахборот жамиятининг асосий бойлиги –билимнинг аҳамияти,қиммати ,унинг амалда қўлланилишига тўғри пропорционал бўлади.Билимларни ўзлаштириш таълим тизими орқали амалга оширилади.

Таълим жараёнида асосий фаолият кўрсатувчи шахс –ўқитувчи ҳисобланади.Ўқитувчи фаолияти Янги ижтимоий маъно касб этади. Бу фаолият ахборот жамиятини кўп жиҳатдан белгилайди.

Ўз ривожланишининг ахборот босқичига ўтишда жамият таълим олдига қўйган вазифаларни амалга ошириш учун педагогик фаолиятни такомиллаштириш зарур.педагогик маҳорат ижодий фаолиятнинг энг мураккаб турларидан биридир.у ҳозирги илмий билимларнинг жуда катта тўпламига таянади,мустақил фикрлаш ва хулқ-атвор маданиятини тақозо этади.Педагогик фаолиятда Фан ва маданиятни ўзлаштириш ва ундан фойдаланиш учун педагогнинг илмий-маданий салоҳиятини узлуксиз бойитиб бориш зарур. Шу боис ўқитувчилар малакасини узлуксиз ошириш уларнинг компьютер билимларини тизимли ўзлаштириш,чет тилларини ўрганиш,педагогик семинар ва тренингларниташкил этиш,ўқитувчилар фаолиятини такомиллаштириш масалалари юзасидан фикр алмашиш,даврв суҳбати ва кенг муназаралар ташкил этиш ҳаётий муҳим ахамият касб этади.

Шу билан биргаликда таълим тизимини ўзлаштиришга асосланган алоқа усули сифатида шакллантириш билан боғлиқ ўзгаришларни амалга ошириш зарур. Педагогик жараён марказига айнан билиш жараёнлари қўйилиши лозим. Материални баён этиш эмас, балки мультимедия билан ишлашда тўғри йўналишини белгилаш ўқитувчининг бош вазифасига айланади. Ахборот технологиялари олий ўқув юртларини маънавий-маърифий, маданий ва илмий марказлар билан бирлаштиради,таълимга индивидуал ёндашувни ҳамда фаолиятмаромин таъминлаган ҳолда компьютер таълим дастурларидан фойдаланиш имконияти яратилади. Интернет тизими орқали турли маълумот базаларига –кутубхоналар, музейлар ва ҳоказоларга уланиш мумкин. Электрон дарсликлар, луғатлар ва қомуслар тузилди, масофадан туриб таълим олиш ҳамда билимларни текширишнинг компьютерлаштириш имконияти пайдо бўлди.

Таълимда замонавий ахборот технологияларини қўлланилиши таълимнинг ахборотлашуви жараёнида педагогик маҳоратни ошириш зарурияти фаол ривожланаётган пелагогик информатиканинг шаклланишига туртки бўлди. Мазкур стратегик вазифалар билан бир қаторда, педагогик информатика тактик йўсиндаги вазифалар-таълимни ахборот билан таъминлаш, Янги технологиялар негизида индивидуаллаштирилган таълим методикасини ишлаб чиқиш, ўқувчи ва талабаларнинг компьютер саводхонлигини шакллантириш ва такомиллаштириш вазифаларини ҳам ҳал қилади.

Юқорида баён қилганларимиздан маълум бўладики, замон талабларига жавоб берадиган мутахассислар тайёрлашимиз учун биз таълим-тарбия жараёнида илғор педагогик технологиялар ҳамда замонавий ахборот технологиялардан фойдаланишни мустаҳкам ўзлаштирилишига эришмоғимиз даркор.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT), THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN MODERN EDUCATION

Abstract: At present, it is difficult to imagine existence outside the field of information and information technology. The growing volume of various types of information makes it necessary to introduce new, more improved methods and means of its processing, and modern living conditions impose ever higher demands on the methods of its storage, transmission, and ensuring its security.

Key words: information, ICT, modern education, process, method, security.

Informatization of modern society and, in particular, educational activities are characterized by the processes of improvement and mass dissemination of modern information and communication technologies (ICT). In the field of education, these technologies are actively used to transfer information and ensure interaction between teacher and student in modern systems of open and distance education. A modern teacher should not only have knowledge in the field of their subject, but also be able to apply ICT in their professional activities.

The word “technology” (from the Greek) in the most general sense means science, a set of methods and techniques for processing or processing raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, products and converting them into consumer goods. In a narrower sense, technology is a complex of scientific and engineering knowledge implemented in labor methods, sets of material, technical, energy, labor factors of production, methods of combining them to create a product or service that meets certain requirements. The modern understanding of this word includes the application of scientific and engineering knowledge to solve practical problems. In this case, information and telecommunication technologies can be considered technologies aimed at processing and transforming information.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) is a generalized concept that describes various devices, mechanisms, methods and algorithms for information processing. The most important modern ICT devices are a computer equipped with appropriate software, and telecommunications facilities, together with information posted on them.

Information technology can be classified from various points of view:

- depending on the area of the tasks being solved;
- depending on the objective activity;
- depending on the type of information being processed;

- depending on the type of user interface;
- depending on the degree of interaction, etc.

1.2 Information technology as a system

Information technology is a set of methods and methods for obtaining, processing, presenting information aimed at changing its state, properties, form, content, and carried out in the interests of users.

Information technology can be considered at three levels:

1. the first level - theoretical, at which a complex of interrelated models of information processes are created, compatible in their parameters and criteria;
2. the second level is research, the main task of which is to develop methods that automatically design optimal information technologies;
3. the third level - applied, associated with the specifics of individual subject areas. At this level, the ways and means of implementing information technologies are also determined.

Information technology is based on the implementation of such information processes as:

- information extraction;
- transportation of information;
- data processing;
- data storage;
- presentation of information;
- use of information.

Information extraction is understood as the process of transition from a real representation of the subject area to its description in a formal form (in the form of data).

When transporting information, it is transmitted over a distance for accelerated exchange and organization of quick access to it.

Information storage is the process of accumulating and long-term storage of data, as well as ensuring the relevance, integrity, security and availability of data.

The presentation and use of information is the ability to access information in a user-friendly manner.

As already mentioned, the educational sphere is influenced by modern information and communication technologies. Currently, they are used to varying degrees at all levels of education, since they allow solving the following didactic tasks:

- improve the quality and organization of the teaching process, increase the level of individualization of teaching;
- to improve the quality and productivity of students' independent work;
- to individualize the work of the teacher;
- to provide more free access to materials and developments prepared by the teacher;
- increase motivation to learn;
- to intensify the learning process, to involve students in research activities;

- to provide flexibility in the learning process.

The main ICT tool for the information environment of any education system is a personal computer, the capabilities of which are determined by the software installed on it. The main categories of software are system programs, application programs, and software development tools.

System programs include:

- operating systems that ensure the interaction of all other programs with equipment and the interaction of the user of a personal computer with programs;
- utility or service programs.

Application programs include software that is a toolkit of information technology - technologies for working with texts, graphics, tabular data, etc.

Currently, universal office applications and ICT tools are widely used in education systems: word processors, spreadsheets, presentation preparation programs, database management systems, organizers, graphic packages, etc.

With the advent of computer networks and similar ICT tools, education has acquired a new quality associated primarily with the ability to quickly receive information from anywhere in the world. Through the global computer network Internet, instant access to world information resources (electronic libraries, databases, file storages, etc.) is possible. The most popular resource on the Internet - the World Wide Web, has published about two billion multimedia documents.

Other common ICT tools are available on the web, including e-mail, mailing lists, newsgroups, chat. Special programs have been developed for real-time communication, allowing, after establishing a connection, to transmit text entered from the keyboard, as well as sound, images and any files. These programs allow remote users to work together with a program running on a local computer.

With the advent of new data compression algorithms, the sound quality available for transmission over a computer network has significantly improved, and began to approach the sound quality in conventional telephone networks. As a result, a relatively new ICT tool - Internet telephony - began to develop very actively. With the help of special equipment and software, audio and video conferencing can be carried out via the Internet.

To ensure effective search for information in telecommunication networks, there are automated search tools, the purpose of which is to collect data on information resources of the global computer network and provide users with a fast search service. With the help of search engines, you can find documents of the World Wide Web, multimedia files and software, address information about organizations and people.

With the help of ICT network tools, it becomes possible to have wide access to educational, methodological and scientific information, to organize operational consulting assistance, to simulate research activities, to conduct virtual training sessions (seminars, lectures) in real time.

There are several main classes of information and telecommunication technologies that are significant from the point of view of open and distance education systems. Some of these technologies are video recording and television.

Videotapes and related ICT tools allow a huge number of students to listen to the best teachers. Videotapes with lectures can be used both in special video classes and at home.

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FEATURES OF TEACHING OF A SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHO-COGNITIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS ON THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN A NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Abstract: This article is devoted to: the modern requirements of society to improve the language training of a specialist and the practical ability of higher educational institutions to implement intercultural communication in a foreign language; the lack of developments known to us in the field of professionally oriented teaching of the foreign language; little study of the topic of teaching foreign languages to students of an agrarian university.

Key words: foreign languages, knowledge, specialists, communication, higher education, skills.

In the modern world, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming an integral part of successful international cooperation. It allows you not only to expand your professional horizons, to communicate with colleagues from other countries, but also to find new areas for applying your knowledge, skills and abilities. Since it is important for specialists working in a certain field to communicate with colleagues from other countries, not only and somewhat on general topics, but, first of all, in order to effectively interact with them in the professional field, professionally oriented training for foreign languages.

The specificity of teaching foreign languages in higher education at the present stage is due to the growing need of society for competent specialists who speak a foreign language as a means of professional communication. In this paragraph, the concept of a professionally oriented foreign language will be given, its goals, content and principles will be indicated. Special attention will be paid to the role of the teacher and the problem of teaching materials in the study of a foreign language for special purposes.

The system of teaching a foreign language consists of the interaction of two subsystems: the subject “foreign language” and methodology as a science that determines the success of the functioning of the first subsystem. The components of the system are the goals of teaching a given subject, its content, methods and material means of teaching [2]. Within the framework of this study, the training system and its components will be considered in relation to professionally oriented teaching of a foreign language.

Professionally oriented (PO) is understood as training based on taking into account the needs of students in learning a foreign language (FL), determined by the characteristics of the profession or specialty, which, in turn, require its study. It presupposes both the mastery of students in the foreign language and the development of their personal qualities, the expansion of knowledge about the culture of the country of the target language and the acquisition by them of special skills based on professional and linguistic knowledge. Software training of foreign language can take place in two cases: during the training of specialists and their advanced training [1]. Within the framework of this study, we will talk about the training of specialists, namely, teaching the students of the agrarian university in the English language.

An important factor that requires taking into account when developing a methodology for teaching a second foreign language is the psycho-cognitive characteristics of students. They determine the methods of receiving and processing information, as well as the ways of mastering the linguistic picture of the world. In this work, an attempt is made to generalize the available factual material concerning the individual characteristics of people with one or another leading hemisphere and certain sensory preferences in order to take this knowledge into account when compiling exercises for different groups of trainees.

Since the 19th century, the idea is actively developing that in a number of cases one of the hemispheres of the human brain turns out to be dominant in relation to the other. This phenomenon, confirmed experimentally, is called interhemispheric asymmetry.

Most scientists consider the dominance of one or another hemisphere to be an innate characteristic [3]. There are two main hypotheses. The first postulates the difference in the functioning of the hemispheres as a difference in the type of material processed by each of them (verbal / visuospatial). Second, the difference lies not in the type of material, but in the method of processing.

Since a survey of students of the agrarian university showed the presence of both those with a dominant left hemisphere of the brain and those with a dominant right hemisphere among them, further we will consider the characteristics of each of these groups of students.

To date, native and foreign scientists have collected a huge amount of material concerning the functioning of the right and left hemispheres of the brain. In the most general sense, we can say that the left hemisphere recognizes letters, words, numbers, translates them into a form convenient for analysis and storage, classifies and generalizes. It is associated with logical thinking. The right hemisphere operates with images. It provides the ability to communicate at the pre-speech level, recognizing gestures, emotions, intonation.

The dominance of one of the hemispheres affects the psycho-cognitive personality traits of students. The differences associated with IPA can be divided into two main groups:

- ✓ differences in the type of information received by each hemisphere;
- ✓ differences in the way of assimilating information.

The first group includes differences in attitude to time, as well as in the behavior of students in a communication situation.

Speaking about time, it can be noted that the thoughts of the students are far from specific situations. They often make unrealistic plans for the future. At the same time, students always operate only in real time and in a specific space, and if we compare them with the students, they are more likely oriented to the past.

Students successfully work in a team, because for them it is paramount to be heard, understood, and they make every effort to this. When communicating, they react to a greater extent not to words, but to “how” it is said, i.e., to emotion. Linguistic abilities are provided by verbal-logical and analytical processes, and, therefore, are associated with the functioning of the left hemisphere. It is fundamentally important for students whether all of what they say is understandable by the audience. In the process of communication, they listen only to words and respond only to them.

When choosing a basic course, a teacher can be guided by various criteria, the leading ones of which are:

- Does the given course correspond to the interests, needs and capabilities of the students;
- Does this course sufficiently develop the necessary language, speech and socio-cultural skills in various types of speech activity;
- whether the materials of this course provide optimal models for the use of natural language, whether meaning, form and use are closely related in context;
- Do the materials of this course stimulate the cognitive activity of students.
- The article prospects lie in the possibility of further application of the developed exercises in the practice of teaching professionally oriented English at an agrarian university.

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IMPLEMENTING INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS WITH THE NATURAL SCIENCES IN THE TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY

Annotation: It is possible to study any topic without making a connection with the teaching materials of different disciplines it's not. For chemistry, the subjects of this cycle of natural sciences: biology, geography, physics, ecology, life security and so on. The content of the chemistry course and the integration of other science material is up to you allow you to effectively solve the problems of teaching science in education.
Key words: 'interdisciplinary', biology, chemistry, computing, mathematics and technology, physical chemistry, specific industry/ medical/ environmental/academic or research field.

With today's evolving science and technology, there is a desperate need for retail ring science education. Whether biology or physics, chemistry or computing, mathematics or engineering, one should seek for interaction between disciplines not only at research level but also at teaching levels. The term 'interdisciplinary' is increasingly gaining meaning for the new generation of researchers and educators as the novel approaches to all areas of science are based on multidisciplinary methods. Fields such as medical physics, biochemistry, computational biology, bioengineering, physical chemistry, just to mention some, are a valid proof of the need for interaction between sciences. Often students are confused regarding their future, as they are not aware of the applicative side of their chosen discipline. Furthermore, both undergraduate and postgraduate students encounter frequent gaps in their knowledge because of the lack of coordination and interaction between disciplines. These hiccups in the educational system could be overcome through a better organization of curriculum. An example of interdisciplinary approach in science education is medical physics. A medical physicist must have a multidisciplinary vision of physics; otherwise the goals of this developing area are not met. The aim of the present talk is to illustrate the branching science of medical physics, the need for its correlation with molecular biology, chemistry, computing, mathematics and technology, and to underline its ultimate goal: to be of service, as an adjuvant field, to the novel areas of medicine.

Interdisciplinary education has a crucial role in science teaching, because it supplies new resources for the progress of science and technology. Fields such as medical physics, biochemistry, computational biology, bioengineering, physical chemistry, just to mention some, are a valid proof of the need for interaction between sciences. The purpose of the interdisciplinary approach is to dissolve the boundaries of various areas of study and encourage learning across the curriculum. The key factors of an interdisciplinary education are the application, association, integration and transfer of knowledge. Learning skills in isolation is not a viable approach in modern education. Through interdisciplinary teaching the students can experience the applicative part of what they are learning and also see the value of it. Together with constructive and critical thinking, effective learning is encouraged as well. Both undergraduate and postgraduate students encounter frequent gaps in their knowledge because of the lack of coordination and interaction between disciplines. These hiccups in the educational system could be overcome through a better organization of curriculum. An interdisciplinary course syllabus should be defined and structured in conformity with the needs of the specific industry/ medical/ environmental/ academic or research field. In view of the fact that, for example, a medical physicist in his/her future career will need anatomy, cell biology and nuclear physics knowledge, the academic curriculum for medical physics must include these subjects. However, it is essential to have the subjects thought through and taught with medical physics in mind, without deviating from the set goal, which would be easy considering the

Interdisciplinary education has a crucial role in science teaching, because it supplies new resources for the progress of science and technology. Fields such as medical physics, biochemistry, computational biology, bioengineering, physical chemistry, just to mention some, are a valid proof of the need for interaction between sciences. The purpose of the interdisciplinary approach is to dissolve the boundaries of various areas of study and encourage learning across the curriculum. The key factors of an interdisciplinary education are the application, association, integration and transfer of knowledge. Learning skills in isolation is not a viable approach in modern education. Through interdisciplinary teaching the students can experience the applicative part of what they are learning and also see the value of it. Together with constructive and critical thinking, effective learning is encouraged as well. Both undergraduate and postgraduate students encounter frequent gaps in their knowledge because of the lack of coordination and interaction between disciplines. These hiccups in the educational system could be overcome through a better organization of curriculum. An interdisciplinary course syllabus should be defined and structured in conformity with the needs of the specific industry/ medical/ environmental/academic or research field. In view of the fact that, for example, a medical physicist in his/her future career will need anatomy, cell biology and nuclear physics knowledge, the academic curriculum for medical physics must include these subjects. However, it is essential to have the subjects thought through and taught with medical physics in mind, without deviating from the set goal, which would be easy considering the very broad fields of science mentioned above. The applicative side of the subjects, in this case to medical physics, and their relevance to the field should be a key factor in developing and implementing any curriculum very broad fields of science mentioned above. The applicative side of the subjects, in this case to medical physics, and their relevance to the field should be a key factor in developing and implementing any curriculum. An example of interdisciplinary approach in science education is medical physics. A medical physicist must have a multidisciplinary vision of physics; otherwise the goals of this developing area are not met. Medical physics is a branching science with its many roots originating from atomic and nuclear physics, cell and molecular biology, anatomy, chemistry, computing, mathematics, engineering technology, just to mention the major disciplines involved in the development of this field. Worldwide, the universities are running courses on medical physics both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The academic centers have implemented this area of learning and research with interdisciplinary in mind. There is a whole team of physicists, cell biologists, chemists, geneticians, radiation safety officers and medical doctors involved in the teaching process, illustrating the imperative need for the interdisciplinary approach (see figure 1). Clinics, hospitals, as well as industry expect to hire 'educated' medical physicists, with a comprehensive background knowledge meant to cover all the major aspects of radiobiology, health physics, radiotherapy, protection against radiation. This thoroughness can only be achieved through careful planning of the curriculum and well trained educators with broad visions and knowledge.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM: KECHA, BUGUN VA ERTAGA

Annotatsiya: Maqolada O'zbekistonda maktabgacha ta'lim xususan nodavlat maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida shu kungacha mavjud bo'lgan holat, bugun bu soha rivoji uchun amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va sohaning ertangi taraqqiyoti uchun rejalashtirilayotgan ishlar haqida ma'lumotlar, ilmiy taklif va tavsiyalar bayon etilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: maktabgacha ta'lim, nodavlat maktabgacha ta'lim, samaradorlik, ta'lim sifati.

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PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Annotation: The article describes the current state of preschool education in Uzbekistan, especially in the field of non-governmental preschool education, information on the ongoing reforms in the field and the work planned for the future development of the industry, scientific proposals and recommendations. given
Keywords: preschool education, non-state preschool education, efficiency, quality of education.

Kecha: Maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida misli ko'rilmagan o'zgarishlarni bugun har bir yurtdoshimiz sezib, kuzatib turibdi. Ta'limning poydevori hisoblangan maktabgacha ta'lim tizimiga(MTT) davlat tomonidan bu qadar tizimli va bir-birini to'ldiruvchi e'tibor hamda amaliy yordam kuzatilmagan, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Sohada yig'ilib qolgan muammolarni hal etish va 3 yoshdan 7 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarning to'laqonli ta'lim-tarbiya olishini ta'minlash masalasi davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan kechiktirib bo'lmas vazifa sifatida ilgari surildi. Sababi bog'chalar ta'lim muassasasi vazifasini bajarish o'rniga ota-ona ishda bo'lgan vaqtda bolaga qarab turadigan muassasaga aylanib qolgani, qamrovning pastligi, binolarning ta'mirtalabligi, boshqa maqsadlarda ishlatilgani, metodik jihatdan to'liq ta'minlanmagani, pedagoglar ijtimoiy himoyasi va maoshining pastligi kabi kompleks muammolarni hal etish kechiktirib bo'lmas masala edi. Keyingi 20 yil davomida davlat tasarrufidagi maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari soni 45 foizga kamaygani, 2,45 million boladan 818 ming nafarigina bog'chalarga qamrab olingani bu fikrlar isboti bo‘la oladi. Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari(MTM) infratuzilmasi va moddiy-texnik bazasining yaroqsiz holati bolalarni maktabgacha ta’lim bilan to‘liq qamrab olishni ta’minlashga imkon bermasdi. Ayrim mutasaddilarning sustkashligi tufayli sohani rivojlantirish bo‘yicha belgilangan ishlar vaqtida bajarilmagani, nodavlat bolalar bog‘chasini ochish borasidagi harakatlar paysalga solingani, joylardagi bog‘chalarda qurilish ishlari to‘liq yakuniga yetkazilmagani kabi kamchiliklar o‘z ortidan uzluksiz xatoliklarni ergashtirib kelardi. O‘rganish shuni ko‘rsatdiki, maktabgacha ta’limni boshqarishning amaldagi tizimi mavjud muammolarni o‘z vaqtida aniqlash va bartaraf etish, shuningdek, mazkur sohani yanada rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion qarorlarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish imkonini bermay qolgan edi... 2017-yil 16-avgust kuni bo‘lib o‘tgan yig‘ilish maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi tarixida qoladigan yig‘ilish bo‘ldi. Shu kuni mamlakatimiz Prezidenti davlat milliy genofondini mustahkamlash borasida gapirib, ta’limning ilk bosqichini rivojlantirishning ko‘plab yo‘nalishlarini belgilab berdi. Xususan, maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini tarkibiy jihatdan tubdan isloh qilish, mazkur muassasalarga bolalarni to‘la qamrab olish bo‘yicha muhim vazifalar qo‘yildi. — Hayotimizda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan ta’lim-tarbiya tizimi haqida gapirganda, Abdulla Avloniy bobomizning dono fikrlarini takror va takror aytishga to‘g‘ri keladi: ta’lim-tarbiya — biz uchun hayot-mamot masalasidir, — dedi Prezident. — Qaysi sohani olmaylik, biz zamonaviy yetuk kadrlarni tarbiyalamasdan turib biror-bir o‘zgarishga, farovon hayotga erisha olmaymiz.

Bunday kadrlarni, millatning sog‘lom genofondini tayyorlash, avvalo, maktabgacha ta’lim tizimidan boshlanadi. Bog‘cha tarbiyasini olgan bola bilan bog‘chaga bormagan bolani solishtirganda, ularning fikrlash darajasi o‘rtasida yer bilan osmoncha farq borligini sezish qiyin emas.

Shuning uchun ham biz maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini qayta ko‘rib chiqish masalasini davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarib, bu borada katta ishlarni boshladik. Agar shu ishni har tomonlama puxta o‘ylab amalga oshirmasak, butun ta’lim tizimida sifat o‘zgarishiga erishishimiz, ta’limning uzluksizligini ta’minlashimiz qiyin bo‘ladi, — deya ta’kidladi Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Bugun Yuqoridagi ayrimlarinigina sanaganimiz boshi bor-u oxiri ko‘rinmay qolgan muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun birinchi qadam sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim vazirligi(MTV) tashkil etildi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini isloh qilishdagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida qabul qilingan Prezident qarorida keng ko‘lamli tadbirlarni amalga oshirish ko‘zda tutildi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yagona davlat siyosatini amalga oshirish, tizimni tarkibiy jihatdan tubdan isloh qilish, boshqaruv tuzilmasini tashkil etish choralari belgilandi. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi qarorga muvofiq bu sohada yangi tizim yaratildi. — Yangi vazirlik oldiga maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida yagona davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish, maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari davlat va nodavlat tarmog‘ini kengaytirish va moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlash, ularni malakali pedagog kadrlar bilan ta’minlash, maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalariga bolalarni qamrab olishni keskin oshirish, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlariga zamonaviy ta’lim dasturlari va texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish orqali bolalarni intellektual, ma’naviy-estetik, jismoniy rivojlantirish hamda ularni maktabga tayyorlash sifatini tubdan yaxshilash vazifalari qo‘yildi, — deydi Maktabgacha ta’lim vaziri Agrepina Shin.

Nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim: nimasi afzal? Ochig‘i, avvallari xususiy bog‘cha degan nomning o‘zi odamlarni biroz o‘zidan itarardi. Chunki davlat bog‘chasi bilan xususiy bog‘cha narxi o‘rtasidagi tafovut keskin farqlanar, bunday ta’lim tashkilotiga moddiy jihatdan baquvvat oilalar farzandlari borishi kerak degan tushuncha shakllangan edi. Bu qarash bugun biroz bo‘lsa-da o‘zgardi. Sababi nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari tarmog‘ini kengaytirish borasida olib borilayotgan sa’y-harakatlar evaziga bugun yurtimizda nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari (NMTT) soni keskin ortdi. Bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari tarmog‘ini kengaytirish, ularning moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlash, yangi bog‘chalar qurish bo‘yicha davlat dasturi qabul qilinib, amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu esa tizimda sog‘lom raqobatni shakllantirish hamda ta’lim xizmatlari turini ko‘paytirishga xizmat qiladi. Investorlar tashkil etilayotgan maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida davlat ta’lim talablariga, sanitariya-gigiyena va boshqa normalarga rioya qilish, kelishuv amal qilishining butun muddati davomida faoliyat yo‘nalishini saqlab qolish, shuningdek, maktabgacha ta’lim xizmatini ko‘rsatish narxining maqbulligi va arzonligini ta’minlash uchun mas’ul bo‘lishi nazarda tutilmoqda. Bunda investorlarga preferensiyalar, shuningdek, imtiyozli kreditlar taqdim etilmoqda.

Nega NMTT narxida o‘zgarish ro‘y berdi? Vazirlar Mahkamasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim vazirligi va uning tizimidagi muassasalarning moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlash hamda nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash to‘g‘risida”gi qaroriga ko‘ra bo‘sh turgan binolar nol qiymatda tadbirkorlarga berildi, davlat-xususiy sheriklik (DXSh) shartlarida tashkil etilgan nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari uchun qator soliq imtiyozlari nazarda tutildi. Xususan, nodavlat MTM faoliyat ko‘rsatishni boshlagan paytdan boshlab 10 yil muddatga barcha turdagi soliqlar va davlat maqsadli jamg‘armalariga majburiy ajratmalardan, DXSh to‘g‘risida bitim tuzilgan kundan boshlab 2 yil muddatga — tasdiqlanadigan ro‘yxatlar bo‘yicha olib kelinadigan asbob-uskunalar, inventar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalari va o‘yin zonalari uchun bojxona to‘lovlaridan ozod etildi. Davlat-xususiy sherikchilik shartlari asosida faoliyat yuritadigan nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalariga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat budjeti mablag‘laridan subsidiyalar ajratilishi belgilandi. Bular narx siyosatiga ta’sir etmasdan qolmaydi, albatta.

Nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari tarmog‘ini kengaytirish bo‘yicha qabul qilingan qator me’yoriy hujjatlar asosida hududda 12 ta nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkiloti foydalanishga topshirilgan bo‘lsa, 115 ta davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosidagi bog‘cha ishga tushirildi, — deydi Surxondaryo viloyati maktabgacha ta’lim boshqarmasi boshlig‘i Robiya Kattayeva. — Shuningdek, aholiga qulaylik yaratish maqsadida tashkil etilgan 200 dan oshiq xonadon bog‘chalar ham bolalarni maktabga tayyorlash borasidagi maqsadlarimizni amalga oshirishda ko‘makchi bo‘lyapti. Ayniqsa, viloyatning chekka hududlaridagi maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida bolasi tarbiyalanishni istagan ota-onalar orzusi amalga oshyapti. Qayerga bormang: yig‘ilishgami, to‘ygami, ma’rakagami barcha bog‘chalar haqida gapiradi, bolalari yozish-chizishni o‘rganayotganini aytadi... Ertaga Qaror bilan belgilangan vazifalarning amalga oshirilishi natijasida, maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi va uni rivojlantirish uchun alohida e’tibor qaratiladi, o‘quv-tarbiya jarayoniga o‘qitishning zamonaviy ilg‘or shakllari, yangi pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalari, ta’lim-tarbiyaning samarali shakl va usullari joriy etiladi, maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarining moddiy-texnik bazasi yaxshilanadi, 5-6 yoshli bolalarni maktabgacha ta’limga 100 foiz qamrab olish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Ta’limning poydevor qatlamida bunday ta’lim muhitining yaratilishi pirovardida erkin fikrlovchi SHAXS kamoli diqqat markazda turibdi. Zero, bugungi kunda MTTlarda tarbiyalanayotgan bolalarga 93 555 mingdan ziyod pedagog xodimlar ta’lim-tarbiya beradi. Bolaning dunyoqarashi, didi shakllanadigan davr maktabgacha ta’lim yoshiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Demak, bu yoshdagi barcha bolalar maktabgacha ta’limga qamrab olinadi.

Dunyo mamlakatlarining maktabgacha ta’lim sohasidagi tajribalarini o‘rganish va ulardan milliy mentalitetimizni hisobga olgan holda foydalanish natijasida xalqaro standartlar darajasidagi maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi yaratiladi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi oldiga qo‘yiladigan davlat talablari, ta’lim-tarbiya dasturlari ilg‘or xorijiy tajriba asosida takomillashtiriladi. Ushbu dasturlar bolalarga o‘qish va yozishni turli o‘yinlar orqali o‘rgatish, ularning zerikmasligi, aksincha, bog‘chaga xursand bo‘lib borishiga xizmat qiladi. 2030-yilga qadar... Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini tanqidiy o‘rganish va yanada takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflar ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha komissiya tashkil etildi. Komissiya tomonidan maktabgacha ta’lim sohasidagi qonunchilik undagi bo‘shliqlar, korrupsiya va boshqa huquqbuzarliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi normalarni aniqlash nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil etildi. Shuningdek, maktabgacha ta’lim sohasida davlat siyosatini samarali ro‘yobga chiqarishga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi tizimli muammolarni aniqlash hamda kompleks o‘rganish ishlari amalga oshirildi. Shunga ko‘ra O‘zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqilib, uni amalga oshirishni ko‘zlovchi “Yo‘l xaritasi”da 2019—2024 va 2025—2030-yillarda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirishning maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari belgilandi. Konsepsiya o‘rta va uzoq muddatli istiqbol uchun maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish maqsadlari, vazifalari, ustuvorliklari va bosqichlarini belgilab berdi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi maktabgacha ta’lim sohasini rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan dasturlar va kompleks chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo‘ladi. Hujjat malakali pedagog kadrlar yetishmovchiligi, davlat MTTlarining to‘lib ketganligi, moddiy-texnik holatining nomuvofiqligi hamda davlat o‘quv-metodik materiallari bilan past darajada ta’minlanganligi muammolarining hal etilishini nazarda tutadi.

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

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PROSPECTS FOR STUDYING THE TOPIC "APPLICATION OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION" BY "CASTIUM" METHOD

Annotation: This article discusses the use of cloud technologies in education using one of the modern methods used today, the fact that each part of it is dynamic and based on logic.

Keywords: cloud technology, cloud computer, ICT, ICT potential of students, modern technologies, methods.

In many developed countries, based on the achievements of information and communication, the use of many modern technologies, especially the capabilities of cloud technologies, is widely established. In particular, many measures are being taken in our country in this direction. An example of this is the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the education system in the field of information technology, the development of scientific research and their integration with the dog industry"[1]. Its purpose is to raise the training of information technology to a qualitatively new level, to meet the needs of the labor market for qualified IT specialists, as well as the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. It is defined in the state program for the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy. To achieve this goal, specialized disciplines have been added to the in-depth study of ICT and cloud technologies in schools, colleges, lyceums and higher education institutions, and old textbooks are being republished. In order to make the lessons more effective and interesting, the use of modern methods and technologies is being introduced. In this article we will tell you about one of the modern methods used in such lessons - the method of "Costume".

The costume method is a method based on students thinking and implementing new ideas, in which students express their opinions on the topic on behalf of the costume owners given by the teacher and have the opportunity to look at the issue from different angles. ladilar. For example, if a teacher gives 6 costume owners such as parents, principal, science teacher, class teacher, student, doctor, students will answer the question of what the owners of these costumes would say on the topic of the lesson during the method. students will have to wear these suits twice. When they first wear this suit, they write down their opinions about the problems, opinions and requirements of each suit owner, and on this basis they learn

[1] National Database of Legislation, October 7, 2020, No. 07/20/4851/1352

all the problems and determine how the suit owners are connected, how they can help each other to solve problems or what their demands are. . When wearing a suit for the second time, the owners of the suit write down the help they can give each other based on the problems studied. At the end of the method a general conclusion is made.

Through this method, students can develop the skills of independent thinking, teamwork and mutual understanding. Using this method, students can not only learn the topic of the lesson, but also analyze the surrounding problems and their solutions and identify tasks for the future. In addition, the simplicity of the method and the study of the topic, mainly through the image of people they have met or know in student life, will be interesting and understandable for students. Now let's look at the process of applying this method in the classroom, which can be as follows.

Stages of application of the method "Costume" in the classroom

Step 1. Explain the topic to the students and acquaint them with its basic concepts. For example, this article is entitled "The use of cloud technologies in education."

Figure 1. Costumes of different looks

Step 2. To give an idea of the method used to reinforce the topic. For example, to explain the method to the students, the set of costumes shown in Figure 1 is shown first. and the owners of different costumes (persons corresponding to the topic pre-selected by the teacher). Students are divided into groups (if possible, as many costume owners as possible) and given the image of the costume owner (each member of the group chooses one image for himself) and the students have their own opinion as the costume owner. and write their demands. After all the writing, the group discusses and analyzes each other's ideas and problems. Based on the analysis, when the suit is worn for the second time, students write down a few suggestions on the problem and the conditions and tasks required to do so, and give a general conclusion. Each group discusses the topic and its solutions in front of the other groups and draws a general conclusion on all the collected solutions.

Step 3. Once students have an understanding of the method, they begin to work on the method and are given the example shown in Figure 2. (For example, the process of expressing one's opinion as a person in a teacher's and director's suit).

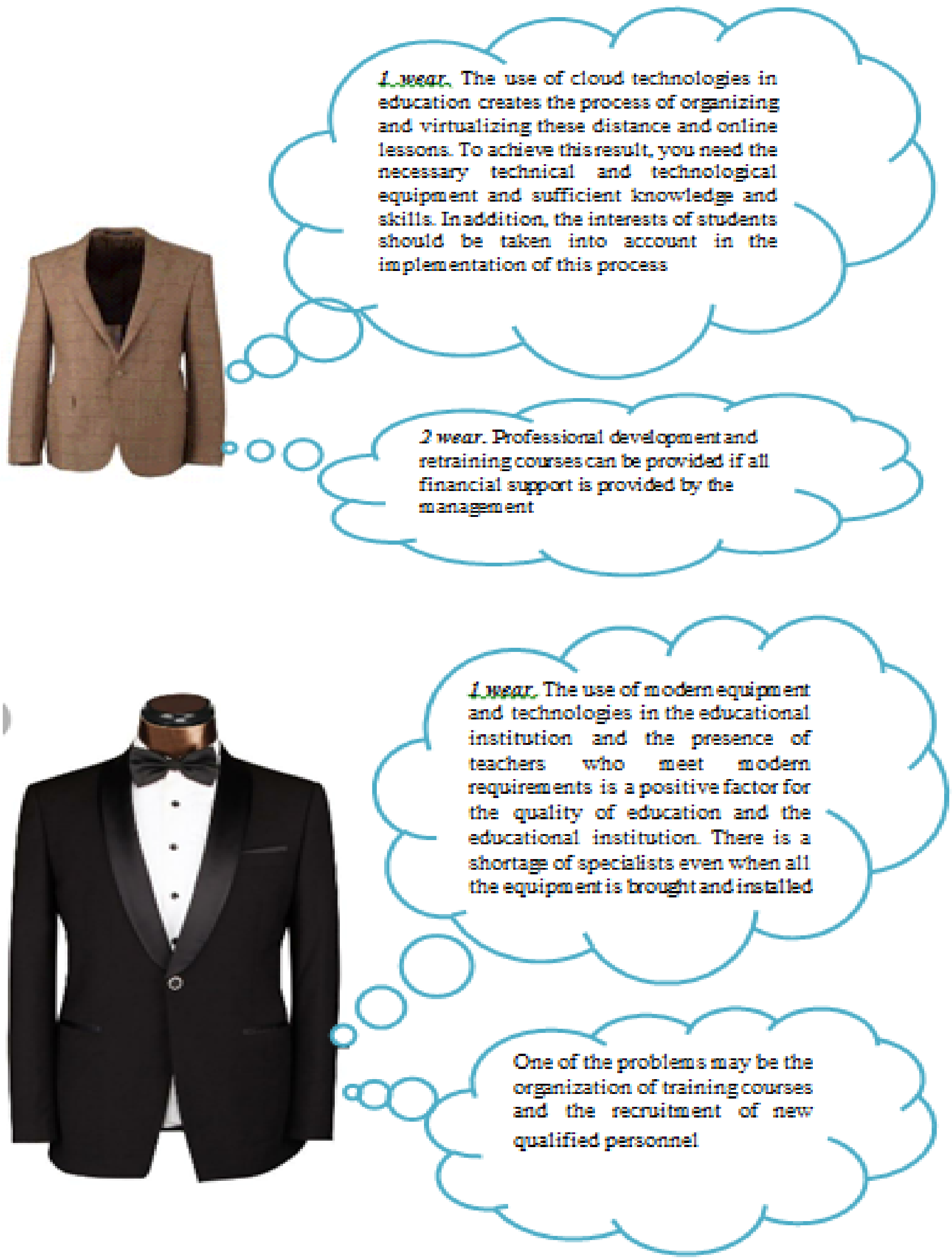

Figure 2. A typical sketch of the Costume method

Step 4. At the end of the method, a general conclusion is made and the most active group and participants are encouraged

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FEATURES OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ACCOUNTING MODELS

Abstract: This article examines the features of internationally recognized accounting models.

Key words: accounting, reporting, British-American model, continental model; South American model.

Since the factors influencing the formation of the accounting system are interrelated, in countries with similar socio-economic conditions, the accounting principles have much in common. The most common classification of accounting models is based on the legal system and the various influences of inflationary processes. In England, the United States, legislation is built on court decisions that regulate specific relationships and form a single system of law. Accounting standards are mainly defined by various non-governmental professional accountancy associations.

In other countries (continental Europe, Japan), the historical basis of legislation is the substantive norms of Roman law, where the main source of law is law. Legal norms regulate the general range of relations; private law is codified and subdivided into civil and commercial. Unlike the first group of countries, this legal system strictly and in detail regulates the rules of accounting.

In accordance with this classification, 3 main accounting models can be distinguished.

- British-American model;
- Continental model;
- South American model.

British American model. The UK, USA and Holland have made key contributions to the development of this model. Here, the active development of the shareholding form of capital ownership has led to the fact that accounting statements are considered as the main source of information for investors and creditors. Almost all companies are present in the securities market, and they are directly interested in providing objective information about their financial position. In most countries, this model assumes the use of the historical cost principle. It is assumed that the impact of inflation is small and business transactions (sales, expenses, acquisition of financial assets) are reflected at prices at the time of transactions. In the mid-1970s, when inflation in the United States increased as a result of the oil crisis, the

FASB recommended the provision of inflation-adjusted reporting, but already in 1984, when inflation declined, this rule was abandoned.

The British-American accounting concept was subsequently "exported" to the former British colonies and close trading partners of Great Britain and the United States. Currently it is used by: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bermuda, Botswana, Venezuela, Ghana, Hong Kong, Dominican Republic, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Israel, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Cayman Islands, Canada, Kenya, Cyprus, Colombia, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Fiji, Philippines, Central American countries, South Africa, Jamaica.

Continental model. The founders of this model are the countries of continental Europe and Japan. Here, the specificity of accounting is due to two factors: the orientation of the business to large bank capital and compliance with the requirements of the fiscal authorities. Attraction of investments is carried out with the direct participation of banks, and therefore the financial statements of companies are intended primarily for them, and not for participants in the securities market. In the continental model, government agencies have a significant impact on the reporting process. This can be explained by the priority of the government's task of collecting taxes. Basically, countries with this model are also guided by the principle that the initial estimate remains unchanged. Russia belongs to the continental accounting model; Germany and France have had a certain influence on our accounting.

This model is used by: Austria, Algeria, Angola, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Egypt, Zaire, Spain, Italy, Cameroon, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Japan. [nine]

South American model. Inflationary processes had a key impact on the formation of accounting in South American countries. Therefore, a distinctive characteristic of this model is the method of adjusting the reporting indicators taking into account changes in the general price level. Adjustment for inflation is necessary to ensure the reliability of current financial information (especially for long-term assets). Adjustment of the reporting is focused on the needs of the state for the execution of the revenue side of the budget.

The South American model is used in countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador.

In addition to the models listed, some countries use mixed systems with national specificities. For example, experts highlight the Islamic model, which developed under the strong influence of the Muslim religion.

It should be emphasized that the division into accounting models is very arbitrary - there are no two countries with completely identical accounting systems.

On the other hand, due to objective processes in the world economy, the need for international accounting standardization is obvious. A number of organizations are dealing with the problems of unification of accounting and reporting standards.

Information is expected to become the most valuable resource in the 21st century. In this context, financial information can be considered as the most important tool for making business decisions, because its quality depends on the efficiency of attracting investments and, ultimately, the financial condition of enterprises. Hopefully, Russian enterprises will speak the same language with international business and be considered in foreign markets as equal partners, which will make it possible to take full advantage of the wide opportunities offered by international capital markets.

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GAMES IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Abstract: Game is a natural means for children to understand the world around them. Therefore, it should be part and parcel of their learning, including the learning of foreign languages. The aim of this article is thus to give a description of game, its classification and benefits for English teaching. In addition, the right timing for the implementation of game into the teaching is considered. The author also describes different ways of using games in language classrooms. In conclusion, she provides a list of tried and tested books and websites for ready-made games.

Key words: Techology, language, libguistic categories, games, teachig methods.

Introduction

Language is immensely powerful, but it can also be loads of fun. In fact, a sense of fun can make language more powerful ….. Language and play complement and enrich each other. A fusion of the two produces language games. Game is a natural means for children to understand the world around them. Therefore, it should be part and parcel of their learning, including the learning of foreign languages. The exploitation of games in children's learning is not a recent idea. This thought was already supported by Czech teacher Jan Amos Komensky in his book Schola Ludus (Osobnosti.cz, n.d.) in the 17th century. This book is a collection of plays which should serve for the teaching of Latin. Furthermore, Komensky in this book emphasized that all teaching should be illustrative with the help of specific examples. In addition, the teacher should proceed in his teaching from easy examples to the most difficult ones.

The Definition of Game, its Classification and Benefits

There exists an array of definitions of the term game (cf. Celce-Murcia & McIntosh, 1979; Hadfiled, 1998; Khan, 1991; Wright, Betteridge, & Buckby, 2005). Hadfield (1998: 4), for example, defines the game as 'an activity with rules, a goal and an element of fun.' In this paper the game is perceived as a meaningful fun activity governed by rules (author's definition). The language games can be divided according to different principles. Hadfiled (1998) offers two classifications of language games. She divides them into linguistic (these focus mainly on accuracy) and communicative games (these are based on successful exchange of information). Hadfiled's second classification has more categories and usually includes both linguistic and communicative aspects. These games are as follows (Hadfiled, 1998, as cited in Jacobs, n.d. b):

- Sorting, ordering, or arranging games. For example, students have a set of cards with different products on them, and they sort the cards into products found at a grocery store and products found at a department store.

- Information gap games. In such games, one or more people have information that other people need to complete a task. For instance, one person might have a drawing and their partner needs to create a similar drawing by listening to the information given by the person with the drawing
- Guessing games. These are a variation on information gap games. One of the best known examples of a guessing game is 20 questions, in which one person thinks of a famous person, place, or thing. The other participants can ask 20 yes/no questions to find clues in order to guess who or what the person is thinking of.
- Search games. These games are yet another variant on two-way information gap games, with everyone giving and seeking information. Find Someone Who is a well-known example. Students are given a grid. The task is to fill in all the cells in the grid with the name of a classmate who fits that cell, e.g. someone who is a vegetarian. Students circulate, asking and answering questions to complete their own grid and help classmates complete theirs.
- Matching games. As the name implies, participants need to find a match for a word, picture, or card. For example, students place 30 word cards, composed of 15 pairs, face down in random order. Each person turns over two cards at a time, with the goal of turning over a matching pair, by using their memory.
- Labelling games. These are a form of matching, in that participants match labels and pictures.
- Exchanging games. In these games, students barter cards, other objects, or ideas.
- Board games. Scrabble is one of the most popular board games that specifically highlights language.
- Role play games/dramas. Role play can involve students playing roles that they do not play in real life, such as dentist, while simulations can involve students performing roles that they already play in real life or might be likely to play, such as customer at a restaurant. Dramas are normally scripted performances, whereas in role plays and simulations, students come up with their own words, although preparation is often useful.

A similar classification is provided by Lewis & Bedson (1999). In their classification some of the games listed above can be included in their classification under a broader umbrella term, such as movement games (the type of game when learners are physically active, e.g. Find your partner) or task-based games (usually pairs or groups work on meaningful task in the way they enjoy; learners obey clear rules and they have got a chance to practise all language skills; teacher is an organizer and facilitator). In addition to Hadfiled (1998), they add a very popular type of games nowadays, i.e. computer games (they can be played either at school or at home, individually or in pair; students predominantly practice their reading and writing skills). Finally, Jacobs (n.d. a) makes another distinction between the languages games. He divides them into competitive (learner tries to be first to reach the goal) and cooperative games (learners try to reach the same goal together; they help each other). And he suggests that competitive games can be modified to lessen the competitive element and to add a cooperative element. In his paper he also gives a few specific examples based on the available literature.

Many surveys also proved that the games have a positive and effective influence on the learning of foreign languages (cf. Carrier, 1985; Chen, 2005; Jacobs, n.d. b; or Kupeckova, 2010). The reasons for this statement are as follows:

- games get students involved in their learning; they motivate them;
- games encourage creative and spontaneous use of language (cf. Chen, 2005);
- games introduce a change in formal learning situations;
- games create a pleasant stress-free and relaxing atmosphere in a language class;
- games unconsciously promote and practise all four basic language skills, such as listening, reading, speaking and writing;
- games help the teacher to create contexts in which the language is useful and meaningful (cf. Wright, Betteridge, & Buckby, 2005);
- games decrease student's anxiety to speak in front of the other students; they feel less intimidated in this,

less formal learning situation;

- games are student-centred;
- games can promote collaboration among students; and
- games can connect to a variety of intelligences (Gardner, 1999, as cited in Jacobs, n.d. b).

2. Timing and Ways of Using Games in Language Classrooms

The language teachers must seriously consider when to use games, which of them to use and how to use them appropriately, purposefully and efficiently in order to meet both students' needs and lesson objectives (cf. Khan, 1991). As Jacobs (n.d. b) states, games are traditionally used in the language class as warm-ups at the beginning of class, fill-ins when there is extra time near the end of class, or as an occasional bit of spice stirred into the curriculum to add variety. However, if games are seen as meaningful practice of language, they can be exploited as follow-ups of the presented teaching material for practicing and reinforcing the required skills or knowledge; or for revising and recycling already acquired skills or knowledge; or as a testing mechanism in order to discover students' weaknesses in their language proficiency. Wright, Betteridge, & Buckby (2005) regard games central to a language teacher's repertoire and not just a way of paging the time. Hong (2002) adds, 'the key to a successful language game is that the rules are clear, the ultimate goal is well defined and the game must be fun.' Nevertheless, if the game were a success, students must also possess relevant level of language proficiency and know the rules of the game in order to complete it. Furthermore, the teacher should consider students' learning styles, their willingness to cooperate and their current state of mind since they might be tired and not in mood of playing any kind of game. The organization of any game-like activity places great demands on the teacher. S/he must prepare the content of the game, materials needed for its completion, clearly explain the rules of the game to students and set the time.

The game can be introduced by the teacher in order to eliminate misunderstandings in the following way (cf. Wright, Betteridge, & Buckby, 2005):

- explain the rules of the game to students;
- demonstrate with the help of one or two learners parts of the game;
- write on the board any key language and/or instruction;
- trial the game; and
- play the game.

See Appendix A for a list of tried and tested books and websites for ready-made games.

3. Conclusion

As Uberman (1998: 87) puts it, 'games encourage, entertain, teach, and promote fluency and communicative skills. If not for any of these reasons, they should be used just because they help students see beauty in a foreign language and not just problems that at times seem overwhelming.'

Appendix A. A list of tried and tested books and websites for ready-made games

Lindstromberg, S. (Ed.) (1997). The standby book. Activities for the language classroom. Cambridge: CUP. (The book offers 110 different classroom activities, most of which can easily be adapted for use in teaching any foreign language. Some of the activities are intended to make up just part of a lesson. Others can make up a complete lesson).

Marsland, B. (1998). Lesso ns from nothing. Cambridge: CUP. (This book is a sourcebook of 70 ELT easy-to -use exercises and activities which do not require extensive resources and facilit ies. Each activity begins with the language to be practised, the level and age, followed by the procedure, rationale and any variations on the procedure).

Rooyackers, P. (2002). 101 la nguage games for children: Fun and learning with words, stories and poems. USA, CA: Hunter House Inc. (This book contains 101 language games and variations, as well as an introduction that explains how the games can be made accessible to everyone.)

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ANALYSIS OF EXAMPLES OF VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET DURING THE LESSON

Abstract: the aim of the work is to investigate the effectiveness of using online activities and a browser-based virtual world in teaching English vocabulary. Vocabulary is the first and foremost important step in language acquisition. In a classroom where students are not finding themselves comfortable with the second language, language learning can be made interactive and interesting with the introduction of appropriate vocabulary exercises.

Key words: vocabulary, relationship between technology and language, research-based principles of vocabulary, analysis of examples of vocabulary learning strategies, internet.

Teacher should create activities and tasks to help students to build their vocabulary and develop strategies to learn the vocabulary on their own. Thus it signifies that a language teacher should be innovative and proficient in the application of methodologies pertaining to teaching vocabulary items in a classroom situation. Following the technologies is the main method for teaching vocabulary items in an English language classroom.

Students will most likely conjecture that the article is about bees. Some students may notice the less prominent words-dead and poisons-and wonder if the bees are sick. When asked about the color choice, they may speculate that the author/designer chose bright colors to get your attention, or that black goes with poison. What is important in this kind of pre-reading discussion is students' close attention to the words and how they might relate to one another and to the larger text that they represent. Students actively engage with meaning as they draw on background knowledge about words and concepts as well as on visual literacy skills.

As students manipulate the word cloud's layout, color, and font, they integrate verbal and visual representations, strengthening the multimedia learning effect while developing an important digital literacy skill in our visual society.

Teacher gives some information about the theme, then gives pictures and shows the video using the Internet. The students have to put the pictures in a correct order. Then students share their ideas with another pupil and after they in a pair write what place is given in the picture.

There are a lot of methods of teaching vocabulary for primary school children, and the most useful of them is teaching by Online-games. As it was mentioned in the theoretical part, vocabulary learning consists of 3 necessary actions:

Firstly, the teacher tells the topic of the game and asks children what they think about it. This stage is important for primary school children, because they should know what they are going to listen about.

Teacher switch on Web-application, choose the game where there are new words read aloud and pupils should repeat after the recording.

The aim of listening and pronouncing, as pointed out earlier, is to give pupils an idea of what the listening material sounds like. This may also be termed free listening.

Explaining words through actions and visuals. This stage is useful to help the learners understand the text through activities.

At this stage, it is important to double-check pupil comprehension of words and actions; pupils may say they understood everything because they want to proceed to the next stage right away. To check pupil understanding, teacher randomly name the vocabulary that she has taught and ask the pupils to do the accompanying actions.

Pupils listen again the song and are guided by teacher to do the actions that they have already been taught. This time, the pupils are asked to just listen and do the actions under teacher's guidance. Hearing the teacher sing the song and seeing the teacher do the actions help pupils overcome feelings of shyness and lack of confidence. Besides, pupils find it funny and interesting when they see their teacher doing the actions of the game.

And this situation motivates the pupils and prepares them for the third listening, where they will be asked to do the accompanying actions and sing the complete song aloud with the Web application. This stage is generally accepted as the stage when the teacher integrates different language skills such as listening, reading, speaking, and writing. In this context, Vocabulary Games.com are suitable for competitions, games, and simple drama activities. Some suggested examples follow. There are usually very colorful pictures in this Web site, and it is timesaving to make use of them.

Teacher chooses two pupils and calls them to the front. Then give commands randomly related to the game and reward the quickest correct action with applause by the class. The following description illustrates this activity: The teacher turn on WEB-application which shows different pictures and the pupils are expected to show this word by actions. The quickest pupil to show wins a point and is applauded by the class. The teacher names other picture from the game, and again the pupil who is quickest to do the appropriate action gets a point.

This game becomes even more fun if the teacher lets the pupils in the class give the commands. Besides, if pupils "take over” in this way, the activity is not always centered on the teacher, and consequently there is more room for pupil practice.

The same game may be played as a whole class as well. The teacher randomly gives commands, saying the word shown in the Internet and any pupil to do an incorrect action is taken out of the game. The last remaining pupil is announced as the winner.

We have analyzed the examples of vocabulary learning strategies available on the Internet during the lesson through teachers' experiences in the practical part of the research. We have given beneficial methods of teaching English vocabulary and proved it in the lesson plan examples. In the first chapter of the research, we observed some techniques of teaching English vocabulary using free Web application - Wordle. In the second chapter, we have given an example of teaching vocabulary by playing Online-games which is attempted to improve different language skills.

Effectiveness of using online activities and a browser-based virtual world in teaching is proved. Technology, when used flexibly in response to pupils' varied needs and interests, can and should be part of the solution to the vocabulary gap. It's a fun way for English Language Learners to build and reinforce vocabulary.

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A GLOBAL CHALLENGE THAT BEGAN IN 2019

Annotation: This article presents the coronavirus plague that has plagued the world's population since 2019, its source, types and symptoms, and world statistics on the incidence of this disease. Although the incidence of this disease has decreased in a few countries, the population of the world's leading countries still suffers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus Pandemic, The World Health Organization, PCR, CDC, symptoms, Epidemiology, SARS-CoV-2

The COVID-19 pandemic, dubbed the Coronavirus Pandemic, is a 2019 pandemic of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization declared the disease a "public health emergency of public concern" in January 2020 and a "pandemic in March 2020." As of January 8, 2021, more than 88 million cases have been confirmed, with more than 1.89 million deaths due to COVID-19. . The symptoms of COVID-19 are very variable, ranging from no symptoms to severe illness. The virus is mainly spread through the air when people approach each other, leaving the infected person breathing, coughing, sneezing, or talking, and enters another person through the mouth, nose, or eyes.

It can also spread through contaminated surfaces. People stay infected for up to two weeks and can be infected with the virus even if they have no symptoms. Recommended preventive measures include social distance, wearing face masks in public places, ventilation and air filtration, hand washing, closing your mouth during sneezing or coughing, disinfecting surfaces, monitoring and o 'for affected or symptomatic people z-self separation. Several vaccines are being developed and distributed. Current treatments are aimed at relieving symptoms while working on the development of therapeutic drugs that neutralize the virus. The World Health Organization reported serological tests in August 2020 in three parts of Europe (some data as of June 2), as a result, IFR overall estimates approached approximately 0.5–1%. A routine screening article published in the BMJ recommended "using serological tests for careful epidemiological surveillance" and called for high-quality studies to assess accuracy based on at least the "RT-PCR performed twice in a row" standard. CEBM researchers called for "case detection" in the hospital to record "CT lung results and related blood tests," and WHO with "PCR" with continuous recalibration produces a protocol for standardization of use and interpretation. In a September 2020 article by John Ioannidis of the World

Health Organization bulletin, the average global IFR based on seroprevalence data was 0.23% overall (0.09% and higher in areas with low mortality) locally 0.57%) mortality) and 0.05% (in the range of 0.00–0.31%) for people <70 years of age, much lower than previously estimated during the pandemic.

Dr. Mike Ryan, Director of the World Health Organization's Emergency Program for Health, said on October 6, 2020, "Our current best estimates show that approximately 10% of the world's population is infected with this virus. it is possible. "Also in October, the Center for Evidence-Based Medicine (CEBM) reported a "rough estimate" of global IFR of 0.10% to 0.35%, noting that this fluctuates among the population due to differences in demographics. These researchers noted a decrease in IFR over time in the UK; and for the UK and Italy (the two European countries most affected by COVID-19), an increase in daily cases, stability in daily mortality, a decrease in viral circulation of diseases, misuse of tests and not to misinterpret test results, prevent, treat, or mutate the virus; but to be transferred to a younger population. An article published in Nature in November 2020 published IFR estimates of population weight, excluding deaths in nursing homes for a number of countries, and averaged 0. , An interval of 24% to 1.49% was determined.

According to a routine analysis and meta-analysis published in the European Journal of Epidemiology in December 2020, IFR among the population ranged from 0.5% to 1%, 1% in some countries (France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Portugal) and 2% each in several other countries (Australia, England, Lithuania, and Spain), and in Italy about 2.5%; according to these calculations, deaths have been observed in care facilities for the elderly. This study also reflected the differences in the age composition of the population and the age-related incidence of infection, as most of the differences in IFRs by population point were very low for children and young adults (e.g., age 0.002%). 10 and 0.01% at age 25) and an increasingly high IFR for adults (0.4% at age 55, 1.4% at age 65, 4.6% at age 75, and 15% at age 85). These results were also highlighted in a December 2020 report by the World Health Organization.

The standard method for testing for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 is a real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) that detects the presence of viral RNA fragments. This test detects RNA, but because it does not detect an infectious virus, it has "limited ability to determine the duration of infection in patients." The test is usually performed on respiratory samples taken with nasopharyngeal cotton; however, a nasal peel or sputum sample may also be used. Results are usually available in a few hours to two days. Blood tests can be used, but this requires two blood samples at two-week intervals, and the results are of little importance. WHO has published several test protocols for the disease. Chest tomography may be useful in diagnosing COVID-19 in people with a high level of clinical suspicion of infection, but is not recommended for routine screening. Peripheral, asymmetric, and posterior bilateral bilateral multilobaric vitreous opacity are common in early infection. Subplevral dominance may occur with insane pavement (lobular septal thickening with variable alveolar filling) and consolidation disease progression. Characteristic imaging features on chest radiography and computed tomography of symptomatic individuals include asymmetric peripheral subcutaneous tumors without pleural effusions.

Preventive measures to reduce the risk of infection include staying home, wearing masks in public places, avoiding crowded places, keeping distance from others, ventilating indoors, washing hands frequently and with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, includes good respiratory hygiene and avoiding contact with eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands. In addition to receiving medical care from the CDC, stay at home, call a health care provider, wear a face mask before entering a medical facility, and wear a face mask in any room for those who believe they may have been diagnosed with or infected with COVID-19 recommended or take the vehicle with another person, cover with a tissue when coughing and sneezing, wash your hands regularly with soap and water, and avoid sharing personal household items.

The first COVID-19 vaccine received regulatory approval on December 2 by the UK’s MHRA drug regulator. It has been rated by the U.S. FDA and in a number of other countries for emergency use authorization (EUA) status. Initially, the U.S. National Institutes of Health guidelines do not recommend any medication to prevent COVID-19 before or after exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Without vaccines, other preventative measures, or effective treatments, the bulk of COVID-19 administration is trying to reduce and delay the epidemic peak known as “curve straightening”. This is done by reducing the level of infection to reduce the risk of overuse of health services, allowing better treatment of current cases, and delaying additional treatment cases until effective treatments or vaccines are available.

The closer people interact, and the longer they interact, the more likely they are to transmit COVID-19. Closer distances can involve larger droplets (which fall to the ground) and aerosols, whereas longer distances only involve aerosols. Larger droplets can also turn into aerosols (known as droplet nuclei) through evaporation. The relative importance of the larger droplets and the aerosols is not clear as of November 2020; however, the virus is not known to spread between rooms over long distances such as through air ducts. Airborne transmission is able to particularly occur indoors, in high risk locations such as restaurants, choirs, gyms, nightclubs, offices, and religious venues, often when they are crowded or less ventilated. It also occurs in healthcare settings, often when aerosol-generating medical procedures are performed on COVID-19 patients.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: The article deals with modern technologies for teaching foreign languages.

Key words: *method, methodology, innovative method, foreign language*

The term teaching technologies (or pedagogical technologies) is used to denote a set of methods of a teacher's work (methods of his scientific organization of labor), with the help of which the achievement of the learning goals set in the lesson is ensured with the greatest efficiency in the shortest possible period of time to achieve them.

The term received wide circulation in the literature of the 60s. XX century in connection with the development of programmed learning and was originally used to refer to learning with the use of technical means.

In the 70s. the term has received wider use: both to denote learning using TCO and as rationally-organized learning in general. Thus, the concept of "teaching technology" began to include all the main problems of didactics associated with improving the educational process and increasing the efficiency and quality of its organization.

Nowadays, there has been a differentiation of two components of the content of the term: Technology of Teaching and Technology in Teaching. With the help of the first term, they designate the methods of scientific organization of teacher's labor, with the help of which the set learning goals are best achieved, and with the help of the second, the use of technical teaching aids in the educational process.

The most important characteristics of learning technologies are the following: a) efficiency (a high level of achievement of the set educational goal by each student), b) efficiency (per unit of time, a large amount of educational material is absorbed with the least expenditure of effort on mastering the material), c) ergonomics (learning takes place in an environment cooperation, a positive emotional microclimate, in the absence of overload and overwork), d) high motivation in the study of the subject, which contributes to an increase in interest in classes and allows you to improve the best personal qualities of the student, to reveal his reserve capabilities.

Most researchers consider teaching technologies as one of the ways to implement in the classroom a personal-activity approach to learning, thanks to which students act as active creative subjects of educational activity.

In the methodology of teaching foreign languages, it is customary to refer to modern teaching technologies as: collaborative learning, project method (project technologies), student-centered learning, distance learning, the use of a language portfolio, tandem method, case study technology, computer and audiovisual technologies.

This teaching technology is based on the idea of student interaction in a group of classes, the idea of mutual learning, in which students take on not only individual but also collective responsibility for solving educational problems, help each other and bear collective responsibility for the success of each student. Unlike frontal and individual learning, in which the student acts as an individual subject of educational activity, is responsible only "for himself", for his successes and failures, and the relationship with the teacher is of a subject-subject nature, when learning in cooperation, conditions for interaction are created and cooperation in the "student-teacher-group" system, and the collective subject of educational activity is actualized.

The concept of teaching has received practical implementation in a number of options for the technology of such teaching, proposed by American teachers E. Arnoson (1978), R. Slavin (1986), D. Johnson (1987), and is focused on creating conditions for active joint activity of students in different educational situations. offered by the language teacher. If you unite students in small groups (3-4 people) and give them one common task, stipulate the role of each student in completing the task, then a situation arises in which each student is responsible not only for the result of his work, but, which is especially important for this learning technology, for the result of the whole group. By joint efforts, the task is being solved, and strong students help the weaker ones in the success of its implementation. This is the general idea of cooperative learning, and for the task, the study group is formed in such a way that there are both strong and weak students in it. The grade for the completed task is one per group.

Various collaborative learning options have been developed. Here it is important to emphasize that when organizing educational activities using the technology of cooperation, the student's individual independent work becomes the initial part of the collective activity.

Teaching techniques in cooperation are implemented in the course of the performance of game tasks by the students in the communication situations offered to them. For mastering a language, an important condition is communication in the target language. According to our observations, learning in cooperation is learning in the process of communication of students with each other, and purposeful work in cooperation can increase interest in classes and significantly increase the time of speech practice of each student in the lesson.

A review of modern intensive methods and technologies of teaching foreign languages allows us to conclude that currently there are two main ways to intensify the learning process: one - through the maximum use of technical means (primarily audio and video recordings and programs for computers), the other - by activating the reserves of the personality of each student (method of activation, suggestionstopedia, hypnopedia, etc.). It can be argued that the development of intensive methods providing for the organic inclusion of technical means into the training system will be the most promising direction for improving the methodology for the coming years in the direction of intensifying the educational process.

Among the problems of intensive learning that need to be addressed are the following. The first group of problems is associated with the development of the content of intensive education based on modern research in the field of linguistics, pedagogy, psychology. Putting forward as the starting point of intensive training an orientation towards learning communication through communication, we note the insufficient development of such issues as the delimitation of the spheres of communication themselves, basic vocabulary and speech patterns for each area, as well as the methods of their introduction and consolidation.

The second group of problems concerns the wider introduction of modern technical teaching aids and audiovisual aids in the intensive training system. The third group of problems is related to the scope of intensive methods. Most intensive courses are designed for the initial stage of study and mainly in the field of everyday communication. There is a need for teaching aids for a different contingent of trainees, built on specially selected and organized training material for specific purposes.

The widespread introduction into the practice of teaching a language, along with intensive methods of various teaching technologies, needs a clearer distinction between the concepts of “teaching methods” and “teaching technologies” and a description of the technologies themselves.

There is no doubt that the most promising for the coming years will be teaching technologies that involve the use of computers and various forms of distance learning in the educational process.

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SYNTACTICAL FUNCTIONS OF ATTRIBUTIVE SYNTAGMS IN LINGUISTICS

Annotation: The article deals with the theoretical, comparative analyses of sytagms word combinations, phrases and other combinations in the grammatical contrastive structure of the English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: Phrase, syntagm, word combinations, theoretical, analyses, contrasive, language, structure, attributive, sentence, different, opinion, scolars, etc.

Syntagm in a broad sense, any sequence of linguistic elements linked by the relationship of dependent member to governing member. This is F. de Saussure's concept of syntagm.

A syntagm may be a sequence of words (external syntagm) or a sequence of morphemes (internal syntagm). For example, dom-ik forms an internal syntagm in which the element dom- ("house") is the dependent member and ik (diminutive suffix) the governing member. This syntagm corresponds to the external syntagm malen'kii dom, in which dom is dependent and malen'kii ("small") is governing.

In a narrower sense, a syntagm is a phrase within a sentence; it may be predicative, attributive, or objective. In this same sense, the sentence is a chain of consecutive syntagms. L. V. Shcherba defined a syntagm as an articulated phonetic unit organized by intonation, expressing a single meaningful whole, and consisting of one or several rhythmic groups. A sentence may be divided into syntagms in various ways, depending on shades of meaning, logical emphasis, or syntactic homonymy. An example is vchera/bylo zharko as contrasted to vchera bylo/zharko ("yesterday/it was hot"—"yesterday it was/hot"). Main types of syntagms types of notional syntagms:

-Predicative (the combination of subject and predicate) SV: We live, The sun is shining

-Objective (VO): Buy clothes; meet friends

-Attributive (AttributeN): old houses; nice thought

- Adverbial (notional word (V,Adj, Adv) + Adv. modifier):very well (Adv+Adv);simply the best (Adv+Adj)

It's the grammar that helps to distinguish the type of the language.

Some scholars regard morphology, the others –syntax as the evidence of the language typological characteristics.

But there is the third approach – i.e. through grammatical means.The grammatical means is the material realization of grammatical meanings (both relative and derivative).Types:affixation (affiksatsiya), ablaut (ichki fleksiya, reduplication (takror),combining (сполучення), synthetic stress (urg`u),suppletive forms (orttirma shakllar),functional words (funksional so`zlar),word order(so`z tartibi),

analytical intonation :

-analytic / isolating / root languagesn synthetic / inflectional / inflecting languages

-agglutinating / agglutinative languages (Turkish, Japanese, Swahili): words are built up by stringing forms together, by sequences of morphs

- polysynthetic / incorporating languages(Australian aboriginal languages): long and complex word forms, contains a mixture of agglutinative and inflectional features

Analytic languages:

-analytic / isolating / root languages (English, Chinese, Vietnamese) - all words are invariable

- syntactic relationships are shown by word order

- in order to express person, case, and other categories, the language needs single words

- prepositional phrases and modal verbs are used → to the boy, did he arrive?

Synthetic languages:

- synthetic / inflectional / inflecting languages (Czech, Finnish, Latin, Arabic)

- the words typically contain more than one morpheme

- there is no one-to-onecorrespondence between the morphemes and the linear structure of the word

- words are formed by suffixes, declination, conjugation etc.

- forms of person, case, and other categories are compounded in one word

Synthetic languages- are defined as the languages of the ‘internal’ grammar of the word inflectional: most grammatical meanings and most grammatical relations of the words are primarily expressed by inflectional evices.Morphological forms as such can be regarded as synthetic where the base of the word is inseparably connected with its formants, presenting a grammatical category.Analytic languages are defined as being of ‘external’ grammar of the word.Analytical devices are preferably used for rendering grammatical meanings and relations of the words. Analytical tendency is revealed through the separate expression of main (lexical) and additional (grammatical) meanings of the words. Analytic features are traced in morphological lack of changeability of the word and existence of periphrastic constructions. The words remaining morphologically unchanged convey the grammatical meaning by combining with auxiliary or notional words, word order is strict.Naturally, the elements of synthesis and analysis are found in the languages of both the synthetic and the analytic type.

We can regard a language as having strong / weak analytical features.It is the number of morphemes in an average word that indicates the degree of analysis: 1.78 in English,2.4 in Russian,2.6 in Sanskrit.It is often the case when analytical and synthetic forms coexist in the language, being synonyms:Many words –More than one morpheme in a word –analytic-synthetic.

The semantic classification of the sentence in english: the semantic classification of simple sentences is based on principal parts semantics. On the basis of subject categorial meaning, sentences are divided into impersonal, e.g.: it drizzles; there is no use crying over spilt milk; and personal; personal sentences are further subdivided into human and non-human. Human sentences are further subdivided into definite, e.g.: i know it; and indefinite, e.g.: one never knows such things for sure. Non-human sentences are further subdivided into animate, e.g.: a cat entered the room; and inanimate, e.g.: the wind opened the door. Impersonal sentences may be further subdivided into factual, e.g.: it drizzles; and perceptional, e.g. It looks like rain.

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INFORMATIZING SOCIETY AS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR CREATING A GLOBAL SOCIETY

Abstract: The article discusses the philosophical problems of globalization. In the article, the author analyzes the informatization of society as one of the main factors of globalization.

Key words: globalization, society, information, politics, economics

Globalization should be understood as the pulling of most of humanity into a single system of financial, economic, socio-political and cultural ties based on the latest telecommunications and information technologies.

The prerequisite for the emergence of the phenomenon of globalization was the consequence of the processes of human cognition: the development of scientific and technical knowledge, the development of technology, which made it possible for an individual to perceive objects located in different parts of the earth with the senses and enter into relations with them, as well as naturally perceive, realize the very fact of these relationship.

Globalization is a set of complex integration processes that gradually cover (or have they already covered?) All spheres of human society. By itself, this process is objective, historically conditioned by the entire development of human civilization. On the other hand, its current stage is largely determined by the subjective interests of some countries and transnational corporations. With the strengthening of this complex of processes, the question arises about the management and control of their development, about the reasonable organization of the processes of globalization, in view of its absolutely ambiguous influence on ethnic groups, cultures and states.

Globalization became possible thanks to the worldwide expansion of Western civilization, the spread of the values and institutions of the latter to other parts of the world. In addition, globalization is associated with transformations within the Western society itself, in its economy, politics, ideology, which have taken place over the past half century.

Information globalization leads to the emergence of the phenomenon of the "global information community". This term is quite broad and includes, first of all, the global unified information industry, which is developing against the background of the continuously increasing role of information and knowledge in the economic and socio-political context. This concept assumes that information becomes in society a quantity that determines all other life dimensions. Indeed, the ongoing information and communication revolution is forcing a rethinking of the attitude towards such fundamental concepts as space, time and action. After all, globalization can be characterized as a process of compression of temporal and spatial distances. Time compression is the flip side of space compression. The time required for complex spatial actions is reduced. Accordingly, each unit of time is condensed, filled with an amount of activity that is many times greater than that which could have been done ever before. When time becomes the decisive condition for many other events that follow a certain action, the value of time increases significantly.

The foregoing allows us to understand that space and time are not compressed by themselves, but within the framework of complex - spatially and temporally divorced - actions. The essence of innovation lies in the possibility of effective management of space and time on a global scale: combining a mass of events at different times and on different parts of the earth into a single cycle. In this coordinated chain of events, movements, transactions, each individual element acquires significance for the possibility of the whole.

The reasons for globalization in the economic sphere include the following:

1. Increasing the communicative connectivity of the world. It is associated with both the development of transport and the development of communication means.

The development of transport communications is associated with scientific and technological progress, which led to the creation of fast and reliable vehicles, which caused an increase in world trade.

The development of communication technologies has led to the fact that the transfer of information now takes a split second. In the economic sphere, this is expressed in the instant transfer of managerial decisions to the parent organization, in an increase in the speed of solving crisis problems (now it depends only on the speed of comprehension of this situation, and not on the speed of data transfer).

2. Production going beyond national boundaries. The production of goods began to gradually lose its purely national, state localization and was distributed among those economic zones where any intermediate operation was cheaper. Now the management company can be located in one place, the designing organization - in a completely different place, the production of initial parts - in the third, fourth and fifth, assembly and debugging of the product - in the sixth and seventh, design - developed in the eighth place, and the sale of finished products - in the tenth, thirteenth, twenty-first, thirty-fourth ...

The current stage of globalization in the development of the economic sphere is characterized by:

1. Formation of huge transnational corporations (TNCs), which largely freed themselves from the control of a particular state. They themselves began to represent states - only states not “geographic”, but “economic”, based not so much on territory, nationality and culture, but on certain sectors of the world economy.

2. The emergence of non-state funding sources: the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and others. These already purely “financial states” are focused not on production, but exclusively on cash flows. The budgets of these non-state societies are often many times higher than the budgets of small and medium-sized countries. These “new states” are today the main unifying force of reality: any country striving to be included in world economic processes is forced to accept the principles that they establish. It entails the reorganization of the local economy, social reorganization, the opening of economic borders, the coordination of tariffs and prices with those established in the global market, and so on.

3. Formation of a global elite - a very narrow circle of people who really influence large-scale economic and political processes. This is due to the recruiting of senior managers around the world.

4. Imports of low-skilled labor from the poorest, but richest in human reserves of the Third World countries to Europe and the United States, where there is a demographic decline.

5. Continuous mixing of “national realities”. The world acquires the features of fractality: between any two of its points belonging to one set (to one economy, to one national culture), one can always place a third one, belonging to another set (another economy, another national culture). This is due to the fact that there are two counter streams along the “road of globalization”: Westernization - the introduction of Western patterns (life patterns) to the South and East, and Orientalization - the introduction of the patterns of the East and South into Western civilization.

6. Non-Western areas of mankind are becoming objects of economic globalization; many states at the same time lose a significant part of their sovereignty, especially in relation to the implementation of the economic function, while being "nothing more than instruments for the advancement of global capitalism." Many of them bear the costs of economic globalization, which is becoming asymmetric, when wealth is concentrated to an unprecedented degree at one pole, and poverty at the other.

The economy, thus, becomes the leading sphere of globalization, starting from which it inevitably spreads to other spheres of society, causing far-reaching social, socio-cultural and political changes beyond the focus of their origin.

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THE IMPACT OF TOURISM REVENUES ON INVESTMENT

Annotation: The study examines the impact of domestic tourism on capital investment and the increase in income of the population through investment in tourism, the socio-demographics of the local population and public relations to their impact on tourism (economic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts). examines whether it can be confidential and whether it affects their satisfaction with local tourism management.The results of a survey among the local population assessed the relationship to tourism and the requirements of domestic tour packages.
Key words: tourist demand, perceptions of the population, socio-demographic characteristics

Introduction

Several studies have shown that the population's perception of tourism explores the importance of socio-demographic characteristics, particularly gender and habitat, in socio-cultural, economic and environmental influences. This article will help by studying the satisfaction of tourism with local management and identifying the impact of the impact of tourism on their satisfaction.

Tourism is considered an important source of income for many countries around the world. The tourism sector produced 10.4 percent of world GDP and provided 319 million jobs in 2018 (WTTC, 2019). These figures show how important tourism is for the world economy. It is seen not only as a global business, but also as an important source of income for vulnerable segments of society, such as women, the disabled, and others. The locals have little idea of tourism. In addition, although a lot of research has been done on archeological sites in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions, little research has been done to study how the population perceives the impact of tourism. This study was conducted to meet the need to analyze the perception of the population of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions in relation to tourism leaders. In our view, this study aims to educate tourism leaders on the importance of managing the impact of tourism on the local community and the impact on the local community in creating a healthy environment and clarifying the important factors that support sustainable tourism development.

Literature review

Ribeiro, MA; Pinto, P .; Silva, JA; Woosnam explains the attitudes of KM residents and the perception of tourist behavior in the example of developing countries. (2017)

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Methodology

Sampling and data collection. The impact of population perceptions on tourism can be analyzed using hypotheses based on the following factors.

Community consolidation

H_{1a}. There is a positive correlation between the level of engagement and the impact of tourism on tourism.

H_{1b}. There is a positive correlation between the level of involvement and the perceived negative impact of tourism.

Distance from tourist area

H_{2a}. There is a negative correlation between distance from tourist zones and the positive tourism impact received.

H_{2b}. There is a positive correlation between the distance from tourist zones and the perceived tourism effects.

Gender

H_{3a}. Women are less optimistic about the positive impact of tourism than men.

H_{3b}. Women are more concerned about the negative impact of tourism than men.

Age

H_{4a}.There is a negative relationship between the positive effects of age and tourism.

H_{4b}. There is a negative correlation between the age of tourism and the perceived negative impact.

Tourism-related jobs

H_{5a}. Residents engaged in tourism-related activities are more likely to experience a positive tourism impact.

H_{5b}. Residents engaged in tourism-related activities are less likely to experience the effects of tourism.

Level of education

H_{6a}. There is a positive correlation between the level of education and the perceived positive impact of tourism.

H_{6b}. There is a positive correlation between the level of education and the perceived negative impact of tourism.

Satisfaction with local governance.

H_7. The benefits of tourism development have a positive impact on local government satisfaction.

H_8. Tourism development costs have a negative impact on local government satisfaction.

Data on the attitude of the population to tourism were collected from the population of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions, who were at least 18 years old. After reviewing the previously mentioned literature and participating in the Code of Ethics and Practice established by the American Public Opinion Research Association [1,3,5], a questionnaire was developed. Data collection was done via telegram messenger, email address and similar social networks.

Research factor analysis (type R) with analysis of the main components replaced by varimax was used to form a general understanding of the population in relation to different effects. Assumptions on factor analysis are not broken. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin statistic is 0.816, which exceeds the recommended threshold value of 0.06 [1, 4.6], and it is convenient to analyze the correlation factors between these elements. The data show that Bartlett's Sphericity test is important (approximately chi-square = 4649.167, df = 300, p <0.001). Items with a coefficient value less than 0.4 were deleted. A determined (regression) method was used to calculate the score of each factor. This method maximizes validity and gives true factor scores [1,5,8]. These scores were then used as related variables in a regression analysis to test the effect of several independent variables on residents 'perceptions. Accordingly, after several studies, five[1.3.8.9] pure models were produced from the data. The specific values of the factors are greater than one and account for 56.464% of the total variance of the data.

We created a five-question questionnaire among the population of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions, which was used to assess the attitude of the population to tourism.

Models	Items	Factor Loading	Mean	SD
PSC			2.92	
α (0.732) e (6.200) VE (24.800)	Tourism provides entertainment opportunities for the local community	0.757	2.76	1.408
	Tourism helps to creates more local associations	0.584	2.83	1.229
	Tourism helps to improve the government provided facilities (Health centres, better schools, post office, sport centres, etc.)	0.656	2.96	1.351
	Tourism helps to preserve local traditions	0.663	2.74	1.363
PEn			3.02	
α (0.730) e (3.220) VE (12.879)	Tourism helps to protect the environment	0.736	3.07	1.243
	Tourism help to creates more natural parks	0.549	2.91	1.290
	Tourism encourages people to protect surrounding environment	0.704	2.99	1.269
	Tourism helps to keep my village\city clean	0.784	3.11	1.278
PE			2.92	
α (0.819) e (1.834) VE (7.335)	Tourism increases my family incomes	0.544	2.47	1.249
	Tourism creates better public transportation infrastructure	0.674	2.82	1.308
	Tourism helps to build more roads	0.802	2.93	1.267
	Tourism helps to creates business	0.805	3.15	1.325
	Tourism helps to creates more jobs	0.725	3.22	1.379
NSEn			2.93	
α (0.809) e (1.447) VE (5.789)	Tourism increases the uses of alcohol	0.598	3.34	1.413
	Tourism increases the amount of crime	0.756	2.76	1.373
	Tourism reduces my outdoor recreation	0.643	2.61	1.207
	Tourism makes crowding of public spaces and facilities	0.549	2.99	1.216
	Tourism hazards the citizen rights by using the lands and properties to create more hotels and borders from national parks	0.594	3.06	1.283
	Tourism creates more social needs	0.595	2.87	1.175
	Tourism negatively affects the family relationships	0.498	2.78	1.211
	Tourism increases pollution (noise, air, etc.)	0.596	3.12	1.304
	Tourism hazard the natural landscape	0.542	3.21	1.378
NE			3.08	
α (0.829) e (1.415) VE (5.661)	Tourism increases the price of properties	0.845	3.40	1.393
	Tourism increases the cost of living	0.804	3.51	1.343
	Tourism generates seasonal unemployment	0.665	3.53	1.390

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.816; total variance explained data = 56.464%; α: Cronbach's Alpha; e: Eigenvalues; VE: percentage of variance explained.

Factor loads for the derived models and Cronbach's Alpha are shown, [1,4,7,8] i.e. Model 1: Positive Socio cultural (PSC); Model 2: Positive environment (PEn); Model 3: Positive Economics (PE); Model 4: Negative social environment (NSEn); Model 5: Negative economic (NE). Five models derived from factor analysis were then tested for reliability. The values of Kronbach's Alpha coefficient obtained from this study range from 0.730 to 0.829, indicating a high correlation with their variable factors and the presence of internal compatibility of the substances. Examination of the correlation matrix shows that no correlation between factors is greater than 0.50.

We thought[1.9] it would be possible to include five models in the list of dependent variables and use the following independent variables (attachment, gender, place of residence, age, employed, education level). The average score was calculated based on the average scores of the public attachment elements to create a variable score.

Results

The results of the GLM model show that all five models are significant [1,2,3,5] ($p < 0.01$) (6.3% of the units), explaining the change (pencil 10.6%), (PE 14%) , (NSEn 8.6%), and (7.7% of SH). Linear regression was used to examine whether the concept models affect population satisfaction. The model was significant ($F = 39.524$; $p = 0.000$) and explained 30% of the change. The positive economic impact was the strongest predictor of satisfaction ($b = 0.307$), followed by a positive environment ($d = 0.243$) and a positive socio-cultural model ($ph = 0.196$). It was found that negatively perceived effects were not an important predictor of population satisfaction.

DV	IV	B	Hypothesis	Supported?
PSC				
[a] R^2 0.064 R^2 adjusted 0.0479 F 4.289	Distance	0.240 ***	H2a	yes
	Education	0.120 **	H6a	yes
	Attachment	0.071 *	H1a	yes
	T-employed	–0.500 **	H5a	no
PEn				
R^2 0.107 R^2 adjusted 0.094 F 7.856	Distance	0.211 ***	H2a	yes
	Attachment	0.340 ***	H1a	yes
	T-employed	–0.587 **	H5a	no
	Age	0.082 *	H4a	yes
PE				
R^2 0.139 R^2 adjusted 0.126 F 10.721	Distance	0.191 ***	H2a	yes
	Age	–0.079 **	H4a	no
	Gender	–0.675 ***	H3a	yes
NSEn				
R^2 0.091 R^2 adjusted 0.162 F 6.201	T-employed	0.340 *	H5b	no
	Distance	0.345 ***	H2b	no
	Education	0.152 **	H6b	yes
	Gender	–0.462 **	H3b	no
NE				
R^2 0.079 R^2 adjusted 0.065 F 5.493	Education	0.091 *	H6b	yes
	Attachment	0.171 ***	H1b	yes

Perceptions [IV] → Satisfaction [DV] (0.300 *) [a]**					
Hypothesis	**H7 (Supported)**			**H8 (Rejected)**	
Domains	PSC (0.196 ***) [b]	Pen (0.243 ***)	PE (0.307 ***)	NSEn (–0.076)	NE (–0.073)
VIF	1.438	1.254	1.427	1.381	1.540

Hypothesis 1, if there is a higher level of connectivity, the perceived negative and positive effects increase. This hypothesis was supported in terms of negative economic effects (b = 0.150, p <0.01); positive socio-cultural (b = 0.064, p <0.1); and a positive environment (ph = 0.230, p <0.01). Hypothesis 2 hypothesizes that the farther away the population lives from the tourist zone, the more they are concerned about the negative effects [4,3] and the less they like the positive effects. The results of the PE model support the H3a hypothesis (b = -0.565, p <0.01) Conversely, the NSEn results (b = -0.355, p = 0.003) reject the H3b hypothesis.

Hypothesis 4a was supported by the results of the PEn model (b = 0.076, p <0.1). It was predicted that the older the participant, the more negative they would perceive the positive tourism impact. Furthermore, in terms of the PE model, it was rejected (d = -0.086, p <0.05). There are no significant findings in negative areas.Tourism-related work is expected to have a positive impact on tourism. Thus, H5a was rejected in terms of PSC (b = -0.400, p <0.05) and PEn (p = -0.491, p <0.05). H5b was also rejected with NSEn results (b = 0.280, p <0.1). According to Hypothesis 6, the higher the level of knowledge of the population, the higher the perception of negative and positive effects. H6a was supported during the PSC (b = 0.116, p <0.05) period, and H6b was supported by the NE (b = 0.089, p <0.1) and NSEn (b = 0.135, p <0.05) results. In addition, Hypothesis 7 assumes that the acceptable benefits of tourism will have a positive effect on the satisfaction of the population with local government. This hypothesis was supported by PSC (b = 0.196, p <0.01), Pen (b = 0.243, p <0.01), and pe (b = 0.307, p <0.01). Finally, Hypothesis 8 suggests that once the population understands the costs of tourism development, their dissatisfaction with local management [2,3] becomes clear. This hypothesis was rejected.

As an example of the results [1,3,9], the b value of the sex in the PE area (regression coefficient) can be deduced from this, women receive less positive economic effects than men, and the average score is 0.565. Similarly, the value of age b in the PEn model shows that as the age group increases (e.g., 25–34 to 35–44), the positive effect on the environment increases by 0.076.

In general,[1.4.5] the results give an idea of the impact of the population on tourism in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions. Regardless of the theoretical support of the results of the hypotheses, the addition was found to have the highest regression coefficient in the positive environment, the distance in the negative social environment, and the highest age in the positive economic field. those who are employed in the tourism industry (those who are employed) have the highest level in a positive environment.

Capital investments-internal tourism consumption interdependence

To evaluate empirical[9] dependence of investments on internal tourism consumption we used Keynesian model of income determination:

$C_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Y_t + u_t, \quad 0 < \alpha_1 < 1(2)$

$Y_t = C_t + I_t(3)$

Where

C_t −internal tourism consumption;

Y_t −internal tourism income;

u_t −error term;

I_t −investment expenditure;

If we substitute (2) into (3) we get: $Y_t = \Pi_0 + \Pi_1 I_t + w_t(4)$

where

$$\Pi_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_1}$$

$$\Pi_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{1-\alpha_1}$$
$$w_t = \frac{u_t}{1-\alpha_1}$$

whichare short-run [9]multipliers (Gujarati D, Porter D., 2009, p.691).

Now we can estimate (4) using the OLS(ordinary least squares regression). Using MS Excel we obtained the following results(Table No.3):

Table No. 3

Statistical parameters. Capital investments-internal tourism consumption relationship[2].

	R squared	*Coefficients*	*Standard error*	*t-statistics*	*P-value*
Intercept		0,04	0,021	2,09	0,051
Capital investment on tourism and travel in billion US dollars	0,92	3,22	0,20	15,39	0,000

As we can[9] see in table 3, both intercept and the independent variable are significant (*p* valuesare close to zero), as well as capital investments explain 92% of change(R squared) in the tourism consumption, which is very significant. So, according to table 3, a 1 million US dollar increase in capital investments leads to an immediate increase of 3,22 million US dollars in internal tourism consumption in Uzbekistan. In turn, according to equation (1), this will trigger 129 percentage points increment in female employment. In brief, investing in tourism indirectly supports the rise of female employment.

Tourism is also important for personality development. Yurcu G. et al (2017) demonstrated that leisure motivation positively affected the personality traits and social wellbeing of students engaged in tourism. In this regard, tourism is not only important as a source of income for society, but alsoa key tool to enrich the social wellbeing.

Conclusion and discussion.

This study provides a broad understanding of the attitude and satisfaction of the population with the development of tourism in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm regions. The main contribution of this study is the study of local satisfaction, employment of women through the development of domestic tourism. In addition, it reflects the profile of the impact of various external factors and internal factors on the types of tourist influences (economic, socio-cultural and environmental) that are perceived differently, which contributes to current knowledge and understanding of the population's attitude to tourism development The results of the study show that more attention should be paid to the concepts of the local population, women should be involved in the industry and the population

[2]Based on the authors' calculations

should be involved in tourism planning. Ways to increase employment and increase incomes by investing in tourism have been studied. . Future research should explore supporting sustainable tourism development and community participation in decision-making.

In our view, tourism is an area where women and other vulnerable groups are more equal than in other sectors. In addition, the sector plays an important role in personal social well-being and cultural integration. In this regard, it is possible to increase the welfare of the population by considering tourism as a means of social transformation, attracting foreign and domestic investment.

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ICHKI TURIZMNING AYOLLARNI ISH BILAN TAMINLASHDAGI TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot mahalliy aholining ijtimoiy-demografikasi va jamoatchilikning aloqasi ularning turizm ta'siriga (iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy-madaniy ta'sirlar) ta'siriga ta'sir qilishi mumkinmi yoki yo'qmi, shuningdek, mahalliy turizm menejmentidan qoniqishlariga ta'sir etadimi-yo'qligini tekshiradi va shu yo'l orqali aholini ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamini asosan ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlashda turizmni ta'siri va rivojlantirish istiqbollari. Shu bilan birga, gender tengsizligiga olib keladigan asosiy masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Mahalliy aholi o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rov natijalariga ko'ra turizmga bo'lgan munosabatlar va ichki turpaketlar talablari baholandi.

Kalit so'zlar: ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlash, ichki turizmni iste'mol qilish, stereotiplar, turistik talab, aholining tushunchalari, ijtimoiy-demografik xuxusiyatlar

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THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC TOURISM ON WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Annotation: This study examines whether the socio-demographics of the local population and public relations can influence their impact on tourism (economic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts), as well as their satisfaction with local tourism management. -checks the impact and prospects of tourism in the employment of the population in need of social protection, mainly women. At the same time, key issues leading to gender inequality will be discussed. According to a survey of local residents, attitudes towards tourism and the requirements of domestic tour packages were assessed.

Keywords: women's employment, domestic tourism consumption, stereotypes, tourism demand, population perceptions, socio-demographic characteristics.

Turizmning istiqbolli rivojlantirish uchun [1,3,5,15], mahalliy qo’llab-quvvatlash [2,8,9,11] va mezbon jamoalarning qoniqishi haqida gap ketganda, aholining turizm ta’siri haqidagi tasavurlarini tushunishning ahamiyati katta [3,12,13,14]. Turizm rivojlantirish iqtisodiyotni yaxshilaydi , ko’proq tabiiy va madaniy diqqatga sazovor joylarni yaratadi va bu diqqatga sazovor joylarni himoya qilishga yordam beradi [4,8,16]. Bundan tashqari, turizm restoranlar va turar joy xizmatlarining o’sishiga olib keladi va ko’proq konsertlar,sayohat qilishni targ’ib qiluvchi dasturlar va ochiq havoda dam olish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi .

Jahon bankining hisobotlariga ko’ra, dunyo aholisining 61% norasmiy ish bilan band bo’lganlar, 52% ularning mehnatlari uchun to’lanadi va 26% insoniyatning kambag’al yoki juda kambag’al qismidan iborat (XMT, 2019, pp.) 5-6). Ushbu raqamlar odamlarning kam ish bilan ta’minlanganligidan dalolat beradi va dunyo aholisi bo’yicha tengsizlik to’g’risida ogohlantiradi.Turizm dunyoning ko’plab mamlakatlari uchun muhim daromad manbai sifatida qaraladi. Turizm sohasi dunyo YaIMning 10,4 foizini ishlab chiqardi va 2018 yilda 319 million ish bilan ta’minlandi (WTTC, 2019). Ushbu raqamlar turizmning dunyo iqtisodiyoti uchun naqadar muhimligini ko’rsatadi. Bu nafaqat global biznes sifatida, balki jamiyatning zaif qatlamlari, masalan, ayollar, nogironlar va boshqalar uchun muhim daromad manbai sifatida qaraladi. Bizning fikrimizga ko’ra, ushbu tadqiqot sayyohlik rahbarlariga turizmning mahalliy hamjamiyatga ta’sirini boshqarish va sog’lom muhitini yaratishda mahalliy hamjamiyatga ta’sirini o’rganish va barqaror turizmni rivojlantirishni qo’llab-quvvatlovchi muhim omillarga oydinlik kiritishga qaratilgan.

Turizm sohasidagi ishchi kuchining katta qismini ayollar tashkil etadi. Turizm sohasida ish bilan band bo’lganlarning taxminan 54% dunyo bo’ylab ayollarga to’g’ri keladi (UNWTO, 2019). Ayollarning ishsizligi O’zbekistondagi muhim masalalardan biridir. Nisbatan katta miqdordagi ayollar oliy o’quv yurtlarini bitirgan bo’lsalar ham, dastlabki besh yil ichida faqat kichik bir qismi ish bilan ta’minlanadi (Boltaboev M. va boshq, 2016). Ko’pchilik turmushga chiqadi va bolalarni parvarish qilish yoki uy ishlarida qatnashadi (Boltaboev M. va boshqalar, 2016). Ushbu passiv mehnat ishtiroki islom madaniyati yoki patriarxal gender tizimiga tegishli bo’lishi mumkin

Musulmon jamiyatlari tadqiqotchilari[15,16] "klassik patriarxat kamari" deb nomlangan ma’lumotlar mavjud. Ushbu patriarxal kamar Shimoliy Afrikadan, Yaqin Sharq bo’ylab Janubiy va Sharqiy Osiyoga qadar cho’zilgan (Kolduell C., 1982). Demak, Markaziy Osiyo, ya’ni O’zbekiston ham ushbu kamarning bir qismidir. Belbog ‘ erkaklar hukmronligi, erta turmush qurish, o’g’il bolalarga ustunlik berish, ayollarga nisbatan cheklovchi xatti-harakatlar qoidalari va oila sharafini ayol fazilati bilan birlashishi bilan ajralib turadi (Kongress kutubxonasi, 2005). Biz o’zbek jamiyatida keng tarqalgan beshta patriarxal stereotiplarni ta’riflaymiz .

1. Agar qizi odob-axloq qoidalariga rioya qilmasa, oilaning sharafiga putur etkazadi.

2. Qizi ota-onasining roziligisiz oila qurmaydi.

3. Ayollar an’anaviy ravishda "ayol" kasblarida ishlashlari kerak (maktab o’qituvchisi, enaga, tikuvchi, tibbiyot shifokori va boshqalar).

4. Ayollar erkaklarnikidan kam daromad olishlari va oilaviy masalalarda ko’proq vaqt sarflashlari kutilmoqda.

5. Erkak birodarlariga qaraganda ayollar meros olishning ustuvorligi kamroq.

Besh patriarxal stereotip ko’p jihatdan ayollarni, ayniqsa, "erkaklar" ning o’ziga xos sohalarida yuqori lavozimlarga ega bo’lishlarini cheklaydi. Bizning fikrimizcha, ushbu stereotiplar gender tengsizligining asosiy sababi hisoblanadi. Yaxshiyamki, "ayol" o’ziga xos kasblar mavjud, bu erda ayollar o’zlarini erkin his qilishadi va o’zlarining martabalarida o’sish uchun ko’proq imkoniyatlarga ega. Sayyohlik infratuzilmasida ishlaydigan ko’plab ayol gidlar va ovqatlanish xodimlari tufayli turizm ham "ayol" soha sifatida qaraladi.

Xususan, ushbu tadqiqot ichki turizm ayollarning bandlik darajasiga katta ta’sir ko’rsatishi o’rganildi. Ushbu taxminni tasdiqlash uchun biz OLS (oddiy eng kichik kvadratlar) tahlilini amalga oshirdik.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Pritchard A. va Morgan NJ (2000) gender turistik landshaftlar kontseptsiyasini ishlab chiqdilar va patriarxat, shahvoniylik va turizmni targ’ib qilish o’rtasidagi o’zaro bog’liqlikni muhokama qildilar. Santos L., Varejao J. (2007) Portugaliyaning sayyohlik mehnat bozoridagi jinsdagi ish haqi farqini tahlil qildilar.Klarsfeld A. va boshqalar (2014) 14 mamlakatda globallashuv sharoitida tenglik va xilma-xillik masalalarini tahlil qildilar. Aynalem S. va boshq (2016) turli xil adabiyotlar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning turizm sohasida bandlik bilan bog’liq hisobotlarini o’rganadilar va turizm sohasining bandligini muhokama qiladilar. O’zbek iqtisodchilari Boltaboev M. va boshqalar (2016) turizm sohasida bandlik masalalarini o’rganib chiqishdi va Alrwajfah M. va boshqalar (2020) musulmon rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda turizm sohasida ishlaydigan ayollar duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni ta’kidladilar.

Chjan, J .; Inbakaran, RJ; Jekson, MS shahar va qishloq chegarasida mintaqada turistik va mezbon-mehmonlarning o’zaro munosabatlariga jamoatchilik munosabatlarini tushunchalari o’rganilgan.(2006)

Latkova, P .; Vogt, C. Qishloq jamoalarida mavjud va kelajakdagi turizmni rivojlantirishga aholining munosabati tusgunchalari haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.(2012)

Ribeyro, MA; Pinto, P .; Silva, JA; Woosnam, KM rezidentlarining munosabati va turistik xatti-harakatlarni qabul qilish,borasidagi tushunchalarni rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar misolida tasavurlar tushuntirilgan.(2017)

Tahlil va natijalar

Aholini tushunchalari turizmga ta'sirini quyidagi omillar asosida yaratilgan gipotezalar orqali tahlil qilish mumkin.

Jamiyat birikmasi

Jamiyat bilan bog'lanish aholining tushunchalariga ta'sir qiladi, shu jumladan O'zbekiston hududining eng ko'p sayyohlar tashrif buyuradigan mintaqalari masalan Samarqand, Buxoro va Xorazim mintaqalarida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar quyidagi xulosalar kelib chiqadi.

- Qo'shilish darajasi va turistik turistik ta'sirlar o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud.
- Qo'shilish darajasi va turizmning sezilayotgan salbiy ta'siri o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud.

Turistik zonadan masofa

Turistik zonalardan masofaning sezilayotgan turistik ta'sirdagi roli bir nechta tadqiqotlarda hisobga olingan (masalan, [5, 9]).Turizmni rivojlantirishning yanada qulay istiqbollari sayyohlik markazi yaqinida yashovchilar tomonidan ko'rsatiladi. Demak quyidagi fikrlarni bildirish mumkin.

- Turistik zonalardan uzoqligi va qabul qilingan ijobiy turizm ta'siri o'rtasida salbiy bog'liqlik mavjud.
- Turistik zonalardan uzoqligi va sezilayotgan turizm ta'sirlari o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud.

Jins

Mintaqalarda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotda, erkaklar ayollarga qaraganda ko'proq turizm rivojlanishi ko'proq ijobiy ta'sirlarni qabul qilishadi. Bundan tashqari, ayollarning turizm rivojlanishiga nisbatan erkaklarga qaraganda ko'proq salbiy qarashlari borligini aniqladilar. Shunday qilib, quyidagi farazlarni keltirish mumkini:

- Ayollar turizmning ijobiy ta'siriga nisbatan erkaklarnikiga qaraganda unchalik umidvor emaslar.
- Erkaklarga qaraganda ayollarni turizmning salbiy ta'siri ko'proq tashvishga solmoqda.

Yoshi

Yosh rezidentlar iqtisodiy turizm ta'siriga nisbatan ko'proq optimistikdir. Ular turizm sohasini ishlash uchun imkoniyat deb bilishadi, keksa aholining tushunchalari unchalik ijobiy emasligi aniqladi. Quyidagi tadiqlarni keltirish mumkin:

- Yosh va turizmning ijobiy ta'sirlari o'rtasida salbiy munosabatlar mavjud.
- Turizmning yoshi va sezilayotgan salbiy ta'siri o'rtasida salbiy bog'liqlik mavjud.

Turizm bilan bog'liq ish joylari

Ko'pgina tadqiqotlar sayyohlikda ishlash tajribasining ahamiyatini va ushbu omil turizm rivojlanishining ijobiy va salbiy ta'sirini qanday bashorat qilishi mumkinligini o'rganib chiqdi (masalan, [7]). Aksincha, boshqalari buning aksini bildirishdi [13]. Bundan, quyidagi farazlarni tuzish mumkin:

- Turizm bilan bog'liq ish bilan shug'ullanadigan aholi ko'proq ijobiy turizm ta'sirini sezadilar.

- Turizm bilan bog'liq ish bilan shug'ullanadigan aholi kamroq sayyohlik ta'sirini sezadilar.

Ta'lim darajasi

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, oliy ma'lumotga ega fuqarolar turizm ta'sirini ijobiy qabul qilishadi. Aksincha oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan aholining turizmdan iqtisodiy foyda olish imkoniyatlarining kamligi natijasida bo'lishi mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni aniqladiki, aholining bilim darajasi qancha ko'p bo'lsa, ular shunchalik ijobiy ijtimoiy-madaniy va iqtisodiy ta'sirlarni qabul qiladilar. Bundan tashqari, ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan aholi sayyohlik rivoji va uning foydasini unchalik ijobiy emas deb bilishini ko'rsatdi. Shunga ko'ra, quyidagi gipotezalar shakllantirildi:

- Ta'lim darajasi va turizmning sezilayotgan ijobiy ta'siri o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud.
- Ta'lim darajasi va turizmning sezilayotgan salbiy ta'siri o'rtasida ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud.

Yuqoridagi gipoteza, tasdiq va fikrlarga asoslangan holda biz ichki turizm ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlashdagi[15,16] ta'sirini baholash uchun quyidagi gipotezani tanladik.

Nol gipoteza: H_0 - ichki turizmni tahlil qilish ayollarning bandlik darajasiga ta'sir qiladi.

Muqobil gipoteza: H_1 - ichki turizmni tahlil qilish ayollarning bandlik darajasiga ta'sir qilmaydi.

Ichki turizmni tahlil qilish- ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlashning o'zaro bog'liqligi.

Ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlash va ichki turizmni tahlil qilish.

$$\ln(Y) = \ln(\delta + \beta X + \gamma)$$

$\delta -$ ushlash

X- ichki turizm iste'moli, milliard AQSh dollarida

Y- xizmat ko'rsatishda ayollarning bandligi, foiz

γ - xato muddati

$\beta -$Og'ish koeffitsenti

MS Excel yordamida chiziqli regressiya natijalari quyida keltirilgan.

Statistik parametrlar.

	R squared	Coefficients	Standard error	t-statistics	P-value
Bog'lanish	0,97	38,33166	0,645144	57,88	0,000
Ichki turizm istemoli,milliard AQSH dollarida		40,30478	1,644099	21,98	0,000

Ikkala tutish va mustaqil o'zgaruvchining p qiymatlari nolga teng bo'lgani uchun, parametrlar statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli deb ayta olamiz. Shu bilan birga, R kvadrati juda yuqori, ya'ni ichki turizmni tahlil qilish ayollarning xizmatlarda bandlik darajasi 97% o'zgarishini tushuntiradi. Umuman olganda, biz modelimizni quyidagi tarzda yozamiz:

$$\ln(Y) = \ln(0{,}38 + 40{,}3 * X)$$

Ya'ni, ichki turizm iste'molining bir milliard dollar o'sishi ayollarning bandligi 40,3 foizga o'sishi bilan birga keladi. Masalan, ichki sayyohlikning 100 million dollarlik qo'shimcha iste'moli ayollarning bandlik darajasi 4 foizga o'sishiga olib keladi.

Aholini ichki turizmga bo'lgan talabini tahlil qilish.

Barqaror turizm sanoatining barcha sohalarda, shu jumladan viloyatlarda muvaffaqiyat qozonishning muhim omillaridan biri bu jamiyat a'zolarini qo'llab-quvvatlashidir. Ichki turizm talabini baholash uchun biz Samarqand, Buxoro va Xorazim viloyatlarida yashovchi 1200 erkak va 1200 ayolga yuqoridagi xulosalardan kelib chiqib so'rovnoma yubordik. Biroq, 2400 dan atigi 1150 kishi anonim so'rovnomaga javob berdi. So'rovni amalga oshirish uchun biz elektron pochta xabarlari va Telegram messenjeridan foydalanganmiz.

Ichki turizmga bo'lgan talabni o'rganish natijalari

Afsuski, so'rovda ayollar passiv ishtirok etishdi va respondentlarning aksariyati (79%) erkaklar edi. So'rovda yuqori ma'lumotli, daromadi 500 dollardan yuqori bo'lgan, turmush qurgan odamlar faolroq qatnashgani aniq. Turpaketlarning narxi maqbulmi yoki yo'qmi degan savolga qatnashuvchilarning aksariyati (82%) salbiy javob berishdi. Bunga mahalliy turoperatorlar va agentlar tomonidan taqdim etilgan turpaketlarning nisbatan yuqori narxlari sabab bo'lgan. Agar odamlar narxlar ularning daromadlariga to'g'ri keladigan bo'lsa, odamlar sayohatga borishni xohlaydilarmi degan savolga ko'pchilik ijobiy javob berishdi.

Shunday qilib, kutilganidek, bizning so'rovimiz natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, mahalliy turpaketlarga bo'lgan talabning pastligi aholining kam daromadliligi bilan bog'liq. Qizig'i shundaki, koopchilik qatnashuvchilar ekologik (29%) va madaniy meros (30%) turpaketlarini tanlashlarini ta'kidladilar.

Yuqorida keltirilgan faktlar aholining farovonligi mamlakat ichida sayohat qilishga qaror qilishda eng ta'sirchan omil ekanligini anglatadi. Shuningdek, ekoturizm saytlarini, istirohat bog'larini va boshqa ko'ngil ochish joylarini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor berilishi kerak.

Xulosa

Olingan natijalar asosida ichki turizmni tahlil qilish ayollarning xizmat ko'rsatishda bandligiga sezilarli ta'sir qiladi degan xulosaga keldik. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, qancha ko'p odamlar sayohat qilsalar va turizmga mablag ' sarf qilsalar, shuncha ko'p ayollar ish bilan ta'minlanadilar. Shuning uchun biz O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi choralarni ko'rishni taklif qilamiz:

1. Samarqand, Buxoro va Xorazim shaharlarida o'ziga xos turizm infratuzilmasini qurish.

2. Korrupsiyaga qarshi ayovsiz kurash.

3. Turizm infratuzilmasiga ko'proq byudjet mablag'larini sarflang va ko'proq to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish.

4. Mahalliy aholini mamlakat bo'ylab sayohat qilishni rag'batlantirish: ko'rgazmalar, shoular, konsertlar va hk.

5. Besh umumiy patriarxal stereotiplarni o'zgartirish bo'yicha uzoq muddatli strategiyani ishlab chiqish..

6.Respublikada turistik salohiyatga ega viloyatlar shahar tuzilishini takomillashtirishda jahon tajribasini qullash

7.Aholini ishsiz qatlami orasida ayollarni ish bilan ta'minlashda yuzaga keladigan

Tusiqlarni urganish,va yechimini topish

8.Turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda yashirin iqtisodiyotni ta'sirini kamaytirish choralarini ishlab chiqish.

Bizning fikrimizcha, turizm bu sohadir, bu erda ayollar va boshqa zaif guruhlar boshqa sohalarga qaraganda tengroqdir. Bundan tashqari, soha shaxsiy ijtimoiy farovonlik va madaniy integratsiyada muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shu munosabat bilan ichki turizmni ijtimoiy transformatsiya vositasi deb hisoblash mumkin.

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MAIN ISSUES OF THE INFLUENCE OF ECOLOGY ON HUMAN LIFE

Abstract: The article examines the main issues of the influence of ecology on human life.

Key words: ecology, human health, chemical pollution, human diseases

Human economic activity is increasingly becoming the main source of pollution of the biosphere. Gaseous, liquid and solid industrial wastes enter the natural environment in increasing quantities. Various chemicals in waste, getting into soil, air or water, pass along ecological links from one chain to another, eventually getting into the human body.

It is almost impossible to find a place on the globe where pollutants are not present in one concentration or another. Even in the ice of Antarctica, where there are no industrial industries, and people live only in small scientific stations, scientists have discovered various toxic (poisonous) substances of modern industries. They are brought here by atmospheric streams from other continents. Substances that pollute the natural environment are very diverse. Depending on their nature, concentration, time of action on the human body, they can cause various adverse effects. Short-term exposure to low concentrations of such substances can cause dizziness, nausea, sore throat, and coughing. The ingestion of large concentrations of toxic substances into the human body can lead to loss of consciousness, acute poisoning and even death. An example of such an action can be smog that forms in large cities in calm weather, or emergency emissions of toxic substances by industrial enterprises into the atmosphere.

The body's reactions to pollution depend on individual characteristics: age, gender, health status. As a rule, children, the elderly and the elderly, and sick people are more vulnerable.

In addition to chemical pollutants, in the natural environment there are also biological ones that cause various diseases in humans. These are pathogens, viruses, helminths, protozoa. They can be found in the atmosphere, water, soil, in the body of other living organisms, including in the person himself.

The most dangerous are pathogens of infectious diseases. They have different resistance to the environment. Some are able to live outside the human body for only a few hours; being in the air, in water, on various objects, they quickly die. Others can live in the environment for days to years. For others, the environment is a natural habitat. For the fourth, other organisms, such as wild animals, are a place of conservation and reproduction.

Often the source of infection is the soil, which is constantly inhabited by pathogens of tetanus, botulism, gas gangrene, and some fungal diseases. They can enter the human body when the skin is damaged, with unwashed food, in violation of the rules of hygiene.

Pathogens can enter groundwater and cause infectious diseases in humans. Therefore, water from artesian wells, wells, springs must be boiled before drinking.

Open water sources are especially polluted: rivers, lakes, ponds. There are numerous cases when contaminated water sources have caused epidemics of cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery.

With an airborne infection, infection occurs through the respiratory tract by inhaling air containing pathogens.

Such diseases include influenza, whooping cough, mumps, diphtheria, measles and others. The causative agents of these diseases get into the air when you cough, sneeze, and even when sick people talk.

A special group is made up of infectious diseases transmitted by close contact with a patient or by using his things, for example, a towel, a handkerchief, personal hygiene items and others used by the patient. These include sexually transmitted diseases (AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea), trachoma, anthrax, scab. Man, invading nature, often violates the natural conditions for the existence of pathogens and becomes a victim of natural focal diseases.

People and pets can become infected with natural focal diseases, getting into the territory of the natural focus. Such diseases include plague, tularemia, typhus, tick-borne encephalitis, malaria, and sleeping sickness.

Several decades ago, almost no one even thought to associate their working capacity, their emotional state and well-being with the activity of the Sun, with the phases of the Moon, with magnetic storms and other cosmic phenomena.

In any phenomenon of the nature around us, there is a strict recurrence of processes: day and night, ebb and flow, winter and summer. Rhythm is observed not only in the movement of the Earth, Sun, Moon and stars, but is also an integral and universal property of living matter, a property that penetrates into all life phenomena - from the molecular level to the level of the whole organism.

In the course of historical development, a person has adapted to a certain rhythm of life, due to rhythmic changes in the natural environment and the energetic dynamics of metabolic processes.

Currently, many rhythmic processes in the body are known, called biorhythms. These include the rhythms of the heart, respiration, and bioelectric activity of the brain. Our whole life is a constant change of rest and vigorous activity, sleep and wakefulness, fatigue from strenuous work and rest. In the body of every person, like the ebb and flow of the sea, a great rhythm eternally reigns, arising from the connection of life phenomena with the rhythm of the Universe and symbolizing the unity of the world.

The central place among all rhythmic processes is occupied by circadian rhythms, which are of the greatest importance for the body. The body's response to any impact depends on the phase of the diurnal rhythm (that is, on the time of day).

The climate also has a serious impact on human well-being, influencing it through weather factors. Weather conditions include a set of physical conditions: atmospheric pressure, humidity, air movement, oxygen concentration, the degree of disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field, the level of atmospheric pollution.

With a sharp change in weather, physical and mental performance decreases, diseases become aggravated, and the number of errors, accidents and even deaths increases.

Most of the physical factors of the external environment, in interaction with which the human body has evolved, are of an electromagnetic nature.

It is well known that near fast flowing water the air refreshes and invigorates. It contains a lot of negative ions. For the same reason, we find the air clean and refreshing after a thunderstorm.

On the contrary, the air in confined spaces with an abundance of all sorts of electromagnetic devices is saturated with positive ions. Even a relatively short stay in such a room leads to lethargy, drowsiness, dizziness and headaches.

Changes in the weather do not affect the well-being of different people in the same way. In a healthy person, when the weather changes, the physiological processes in the body are timely adjusted to the changed environmental conditions. As a result, the protective reaction is enhanced and healthy people practically do not feel the negative influence of the weather.

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FEATURES OF THE USE OF VOCABULARY WITH A REDUCED MEANING IN MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The vocabulary with reduced meaning is not studied separately as such. We study foreign languages in their literary forms, but too little or no attention is paid to the study of reduced vocabulary. But familiarity with such vocabulary is necessary. We need it in order to understand everyday speech, communicate, perceive fiction, in order to master an important part of linguistic and regional studies, to consciously relate to the stylistic consistency of the design of statements in order to draw attention to a very significant, always dynamic, often expressive lexical layer.

Key words: vocabulary, situation, communication, challenge, inappropriate, speaker, foreigner, linguistic, language.

A reasonable selection of the material to be studied is possible only if there is sufficient familiarity with the various aspects of the structure of the language. It should be understood that the speech of a foreigner should be neither official-bookish, nor too familiar. It should be borne in mind that even in completely identical situations, what is permissible for a native speaker turns out to be impermissible for a foreigner. When communicating officially with a native speaker, the use of such words can be perceived as a challenge, inappropriate and unacceptable mixing of styles. The use of words with a reduced meaning requires a great skill, which not everyone knows.

Underestimation of the role of colloquial speech for the development of the literary language, a disdainful attitude towards it as something irregular, incorrect, and therefore unworthy of attention, as well as the difficulty of studying it (the lack of reliable and complete recording of its numerous samples) led to the fact that the specifics of the colloquial -colored vocabulary turned out to be little studied and undescribed in all its diversity.

Such an attitude towards vocabulary with a reduced meaning negatively affects the methodology of teaching a foreign language. When setting on mastering conversational skills, there are many problems associated with teaching methods and with the linguistic description of the style of everyday communication. Before deciding what should be preferred for assimilation, and what methods to activate vocabulary, you need to have an idea of the basic patterns and specific features of colloquial speech. Reasonable selection of what is to be trained is possible only if there is sufficient familiarity with the different aspects of a particular phenomenon.

The absence in existing textbooks of special exercises aimed at mastering emotionally-colored vocabulary negatively affects the quality of teaching spoken language. Most often, the interlocutors switch to their native language precisely in those cases when it becomes necessary to express evaluative relations. It is important to know the meaning of linguistic ways of expressing emotional-evaluative relationships in order to understand them and thereby not make your speech rude.

So, colloquial speech, being the basis of the existence of language, is of exceptional interest for study. Without getting to know her, it is impossible to study the language system. Theoretical comprehension of the structure of colloquial speech should contribute to the practical knowledge of the language and, above all, to ensure the proper level of its culture.

Thus, the relevance of the research topic is determined, on the one hand, by the recently increased interest in the comparative typological study of languages and, on the other hand, by insufficient study of a large number of issues related to determining the reasons for the appearance in the language of vocabulary with a reduced meaning, the ways of its formation, conditions of functioning, and place in language systems.

The following works were chosen as the material on which our research will be based: "Hauab, duFlasche!" Ann Ladiges and Warren Miller's KalteWelt.

The purpose of the article: the study, analysis and systematization of vocabulary with a reduced meaning in modern German.

After a general description of the style of everyday communication, let us turn to the consideration of vocabulary with a reduced meaning and its genre implementation. First of all, let's consider the ways of forming such vocabulary. There are the following lexical and semantic ways of forming vocabulary with a reduced meaning:

➢ The transition of common vocabulary to invective due to the means of linguistic expressiveness: metaphorization, borrowing, synonymization and metonymy;

➢ Timbre coloring of common words;

➢ Transformation of a long or difficult-to-reproduce word into a shorter one;

➢ Borrowing from other languages with subsequent adaptation (for example, their russification);

➢ Limiting decrease or increase in the meaning of a word;

- Connections of two or more words or roots, one of which is invective;

Borrowing the names and surnames of historical and literary characters with pronounced negative features[3].

It is important to note that E. Riesel, noting the heterogeneous nature of the style of everyday communication, proposed the following differentiating scale for him: literary-colloquial - familiar (vernacular) - vulgar-rude. Such vocabulary is used in everyday life, everyday life, in an informal setting. This gives her ease, “non-bookings”, informality. For the plan of expression, this means the absence of all the ponderous, cumbersome, typical for the written language [4].

A more detailed differentiation of the vocabulary of the style of everyday communication is presented by V.D. Devkin. According to his point of view, a small share of the decrease in the meaning of vocabulary is characterized in stylistics as colloquial, not strongly violating literary quality; the greater the decrease gives the familiar layer (salopp); even lower on the ethical scale is vulgar and rude vocabulary, and at the lowest pole, abusive and obscene words [1,2].

Speaking about the genre implementation of the style of everyday communication, mention should be made of the presence of primary (simple) and secondary (complex) speech genres. Primary ones include, for example, greetings, goodbyes, congratulations, wishes. Secondary speech genres are novels, dramas, scientific research, journalistic genres, etc. They arise in the context of a more complex and relatively highly developed and cultural communication. As for the style of everyday communication, it is organized by primary speech genres.

In the everyday business variety of formalization in the strict sense is not observed, with the exception of such genre and stylistic forms as a personal letter, note, dispute, conversation, the boundaries of which are blurred.

It is important to emphasize that for this style the dominant speech form is dialogue, which can be both contact and synchronous, and distant.

The speech structure of dialogical speech in the sphere of everyday communication style does not possess structural integrity due to the fact that its thematic orientation, as a rule, is not maintained. In the dialogue, an important role is played by side associations that arise in the process of communication, and various reactions to external reality. Any of the side associations or reactions may become a new topic of conversation, but soon it may also be interrupted.

A long dialogue often does not have compositional unity, but consists of a number of micro dialogues with their own micro themes and micro situations and their own structural design.

As for fiction, the vocabulary with a reduced meaning can be included in the speech characteristics of the hero, revealing his life experience, profession and interests. Such vocabulary is found in descriptions, increasing their accuracy and concreteness or creating metaphor and imagery, in speech characteristics and portraits of characters, in author’s comments, etc.

Vocabulary with any degree of decrease in meaning is used to emphasize a negative subjective attitude towards the object or listener named by him and to create a certain spirit of speech, property, special isolation from accepted decency, to express the utterance. The subconscious feeling that the use of obscene means of expression, something condemned, forbidden, should, apparently, create something like a feeling of pleasant isolation from the prescribed, obligatory [2].

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MOTIVATION IN LEARNING LANGUAGE IS LISTENING MUSIC

Abstract: This article illustrates the perfection of a second language accomplished by listening and singing a song. It was persuaded that learners of a target language are inspired by singing songs and music in for achieving the best in the study of literature, as well as other aspects of the language being learned. The absence of interest immediately started until the educator chose to motivate them by utilizing current melodies as an instructing system. The aftereffect of innovative and improved language execution was the utilization of tunes and music as inspiration for educating and learning in the classroom.

Key words: methodology, timbre discrimination, rhythm, motivates, tonality, techniques, lyrics.

Listening music and learning language has profound relationship as the two of them can create and uphold one another. Much sure relationship was explored when music is utilized with much reflection and arranging in the language study hall. “Melodic recognition, contour processing, timbre discrimination, rhythm, tonality, prediction, and perception of the sight, sound, and form of symbols in context are required in both music and language” Stansell [1]. To obtain procedures that can be basically engaged with the homeroom, techniques that would make the learning of language more productive is the issue of language instructors and semantic specialist. The strategies for customary language instructing must be checked on, and tune conveyed as one methods for farther improving learning. As confirmed by the contextual investigation refered to, that combined strategies for instructing and learning, along with inspired students, improved jargon advancement, utilization of jargon in setting and informative certainty were consequence of familiarity.

There was positive force on the language learning areas such as listening, reading, writing and speaking. Many find the pedagogical conjoining of language and music compelling. When the case study learners colloquially talked of their learning having a vibe, they expressed what Stansell more academically stated: “The universal element of music can make the artificial classroom environment into a ‘real’ experience and make new information meaningful, bringing interest and order to a classroom.”

Their absence of inspiration was broken by the prelude of contemporary music that they conceded. He brings up that perusing abilities can be all the more adequately instructed through tune verses. According to Horn [2] music should be used to encourage learners to listen in a mentally active and analytical way, adding that “In learning the language of music, just as in learning any language, learners need to listen to the language and its sound patterns before they are able to use it.”

Language learning by verses in the objective language will spur understudies since they figure out who they are through their own way of life, and through the music that they appreciate. A showing technique through music, understudies are farther uncovered to unknown dialect and culture, making the learning experience considerably more coordinated than apparent. Language obtaining moves into culture and correspondence procurement. Mora [3] thinks about that music and language ought to be frequently utilized in the educating of English as an Unknown dialect. Melody includes the reiteration of words and expresses, and such redundancy empowers the mind to recollect learned substance. Plainly, melody and music are compelling language educating procedures.

Singing melodies give practice of utilizing language and music. At the point when discourse and music are coordinated to deliver singing, the two sides of the equator of the cerebrum need to effectively co-work: left mind for discourse; right mind for music. Language appears accordingly to have a basic cadenced rule, incorporating and fitting talking, tuning in, music, discourse designs, pitch, beat and timing. Since students are educated by English as their vehicle of guidance, the challenges they run over in language procurement might be tended to using music as an instructing device. Music might be utilized to upgrade the language ability of language students. Music and singing empowers the talking about English in a more loose and non-compromising setting. Utilizing of tune books gives the student to see, sing and become familiar with the language. Music gives for the learning of language constructions and words, in this manner creating conversational and social relational abilities. [4]. With regards to language learning, music can likewise be utilized for bunch work in understanding activities. Language learning turns out to be hence a pleasant encounter on the grounds that the action rouses the understudy. What's more, obviously essential capacity of the educator will be to urge an understudy to utilize the abilities he/she has learned in an inventive way. One way would be through examining melody verse spontaneous creation.

In conclusion, one of the essential parts of learning second language is a positive attitude and motivation. Surely, using song and music as an innovative teaching tool meets such requirements.

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ENZYMES AND THEIR PROPERTIES

Annotation: The article provides information on the general characteristics, properties and structure of enzymes.

Keywords: enzymology, exergonic reaction, catalysis, energy barrier, enzymatic reaction rate, activation energy

Enzymes are biological catalysts of a protein nature. ―The term enzyme (lat. Fermentum - fermentation) was coined in the early seventeenth century by the Dutch scientist Van Gelmont and was used in alcohol brewing. Initially, the word enzyme was considered only in connection with the fermentation process, and it was concluded that its effect is associated with a living organism. An extracellular biocatalyst was coined by Kyune in 1878 as an enzyme (Greek enzyme meaning "inside yeast"). In 1897, after Büchner obtained a free yeast extract from a cell that breaks down glucose into ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide, like living yeast, the distinction between enzyme and enzyme names disappeared. Nowadays, the words enzyme and enzyme are completely synonymous, and in the literature both terms are used almost equally, in the same sense.

Today, fermentology (enzymology) is an important part of biochemistry, the achievements of which are widely used in applied medicine, pharmacy, food industry and other sectors of the economy. It is known that the course of a chemical reaction is determined by the difference between the free energies of the initial and final products. If the starting material has a higher free energy than the product, ie ΔG is negative, then the reaction itself can take place (exergonic reaction). At the opposite values of free energy, an endergonic reaction is observed, there is a lack of energy capacity for its passage, and it is associated with another exergonic reaction. In this case, the overall energy balance of the reaction is positive. But the energy potential of an exergonic reaction does not mean the speed of that reaction. For example, the combustion of gasoline in the presence of oxygen is a sharp exergonic reaction, but the oxidation of gasoline hydrocarbons in the presence of oxygen at room temperature is almost imperceptible.

Enzymes accelerate chemical reactions by reducing the activation energy. According to the concept of catalysis, molecules must go through a configuration period called the "activated state" before they can react. In this case, the molecules have more energy than under normal conditions. This energy is called the activation energy and is the main factor determining the rate of a chemical reaction. The higher the activation energy of a reaction, the slower its rate, and conversely, the lower the activation energy, the faster the reaction. Activation energy is necessary to overcome the forces (energy barrier) that prevent molecules from approaching and reacting. This means that the reaction involves molecules that have more energy than the energy barrier of that reaction. The greater the number of activated molecules, the faster the reaction rate. Energy (heat, light) must be used to activate the molecules, for example, to burn gasoline. The function of catalysts is to reduce the activation energy. The catalyst performs this reaction in another direction with a lower activation energy. According to the modern understanding of the mechanism of action of the enzyme, in a catalytic reaction, the enzyme (E) forms a substrate complex with the substrate (S), which is primarily affected by the enzyme (E). This complex is then broken down into reaction products (M) and the enzyme is released freely:

$$E + S \leftrightarrow E + M$$

This does not mean that the decrease in activation energy accelerated the reaction to such an extent. A decrease in the activation reaction can significantly increase the reaction rate. Each enzyme, like any catalyst, has a limit to its rate of reaction.

This means that the enzyme does not change the free energy of the starting material and the reaction product.

Similarities and differences between enzymes and non-enzyme catalysts. Enzymes and non-enzyme catalysts have the following similarities, subject to the general laws of catalysis:

1. Enzymes catalyze reactions that have only energy potential.
2. They never change the direction of the reaction.
3. Enzymes accelerate the reaction without changing the state of equilibrium.
4. They are not consumed in the reaction process. Therefore, the enzyme in the cell continues to function until it undergoes any degradation.

However, the enzyme differs from the non-biological catalyst in some respects. The differences are due to the fact that enzymes are complex protein molecules and their structure is unique.

1. The rate of enzymatic catalysis is much higher than for non-biological catalysts. This is because enzymes significantly reduce the activation energy of the reaction compared to conventional catalysts. For example, the activation energy of hydrogen peroxide in the decomposition reaction is 75.3 kJ / mol, and as a result of its very slow decomposition, the oxygen released in the form of bubbles is not noticeable at all. When an inorganic catalyst - iron or platinum - is added to the reaction, the activation energy is reduced by 54.1 kJ / mol, and the reaction is accelerated 1000 times, and the oxygen released in the form of bubbles is visible. The enzyme catalase, which breaks down hydrogen peroxide, accelerates the decomposition reaction of peroxide a billion times by reducing the activation energy by 4 times. Oxygen bubbles released as a result of the high rate of the reaction appear to be "boiling".

A single enzyme molecule can catalyze thousands to millions of molecules of a substance in one minute at normal body temperature (37 ° C). Inorganic catalysts do not have catalysis at this rate.

2. Enzymes have a high degree of specificity, ie their catalytic effect is limited

to a certain type of chemical reaction. Some enzymes affect only one stereoisomer of the substance, platinum is used as a catalyst in various reactions, the high specificity of enzymes allows to direct the metabolism in a constant flow.

3. Enzymes catalyze chemical reactions under "soft" conditions, ie at normal pressure, low temperature (around 37 ° C) and ambient pH. With these properties, they differ from catalysts that act under conditions of high pressure, ambient pH and temperature. Due to the protein nature of enzymes, they are relatively sensitive to changes in temperature and pH.

4. Enzyme activity can be controlled, this property is not specific to inorganic catalysts. Enzymes allow the body to change the rate of metabolism depending on environmental conditions, that is, to adapt to the influence of various factors.

5. The rate of enzymatic reaction is directly proportional to the amount of enzyme, and in inorganic catalysts there is no such proportion. This means that when the amount of enzymes decreases, the rate of metabolism in the body decreases, and, conversely, the amount of additional enzymes increases the ability of the body's cells to adapt to the conditions.

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SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS AS A VALUE

Annotation: The article is devoted to the essence of complex reforms in the development of science in Uzbekistan. the focus will be on the substance of comprehensive development reforms. In recent years, the priorities for the development of the education system have been studied in detail, such as increasing the efficiency of scientific research, modernizing the educational process.

Key words: Values, spiritual heritage, democratic state, reform, development, humanity, intellect, science, material and spiritual life, civil society, way of thinking, scientific research.

The development of any state (society), the achievement of certain achievements, inevitably depends on the advancement of science. Science is the essence of any development. In a time when science was given a lot of attention and intellectuals were supported, the country prospered and vice versa. A new, democratic image of Uzbekistan is being created on the basis of modernization of the country to a new stage of its development, the assessment of the human being as the highest value. The subject of values is one of the most important issues in the life of man and society, especially in the context of radical changes in history, the transition of society from one stage to another, changing socio-political order, the criteria to which people are accustomed. periods becomes an extremely topical issue.

Speaking of science, the law on education, adopted at the initiative of the President of our country, is important for young people to get a thorough education, to fully express their talents, to find their place in society. is becoming a factor. The training of highly qualified specialists, ensuring the effective integration of education, science and industry, educating young people on the basis of national and universal values has become an important task. One of our priorities in higher education is to provide training of intellectual, broad-minded, rich-minded, advanced specialists, to increase their potential, to direct them to scientific research, to reveal the talents of young scientists.

In this regard, the priority idea set out in the Action Strategy, "From National Revival to National Growth," serves as a guide for us. "By national growth, we mean the development of our country, raising the living standards and quality of life of our people to a higher level in all respects," said President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.[3]

[3] Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-eighth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The process of strengthening independence, building a new democratic state and building a civil society in Uzbekistan based on universal values has brought the theme of values to the forefront. It has been proven that human and social life cannot exist without values. Scientific, technical and intellectual opportunities, education, training, medical care, national heritage, cultural masterpieces in various forms, language, literature, art, handicrafts, unique historical and cultural monuments, architecture, etc. relatively new approaches were formed. Central Asia has long been one of the centers of science and culture, literature and art. The great thinkers who grew up in this country have creatively enriched the world science and culture with their discoveries and immortal works, and have effectively influenced its further development. The works of our great ancestors, famous scientists and thinkers of the whole cultural world, the creators of such magnificent cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, still amaze everyone with their glory and beauty.

The fact that science is a value that immortalizes man and encourages him to goodness and creativity is reflected in the holy books of Islam, the Qur'an and the Hadith, and in the oral tradition of the wise people.

Imam Ismail al-Bukhari liked to repeat the words of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): “The deceased will continue to live among the people only if he leaves behind the science that people use”.[4]

The great muhaddith dreamed of times when science would serve man and enable him to build a prosperous life. According to Imam Bukhari, the achievements of human thinking embodied in science and culture should serve the well-being of all peoples.

Imam al-Bukhari, in his book Al-Jami as-Sahih, emphasizes the need to develop science, and writes in verse 58 of Surah 58 of the Qur'an that morality enhances the dignity of those who have faith and knowledge. [5]

The importance of scientific values in the spiritual development of man and society has played an important role in the works of Musa al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Ibn Sina and others. They have been described as a nation of scientific values that connects generations and eras, an important means of moral purification and goodness.

Science has a place in human activity, and its main function is to create and systematize objective knowledge about reality. It is one of the forms of social consciousness that creates new knowledge to understand the nature of the universe.

The goal of science is always to interpret, explain, and predict real events and processes based on the laws he has discovered. Conditionally, the system of sciences can be divided into natural sciences, social sciences and technical sciences.

In science, it is traditional to act on the basis of communicative knowledge. This is where real knowledge comes in handy.

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[4] Babakhonov Sh.Z. Bukhara and its place in the history of Islam.-T.: Fan, 1991, p. 26

[5] See Al-Qur'an al-Karim, translator and illustrator, Altynkhan Tora.-T .: Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1994

Science is essentially aimed at alleviating human suffering, freeing people from hardships and sufferings, serving humanity, increasing national wealth through the knowledge and mastery of the mysteries of nature, and further improving human relations. The humane, progressive nature of science is a testament to its value.

In the 21st century, the development of information technology, the penetration of computers into all spheres of human activity has led to the integration of scientific knowledge in the integration of the two philosophical disciplines and the integration of general knowledge. The change in the scientific worldview and the emergence of the idea of "universal evolutionism" have had a profound effect on the integration of scientific knowledge.

The process of integration in scientific knowledge is understood not in terms of the intermingling of one science or scientific knowledge, but in terms of their synthesis, organic unity. At the same time, there is a transformation in the basic concepts of the knowledge system. The process of integration in scientific knowledge is the unification of concepts and categories of sciences; the emergence of general scientific methods; the penetration of one science method into another science; manifests itself in the form of general research objects and the emergence of complex sciences.[6]

The widespread use of information technology has led to an intensification of integration processes in general knowledge. As a result, information, virtuality, nonlinearity have become a common concept of modern scientific knowledge. The great potential of computers and the Internet makes it possible to overcome the barriers between the natural sciences and the exact sciences: on the other hand, the social sciences and the humanities. This new way of thinking is formed and serves to enrich the intellectual world of mankind.

Thus, the basis of modern integration processes in scientific knowledge is, firstly, the internal laws of development of scientific knowledge, and secondly, the development of information technology, and this process will intensify in the future. The main factor is the idea of global evolution. After all, in all spheres of existence - nature, society, human culture, science, philosophy, etc., the concept of evolutionary processes requires the identification of mechanisms, the closer interaction of natural and human sciences. In addition, the global challenges facing humanity are also addressed through integration in scientific knowledge.

It is safe to say that the process of integration in scientific knowledge, as a manifestation of rationality, continues to bear fruit, first through scientific knowledge and then through various advanced technologies.

In general, science is a spiritual and intellectual value that unites all the peoples of the world and serves their common interests and goals. Because all the peoples of the world rely on different religious beliefs, different moral values and

[6] Jalalova G. The essence of integration processes in scientific knowledge // Philosophy and social development- T.:National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2008, -26 pages

cultures, different artistic and aesthetic tastes, different political systems and ideologies, only scientific values bring nations and countries closer together.

Undoubtedly, the radical reforms being carried out in the field of science and education in our country are aimed at making full use of the potential of science in solving rational socio-economic problems, increasing the scientific and intellectual potential of our people.

In order to properly form the spiritual and scientific views of the younger generation, to express the national identity, the essence of science, its components, the role and importance of human life, to set high scientific, spiritual, religious criteria and requirements in their hearts. it is necessary to make decisions, to develop public thinking. A new understanding of education can be based on the principles of combining the value of individual sovereignty with its freedom, the humanization of education, and the formation of an individual's intellectual culture. As a result, new values of education based on humane principles will emerge. Consequently, the humanization of education ensures that people understand themselves in this world, and the main goal of the humanization of education is to build a humanistic outlook, relevant knowledge and skills [7]. It is this balance of interconnected human and intellectual qualities that leads to an understanding of the process of education and knowledge at the level of valuable consciousness, to a correct understanding of the essence of science and scientific values.

Scientific values, as an important component of our spiritual values and a fundamental value, are distinguished by a number of features, the laws of development. Understanding science as a value requires, first and foremost, an understanding that scientific knowledge and the great creative power of science in the life of society and the individual are linked to the establishment of democratic values.

Scientific values - ideas, works, educational and scientific institutions that allow people to realize their intellectual and spiritual abilities and talents, to study the scientific heritage of our ancestors, to create innovations and discoveries through the study of reality. a team of scientists, a complex of scientists.

Scientific values are a comprehensive philosophical concept. This concept dialectically combines inheritance, tradition, and innovation in science. Scientific values include, first of all, the immortal works of all our great scientists who have left a deep mark on human history. The advantage of scientific values over other values is that it provides reliable, experimentally tested knowledge.

Scientific values include educational and scientific institutions. Educational institutions have a noble goal - to inculcate in young people the basics of science, scientific innovations, to develop scientific thinking and creative abilities in young people. As we move towards building a modern state based on a developed market economy and ensuring a consistent transition from a strong state to a strong civil society, “only those who deeply understand the need for a combination of national

[7] Organizational and methodological approaches to the formation of the idea of national independence - T .: Academy, 2002, pp. 172-173

and universal values, modern knowledge, intellectual potential and only people with advanced technology can achieve the strategic development goals we have set for ourselves.

National and spiritual factors have paved the way for the development of our virtues such as honesty, mutual kindness, nationalism, patriotism, justice, truthfulness, duty, justice. Spiritual factors and their transformation in line with the spirit of the times are a pressing social issue in the path of our country to a brighter future.

As science is understood as a value, the qualities and attributes that characterize scientists begin to take shape in people's behavior, attitudes, and interactions. Scientists are always striving for accuracy, honesty, and truth. They prefer to think and reason rather than talk too much. Scientists consider the scientific theories and teachings written by the great scientists of the past to be true, and they themselves state the scientific results they have achieved over the years. Science instills in people such qualities as honesty, truthfulness, and progress.

Great scientists strive to honor the name of the people to whom they belong, no matter where or when they live in the world. The peoples of the world are justifiably proud of the hard work and scientific discoveries of their great scientists and have left a deep mark on world history.

In a free and free society, a true scientist is respected as a scientific value, while a scientist has a high sense of citizenship and responsibility combined with a high morality. Truth, honesty and piety are important human qualities that enhance the dignity of a scientist in a democratic society.

Loving one's country always requires dedication: a scientist can achieve any success only if he is completely devoted to science. Every success of scientists serves not only for national development, but also for the well-being and development of all mankind. The perception and appreciation of science as a universal value is inextricably linked with its transnational nature.

The author of antiquity, Protogor, believes that "Man is the standard of all things." Philosophy today lays its foundations in the precious context of human nature. He is interested in the fate of scientific discoveries and their social consequences, which are recognized as the absolute value of human life. The scientist, the creative individual is not left indifferent in the process of research. In philosophical creation, there is always the complexity of man himself. The scientist is trying to find his place in the universe more clearly and completely. It reveals newer facets of understanding the universe. Therefore, in philosophy, the role of the individual is of particular importance when each system is authorized and philosophical knowledge is acquired. Philosophy is a type of intellectual activity that requires constant communication with the great scientists of the past, such as Aristotle, al-Farabi, Beruni, Kant, Gegel, Avloni, Fitrat, and our contemporaries [8].

[8] Shermuxamedova N.A. The balance of philosophy and science // The role of philosophy in the implementation of the concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in Uzbekistan.-T., 2011, -22p

It is well known that any knowledge, especially scientific knowledge, is created by means and methods that depend on the person, his intellectual and psychophysiological capabilities[9].

The concepts of "science ethos" and "scientific ethics" are similar in meaning, essence, and content. Both concepts mean that science cannot exist without man. In the words of VI Vernadsky, "scientific thinking is both an individual and a social phenomenon, it is inseparable from man”[10]

Scientific and moral values cannot develop without each other: people acquire true humanity, creativity, compassion, honesty and integrity. Science also requires moral purity, diligence, dedication, honesty in people. Consequently, science and humanity are interdependent concepts. As the scientific way of thinking becomes the leading trend in people's lives, radical qualitative changes take place in human relations: the value of the word increases; there is a balance between words and deeds, between language and language. As the intellectual potential of the members of the society grows and the achievements of science become more popular, the "language of science" becomes more and more understandable to the general public: new scientific concepts have a strong impact on the enrichment of the national language. The development of scientific thinking among the general public, in turn, allows for the widespread dissemination of the moral qualities of scientists.

At a time when the development of science and technology has made science the productive force of society, it is no longer a field in which a scientist works alone. At present, science is developing complex almost everywhere under the control of state or scientific-industrial corporations. Under such conditions, a talented inventor-scientist remains completely dependent on many factors of scientific and industrial production, which turns into a powerful but soulless conveyor belt.

"Scientists" can give the products of scientific research only to knowledgeable people who are trained in the field of science. Unprepared people can't master them. It is noteworthy that the "scientists" - scientists - are spread all over the world and belong to all mankind. They look for each other, they communicate with each other. Forms of meetings and communication between scientists are called by different names - seminars and conferences, symposiums and congresses. But the easiest and most common way to communicate is to publish the work of scientists. With the exception of covert work, each scientist tries to present to the world his approach to the problem, the results of which he has devoted his life to achieving.

To study the scientific values that underlie spiritual values in society in general and their historical stages and place and significance; focus on the social responsibility of scientists who are the subject of scientific values; to improve scientific values in the development of modern education. Issues of the Law on

[9] See: Saifnazarov I. Philosophical problems of science - T.,
[10] Vernadsky V.I. About science. T.1. - M., Dubna, 1997.S. 464

Education, the importance of the National Training Program, the scientific analysis of the role and importance of scientific values in the development of society are on the agenda as a national, socio-political needs.

So, in the process of spiritual renewal, it is natural that there is a growing interest in the study of scientific values not only theoretically and methodologically, but also in practice.

Understanding the essence of values on a scientific basis allows us to know and appreciate the essence of things and events in terms of man and his interests, to strengthen the creative activity of man, to further improve the human personality. The concept of spirituality and values is inextricably linked. Spirituality is a broad concept. Value is part of spirituality. “Value is a concept used to describe the universal, socio-ethical, cultural and spiritual significance of certain events in reality “[11].Values are one of the most important issues in life.

Scientific values also include educational and scientific institutions. Educational institutions have a noble goal - to inculcate in young people the basics of science, scientific innovations, to develop scientific thinking and creative abilities in young people. Consistent pursuit of science, education and vocational training is a great opportunity for talented young people. Today, our young people have deep knowledge, high potential, and the formation of personnel who can achieve their goals. The role and importance of the education system in raising the status of scientific values in the age of information technology, as well as ways to increase the effectiveness of scientific values in modern education and the issues of social responsibility of the scientist.

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INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOGOPEDIC RHYTHMIC ACTIVITIES THROUGH MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Annotation: This article discusses the issues of education of children in specialized children's schools through speech therapy and rhythmic training.
Keywords: speech therapy, rhythm, speech, dementia, children, exercise, correction, anomaly, microorganism, hearing, pronunciation, motor skills.

At a time of today’s socio-political changes, the problem of child development, teaching and upbringing is of particular importance to preschoolers. According to world statistics. only 10% of newborns are born absolutely healthy. The rest of the children were born with various microorganisms or with severe pathology.

The development of anomalies associated with speech disorders falls into separate categories, leading to developmental delays. Children with speech defects should correct speech pronunciation deficiencies in a timely manner before school starts. Defects cannot be corrected on their own. However, education based on accurate diagnosis, favorable conditions, and professional experience is able to overcome these shortcomings in children.

Logarithmic exercises are a set of actions aimed at correcting general and minor levels, developing the coordination of "speech-action" unity, expanding vocabulary in children, contributing to the improvement of psychophysical functions, developing emotional, communication skills.

The interrelationship of speech through music and movement in the classroom serves as the basic print principle. It is the music that organizes and directs the lessons. Speech and music perception is a system performed by a single analyst, so the shortcomings of the speech perception system can be covered by musical perception and ability. The aim of the lessons is to overcome speech disorders in children through development and correction along with speech and action. Conducted in groups in accordance with the basic pedagogical principles, the consistency of the material, the gradual complication and repetition, the rhythmic structure of the word depending on age are clearly pronounced with practice, children's vocabulary is enriched.

Practice has shown that the addition of elements of regular speech therapy rhythmics to music lessons promotes the rapid development of speech and forms a musical, positive emotional attitude, helps to communicate with peers.

The most optimal way to develop listening and pronunciation motor skills is to repeat the material learned in the lesson in a way that is successful. Music, speech, and movement are the three pillars that form the basis of a child's mental harmony, intellectual, and musical development. The following tasks are solved in logarithmic training:

activation of high mental activity through the development of auditory and visual attention;

development of hearing and visual perception;

increase memory capacity;

development of motor and articulation practice;

development of motor kinesthesia;

development of visual-motor and coordination of one's own fantasy world;

formation of motor skills;

be able to distinguish musical sounds, timbre and dynamics.

sounds form the basis of articulation, the development of speech motor skills for its formation, work in the field of tempo and rhythm of speech;

develop proper breathing and singing range;

develop a sense of rhythm and auditory attention.

The child's mastery of movement control is helpful in memorizing poems and remembering movements in songs. The inclusion of group play or dance in the sessions ensures communication between peers. This helped to balance the social climate among children and achieve positive results. The participation of the group tutor in the sessions is important. The educator's use of pure words, finger games, and dynamic pauses in group activities creates a repetitive process.

The song and dance repertoire is studied in music lessons. It is necessary to have dance-appropriate clothes, toys, pictures for flannel and musical instruments to awaken the imagination of children. Holding, seeing, and listening to objects is very important for the later stages of training. Achieving effectiveness at work requires, first and foremost, an individual approach to each child, taking into account age, psychophysiological and speech.

The use of speech therapy rhythmic tools in music lessons helps to solve not only speech defects but also musical problems. These include:

development of rhythmic hearing;

development of timbre hearing;

hearing development;

formation of proper breathing;

to form the skill of singing correctly.

It is well known that the leading activity of preschool children is play, so all logarithmic lessons should be organized using game techniques. For example, the addition of gifted moments to lessons increases children’s interest in lessons. There are also bibabo toys and puppets for children, finger theaters. A variety of objects - balls, ribbons, flags, sticks, handmade musical instruments, toys with different sounds - can be widely used in the lessons. Exercising with objects requires children to concentrate, resulting in increased work efficiency.

Good results can only be achieved when professionals work together. While the music leader combines speech and movement under the sounds of music, the speech therapist (speech therapist) continues this work in the children’s speech in the group. Speech therapy rhythmic classes include a variety of activities: singing, listening to music, musical rhythmic exercises, playing on children's musical instruments. The main tasks of music lessons; upbringing and interest in works of various musical genres; develop the ability to hear melodies and loudness; singing and forming a sequence of actions appropriate to the music.

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INGLIZ VA O’ZBEK ADABIYOTIDA G’AYRIODATIY BIRIKMALARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TAHLILI (A.QAHHOR VA ERNEST XEMINGUEY IJODIDA)

Annotatsiya: ingliz va o’zbek adabiyotida leksik-semantik birliklarni ingliz adabiyoti vakili Ernest Xeminguey va o’zbek adabiyoti namoyondasi Abdulla Qahhor ijodi misolida o’rganib chiqish
Kalit so’zlar: leksik-semantik birliklar, peyzaj, metaforik obraz, minimalizm, lingvostilistik xususiyatlar.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF UNUSUAL COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE (A.IN THE WORK OF KAHHOR AND ERNEST HEMINGWAY)

Annotation: The study of lexical and semantic units in English and Uzbek literature on the example of the work of Ernest Hemingway, a representative of English literature, and Abdullah Qahhor, a representative of Uzbek literature
Keywords: lexical-semantic units, landscape, metaphorical image, minimalism, linguistic-stylistic features.

Xeminguey– zamonaviy Amerika adabiyotining taniqli adiblaridan biri. Har bir ijodkorning o’ziga xos asar yozish uslubi bo’lganidek, Xemingueyning ham o’ziga xos takrorlanmas uslubi bor. Xeminguey peyzaj tasvirida ham metaforik obrazlarni ishlatishdan, tabiat hodisalarini boshqa hodisalar bilan solishtirishdan qochgan. U so’zlarning to’g’ridan-to’g’ri ma’nolarini berishga, tabiat tasvirini imkon qadar his qiladigan qilib yozishga harakat qiladi. Qisqalilik va ma’nodorlilikka erishgan holda, adabiy faoliyatining dastlabki paytlaridayoq yozuvchi o’zi uchun “ayzberg tamoyili” deb atagan usul ishlab chiqdi. Bu haqda o’zining “Death in the afternoon” asarida shunday degan: “Agar yozuvchi o’zi yozmoqchi bo’lgan narsani haqiqatda yaxshi bilsa, o’sha bilganlarining ko’pini tushirib qoldirishi mumkin. Agar u ishonarli qilib yoza olsa, o’quvchi tushurib qoldirilgan narsalarni ham o’zi anglab yetadi. Ayzbergning mahobatliligi shundaki, uning faqat sakkizdan bir qismigina suv yuzasida ko’rinib turadi”. Bu narsa Xeminguey asarlaridagi qisqalilik va aniqlilikni ta’minladi. Yozuvchi o’z asarlarida katta va juda kerakli bo’lgan materialni tashlab yuboradi. Lekin, bu material yo’q bo’lib ketmaydi, u asarni o’qiyotgan o’quvchi uchun oddiy tuyulgan epizodda namoyon bo’ladi. Uning bunday usuldan ko’p foydalanishiga dastlab jurnalistika sohasida faoliyat yuritib, his-hayajonli epitetlar, ortiqcha izohlarni ishlatilmasligini talab qiladigan publisistik uslubda ishlaganligi ham sabab bo’lgan.

Xeminguey asarlarining sintaksisi ham o’ziga xos. Uning asarlarida asosan sodda gaplar ko’p uchraydi. Adib asarlaridagi gaplar sifat yoki ravishlarning ozligi bilan ham ajralib turadi. Chunki, yozuvchi biror narsani tasvirlash uchun boshqa so’zlar va qiyoslashlardan foydalanishdan ko’ra o’sha so’zning o’zidan kelib chiqib ma’nosini ochishni ma’qul deb biladi. Qisqa gaplar bir-birining ustiga quriladi va mazmuniy yaxlitlikni hosil qiladi. Xeminguey ergashtiruvchi bog’lovchilarni ham kam ishlatgan.

Xemingueyning asarlarida minimalizmni ham ko’zga tashlanadi. Bu ayniqsa adibning “Alvido qurol” asarida yaqqol ko’zga tashlanadi. Adib o’quvchiga qahramonlar his-tuyg’ularining tayyor tasvirini bermaydi. Misol uchun, asarning 6-bobida Ketrin va Genrining bog’dagi suhbatini olaylik. Suhbat davomida Ketrin “This is a rotten game we play, isn’t it?” va “Don’t be dull” jumlalarini aytib o’tadi. Boshqa adiblardan farqli o’laroq Xeminguey bunday suhbatlarda o’sha paytda qahramonning kayfiyati qanday bo’lgani, gapirish ohangi haqida izoh berib o’tirmaydi. Masalaning bu tomonini o’quvchining o’ziga havola qiladi.

Xeminguey asarlarining lingvostilistik xususiyatlarini uning “Chol va dengiz” asari misolida tahlil qilaylik. 84 kun mobaynida Santiago birorta ham baliq tutolmaydi. Lekin, u odatiga ko’ra har kuni dengizga chiqishni kanda qilmaydi. Bir kuni u olis dengizga chiqadi va ulkan marlinni tutib oladi. Lekin bu bilan uning sarguzashtlari tugamaydi. U o’zi tutgan marlinni akulalardan himoya qilsh uchun ular bilan olishadi, ammo oxir-oqibat u faqatgina marlin suyaklari bilan qoladi va sohilga qaytib keladi. Bu voqea keksa baliqchini ruhiyatini sindirmaydi, aksincha, o’ziga bo’lgan ishonchini qaytarib beradi. Adibning ilk hikoyalari kabi bu qissa sintaksisi ham o’zining sifat va tasvirlashlar kam ishlatilgan sodda gaplardan tuzilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Uning ayzberg tamoyiliga ko’ra asar sintaksisining soddaligi o’quvchini sodda gaplar ortiga yashiringan chuqur ma’no qatlamlarini osonroq tushinib yetishiga yordam beradi. Xeminguey sintaksisi ushbu asar nazmining o’ziga xosligini ta’minlagan. Bunday o’ziga xoslik qisman sintaksis va qisman so’zlarning tanlanishi orqali ta’minlangan. Gaplarning qayerda, qanday tuzilganligi o’quvchini asardagi fikrlar oqimiga olib kirib ketadi. Quyidagi misol fikrimiz isboti:

“He no longer dreamed of storms, nor of woman, nor of great occurrence, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk he loved them”

Bu sodda gaplardan tuzilgan parcha. Bundan maqsad faqatgina soddalikni ta’minlash emas, balki asar oqimini yaratish hamdir. Bu yerda stakatoning ishlatilishi asardagi ma’nolarni to’la ifodalab bergan. Masalan, yuqorida keltirilgan parchada alohida-alohida berilgan gaplar chol har kuni omadli bo’lishiga urinayotgani uchun uning nazarida vaqt tez o’tib ketayotgandek tuyilayotganini ifodalab bergan. Bu yerda fikrlar oqimining tezligi dabdabali va qo’polroq tarzda berilgan.

Xeminguey o'zining sodda sintaksisi bilan mashhur. Uning ko'plab kitoblarini o'qiganlar uchun bu xususiyat yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

"Adabiyot ko'ngil ishi, ilhom samarasi,-deydi A. Qahhor o'zining "Suhbat" degan maqolasida.-Tuyg'usiz, ilhomsiz yozilgan asar changlanmagan gulga o'xshaydi-meva tugmaydi. Ko'ngil rozi bo'lgan asargina kitobxonning ko'ngliga yo'l topadi, kitobxonning ko'nglida meva tugadi. Adabiyotimizda ilhomsiz yozilib, kitobxonning ko'ngliga yo'l topolmagan, topa olmayotgan, demak adabiyotdan benom-nishon ketgan, ketadigan asarlar oz emas. A.Qahhor har bir asar ilhom bilan yozilishini ta'kidlar ekan, ilhomning makoni esa xalqning dilida - majburiyat emas, zaruriyat, xohishga aylangan mehnatning shavkati, baxtiyor odamning qahqahasida, jabrdiyda ko'z yoshida, oshiq va ma'shuqlarning ko'zlari va so'zlarida, odamda mehr va g'azab uyg'otadigan hodisa va voqealarning mag'zida bo'lishini istaydi. Shuning uchun ham A.Qahhor 1965-yil prozasi haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirar ekan, eng avvalo badiiy mahorat chiroyli iboralar, chiroyli ifodalar, ayniqsa voqealar, kulgili yoki qayg'uli holatlar topish emas, xalqqa aytadigan gapi naqadar muhim, naqadar katta, naqadar zarur bo'lsa, kitobxonning qalbiga olib kiradigan pishiq obrazlar yaratilishini, uning kitobxonning qalbiga olib kiradigan badiiy obrazlari ham shu qadar kuchli bo'lishini uqtiradi.

"Anor" hikoyasiga yozuvchi xalq qo'shig'idan olingan quyidagi ikki misrani epigraf qilib keltiradi:

Uylar to'la non, och-nahorim, bolam,
Ariqlar to'la suv, tashnayi zorim, bolam.

Bu epigraf o'tmishda mehnatkash xalq hayoti nihoyatda og'ir bo'lganligi haqida hikoyada ilgari surilganini to'liqroq tushunishimizga yordamlashadi.

Yozuvchining "Bemor" hikoyasiga epigraf qilib keltirilgan "Osmon yiroq, yer qattiq" va "O'g'ri" hikoyasiga epigraf sifatida tanlangan "Otning o'limi-itning bayrami" singari xalq maqollari ham xuddi shunday vazifani bajaradi. Abdulla Qahhor "Dahshat" hikoyasida esa o'tmishda xotin-qizlarga o'tkazilgan zulmlarni o'z boshidan kechirgan va haqoratlarga qarshi bosh ko'targan ayollarning biri — To'raxon ayaning: "Xotin-qizlarning burun zamonda ko'rgan kunini bilmaysizlar, qizlarim, aytgan bilan ishonmaysizlar!" degan so'zini epigraf qilib keltirgan. Yozuvchi bu so'zlari tasodifan havola etmaydi. Birinchidan, o'tmish hayotini faqat kattalardan eshitib, kitoblardan bilgan o'quvchi — yangi avlod paydo bo'ldi. Uni hamma narsaga ishontirish qiyin. Yozuvchi "Dahshat"da hikoya qilgan voqeani o'tmishda yuz bergan yo sodir etilishi mumkin bo'lgan hayotiy hodisalardan biri, kichkinagina misol demoqchi. Ikkinchidan, muallif bu epigraf bilan o'quvchini ko'ngilsiz hodisaning ro'y berishini ko'rishga tayyorlaydi, voqea ohangini oldindan belgilaydi. Biroq har bir katta yozuvchi barcha tasviriy vositalar qatorida portretdan ham o'z g'oyaviy-badiiy maqsadlariga muvofiq holda foydalanadi. A. Qahhor "Sarob" romanida portret chizishda qiyosiy tasvir usulidan naflanadi. Bu yo'l bilan, xususan, Murodxo'ja domla va uning qizi Soraxon obrazlari chiziladi. Bu ikki shaxs bir-birini to'ldiradi, aniqlashtiradi. Domla portretini mufassal chizishda yozuvchi o'xshatishlarni ham ishga soladi. Ular domlaning fe'l-atvoriga mos tushadi. Uyga "o'rta bo'yli, yo'g'on gavdali, ko'k movut avrali po'stin kiygan, qirq besh yoshlardagi bir kishi kirdi. Uning mo‘ylovga o‘xshagan qoshlari ko'zining ustiga tushib turar, kichkina do'ppisi qoplay olmagan tepakal boshi hozirgina pardozlangan sariq etikning tumshug'iday yaltirar edi. Ikki lunji osilgan” (shu jumlaning o’zida ham A. Qahhorning leksikasi qanchalik boy ekanini va uni o’z o’rnida qo’llay olishini ko’rishimiz mumkin. So’zlar vositasida qahramon ko’rinishini gavdalantirib beradi go’yo). Yozuvchi A. Qahhor “Dahshat” nomli hikoyasida asosiy qahramon Unsinning garov o'ynaganidan so‘ng qabristonga kirishini tasvirlaganda, tabiat manzaralarigaquyidagicha ta’rif beradi: “Ko‘r oydin. Osmonning chekkasi sariq-kir uvadaga o‘xshaydi. Bor kir shu’la qo‘ynida past-baland uylar, shamolda egilayotgan, tebranayotgan daraxtlar qop-qora ko'rinadi. Pishqirayotgan shamol har xuruj qilganida Unsinni tentiratar, talay loyga surib tashlar edi...”. Bu manzara qabristonga ketayotgan qahramon qalbida qo'rqinchni yanada kuchaytirishga va o‘quvchining uni yaxshiroq his qilishiga hamda hikoya davomida yuz beradigan fojiaga, ya’ni Unsinning o'limi voqeasiga tayyorlab borish maqsadiga xizmat qiladi. Demak, mazkur tabiat manzarasi, qahramon xarakteri va taqdirini ta’sirchan, esda qoladigan darajada aks ettirish imkonini bergan.

Xeminguey ijodida ko’rganimiz kabi A. Qahhor ham asarlarida asosan sodda gaplardan foydanadi, gaplarga ortiqcha zeb bermaydi. Ammo voqealar bayoni shunday bayon qilinadiki, kitobxonni qahramon tuyg’ulariga tuyg’udosh qilib qo’yadi.

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DEVELOPMENT OF DEXTERITY OF YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS WITH THE HELP OF A MOVABLE NECK

Annotation: The relevance of the problem. Modern volleyball is associated with a high intensity of loads, stability, distribution and switching of attention, the maximum reaction speed of players, their visual-motor coordination, fine differentiation of musculoskeletal sensations, space and time perception of various movements.

Key words: sport, physical education, volleyball.

Effective performance of game actions, technical techniques and tactical combinations throughout the game is based on a high level of development of the motor qualities of volleyball players. The ever-increasing complexity of volleyball tactics puts forward more and more complex problems for sports pedagogy, among which one of the most important is to increase the level of reliability of solving typical collective sports motor tasks by volleyball teams.

The effectiveness of the competitive activity of volleyball players is largely related to the level of development of the leading motor and coordination qualities, the improvement of which is largely carried out through the training of the vestibular apparatus. Among the special manifestations of physical qualities of volleyball players, it is necessary to develop "explosive" strength, speed of movement, jumping ability, speed, jumping and playing endurance, agility, which is interrelated with coordination abilities and vestibular stability.

Comprehensive physical training contributes to the accumulation of a stock of motor skills, on the basis of which the ability to master and variatively use the technique of playing volleyball - special dexterity-develops. A prerequisite for the manifestation of dexterity in a game that is replete with falls, accelerations, jerks, jumps, sudden stops is vestibular stability. Excessive excitation of the vestibular analyzer causes a decrease in the functions of the visual and other analyzers, as a result of which the accuracy of movements decreases and, as a result, errors appear when performing technical techniques and in the tactical drawing of the game.

The body length of volleyball players, participants of the largest competitions, is steadily increasing. An increase in the body length of volleyball players is associated with an increase in the power of attacking strikes and the effectiveness of blocking, which significantly determines the final result of the game. However, tall players, as a rule, have less coordination and vestibular stability, and play less effectively in defense than players of medium and short stature.

One of the most effective ways to increase vestibular stability is special physical training. However, in the scientific and methodological literature, insufficient attention is paid to the means and methods of developing coordination abilities and vestibular stability in volleyball players, there is no scientifically based technology for improving them, taking into account the morpho functional characteristics of athletes.

In this regard, the development of methods of special physical training of volleyball players to improve their coordination abilities and vestibular stability is a very urgent problem.

The object of the study is the educational and training process of volleyball players aged 17-21 years at the stage of sports improvement.

The subject of the study is special physical training and morpho functional features of volleyball players.

Working hypothesis. It was assumed that the development and application of methods of special physical training for the development of coordination abilities and increasing vestibular stability, taking into account the morpho functional characteristics of volleyball players, will contribute to maintaining their high performance in conditions of high-intensity gaming activity.

The purpose of the study: to develop a method of special physical training to improve the coordination abilities and vestibular stability of volleyball players at the stage of sports improvement, taking into account their morphological and functional characteristics.

Scientific novelty. New data on the somatomedin features of volleyball players at the stage of sports improvement at the age of 17-21 years were obtained. For the first time, a method of special physical training of volleyball players at the stage of sports improvement was developed, justified and experimentally tested, taking into account their somatomedin and functional indicators, which allows to increase the coordination abilities and vestibular stability of athletes, which determines the reliability of the game actions of volleyball players.

The theoretical significance and practical significance lies in obtaining new information about the impact of the developed methodology of special physical training of volleyball players, taking into account their morpho functional features, which is an important addition to the theory and methodology of volleyball.

The developed technique allows to increase coordination abilities and vestibular stability of volleyball players, and as a result to achieve stability of game skills in the conditions of competitive activity.

The main provisions submitted for defense: - the revealed somatomedin features of modern volleyball players and the insufficient development of their coordination abilities and vestibular stability make it necessary to develop an appropriate method of special physical training, a significant factor in countering the decline in vestibular functions is the anatomical and biomechanical stability of the cervical spine associated with the strength of the neck muscles and its length;

- the developed set of control exercises for determining coordination abilities, vestibular stability and reliability of performing technical techniques allows you to objectively monitor the level of special physical fitness of volleyball players at the stage of sports improvement;

- the method of special physical training of volleyball players, taking into account their morpho functional features, provides the development of coordination abilities, increasing vestibular stability and reliability of performing technical techniques in conditions of complex coordination of game activities.

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STRUCTURE AND BASIC CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article discusses the structure and main institutions of civil society.

Keywords: civil society, government, governance, human rights, politics

Civil society in Uzbek political life is now spoken by many, not really understanding what it is. Of course, this state of affairs was engendered by decades, when the very concept of civil society was excluded from Russian theoretical and legal knowledge. But although now civil society has entered the scientific and political turn, it should not become a kind of fetish. Statements like “democracy is impossible without a developed civil society” should not be taken on faith.

That is why it is worth turning to the origins of this concept, its original content. At the previous stage, the domestic theory of state and law also turned to the origins, but, alas, mainly of class content, to the compulsory characteristics of the state and law. And left aside the richest theoretical and legal heritage of Hegel. Only philosophical ideas were drawn from him, and those that were consonant with the ideals of transforming society into communist prosperity, mainly dialectical logic. The time has come to look at other shelves where Hegel's theoretical and legal legacy is kept.

Civil society received a deeply meaningful concept, as already mentioned, in the writings of Hegel, in his famous Philosophy of Law.

According to Hegel, civil society is, first of all, a system of needs based on private property, as well as religion, family, estates, state structure, law, morality, duty, culture, education, laws and the resulting mutual legal ties of subjects. From the natural, “uncultured” state “people must enter civil society, because only in the latter do legal relations have reality”. At the same time, he emphasized that such a society is possible only "in the modern world." In other words, civil society was opposed to savagery, underdevelopment, and uncivilization. And by it was meant, of course, the classical bourgeois society.

The main element in Hegel's doctrine of civil society is a person - his role, functions, position. According to Hegelian views, an individual is a goal for himself, his activity is aimed, first of all, at satisfying his own needs (natural and social). In this sense, she is a kind of egoistic individual. At the same time, a person can satisfy his needs only by being in certain relationships with other people. In civil society, everyone is a goal for himself, all others are nothing for him. But without correlation with others, he cannot achieve the full scope of his goals.

A special approach to the problem of civil society can be traced in Marxism. K. Marx believed that the state, outwardly embracing civil society as a whole, in fact serves the interests of the owners of the dominant social groups. He said: “Take a certain stage of development of production, exchange and consumption and you will get a certain social system, a certain organization of the family, estate or classes - in a word, a certain civil society. Take a certain civil society, and you get a certain political system, which is only the official expression of civil society”.

An interesting approach to this problem is the famous Italian sociologist A. Gramsci. By civil society, he understood the network of “private” organizations of social classes and strata not directly included in the apparatus of state power: professional, religious, charitable, as well as social and political groups and associations. He positioned civil society between the economic and political societies, closely linking it both with these economic structures and with the state - the arena of open class struggle, which receives its decision and takes political and legal forms of domination.

The most authoritative in the scientific literature is the definition formulated by scientists from the Center for Civil Society at the London School of Economics: “Civil society is an arena of voluntary collective action based on shared interests, goals and values. In theory, the institutional forms of civil society differ from those for the state, family and market, but in practice the boundaries of the state, civil society, family and market are complex, vague and subject to discussion. Civil society is usually made up of organizations such as: registered charities, development nongovernmental organizations, communities, women's organizations, trust-based organizations, professional associations, labor unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups. -or / someone's views. "

All the above definitions do not contradict each other, but rather indicate that civil society is a complex, multifaceted and multifactorial phenomenon.

So, from the above views on civil society of the most prominent representatives of the political philosophy of various countries, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- civil society is a product of the historical development of mankind, which appeared during the period of the beginning of the formation of the rule of law;
- a prerequisite for the emergence of a civil society is the opportunity for all citizens to gain economic independence on the basis of private property;
- the most important prerequisite for the formation of civil society is the elimination of class privileges and the growth of a person's personality;
- the formation of civil society depends on the degree of development of economic and legal relations, the effectiveness of the mechanism of public control over state and power structures;
- civil society is in close connection with the state.

The modern understanding of civil society presupposes that it has a complex of essential features. The absence or underdevelopment of some of them makes it possible to determine the state of "health" of a social organism and the necessary directions for its self-improvement.

Civil society is a community of free individuals. In economic terms, this means that each individual is the owner. He is free to choose the forms of ownership, determine the profession and type of labor, and manage the results of his labor. In social terms, an individual's belonging to a particular social community (family, clan, class, nation) is not absolute. He can exist independently, has the right to a sufficiently autonomous self-organization to meet his needs and interests. The political aspect of the freedom of the individual as a citizen lies in his independence from the state, that is, in the possibility, for example, to be a member of a political party or association that criticizes the existing state power, has the right to participate or not to participate in the elections of state authorities and local authorities. self-government. Freedom is considered secured when an individual, through certain mechanisms (court, etc.), can restrict the arbitrariness of state or other structures in relation to himself.

Civil society is an open social education. It ensures freedom of speech, including freedom of criticism, publicity, access to various kinds of information, the right to free entry and exit, a wide and constant exchange of information, educational technologies with other countries, cultural and scientific cooperation with foreign state and public organizations, assistance to the activities of international and foreign associations in accordance with the principles and norms of international law. It is committed to general humanistic principles and is open to interact with similar entities on a planetary scale.

Civil society is a complexly structured pluralistic system. The presence of diverse social forms and institutions (trade unions, parties, associations of entrepreneurs, consumer societies, clubs, etc.) makes it possible to express and realize the most diverse needs and interests of individuals, to reveal the entire originality of the human being. Pluralism, as a feature that characterizes the structure and functioning of a social system, manifests itself in all its spheres: in the economic sphere, it is a variety of forms of ownership (private, joint-stock, cooperative, public and state); in social and political - the presence of a wide and developed network of public formations in which the individual can express and defend himself; in the spiritual - the provision of worldview freedom, the exclusion of discrimination on ideological grounds, a tolerant attitude towards various religions, opposing views.

Civil society is a legal democratic society, where the connecting factor is the recognition, provision and protection of natural and acquired human and civil rights. The ideas of civil society about the rationality and justice of power, about the free well-being of the individual correspond to the ideas of the priority of law, the unity of law and law, and the legal delimitation of the activities of various branches of state power. Civil society on the way to the rule of law is developing together with the state. The rule of law can be considered the result of the development of civil society and a condition for its further improvement.

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COURSE OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE IN WOMEN OF CLIMACTERIC AGE

Summary: The results of a study of clinical features and risk factors for the development of coronary heart disease in young and middle-aged women are presented. The following risk factors were observed: smoking and arterial hypertension. The relationship between the prevalence of ischemic heart disease and aggravated gynecological history has been established. In the first place among gynecological diseases that can be risk factors for coronary artery disease was uterine fibroids, then the use of hormonal contraceptives and ovarian failure.

Key words: coronary heart disease, women, risk factors.

Relevance. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death in women in most developed countries of the world [1]. In the United States, more than half a million women die each year from CVD, and CHD accounts for the bulk of the causes of death. Mortality in myocardial infarction in women is 3 times higher than in men [2]. IHD in women develops 10 years later than in men. This is due to the protective role of estrogen. However, in the presence of risk factors and their combined action, the development of manifestations of coronary artery disease in young and middle age is possible [3].Diagnosis of ischemic heart disease in young and middle-aged women presents significant difficulties [4]. The existing belief that coronary heart disease is a disease of men, and in women it develops in old age, leads to errors in diagnosis, lack of treatment and worsening prognosis [5].

Purpose of the study. Assessment of clinical features and risk factors for the development of coronary artery disease in young and middle-aged women.

Material and research methods. The examined women were divided into 2 groups: 1st group - 105 patients with coronary artery disease and with preserved menstrual cycle, whose average age was 46 ± 3.28 years; 2nd - 36 patients with coronary artery disease and those in the period of menopause, whose average age was 48.7 ± 2.25 years. In group I, the duration of ischemic heart disease averaged 2.1 ± 2.75 years. Exertional angina pectoris was in 47.6% of cases. One history of myocardial infarction was in 58% of cases, two or more MIs suffered - 13.3%. In group II, the duration of ischemic heart disease averaged 2.4 ± 3.0 years. Exertional angina pectoris was noted in 50% of cases. One MI in the anamnesis was in 61.1% of patients, two or more MIs suffered in 11.1%.

Drug therapy in two groups included the main groups of antianginal drugs, symptomatic therapy. The clinical course of coronary artery disease in response to treatment was assessed by the frequency and severity of angina attacks, the appearance of new "coronary episodes", the nature of cardiac arrhythmias, as well as the death of the patient from ischemic heart disease. During the observation period, a comprehensive examination was carried out: anamnesis of the disease and life; electrocardiography; biochemical study (indicators of the blood lipid spectrum: total cholesterol (CS), triglycerides (TG), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL cholesterol).

Statistical data processing was performed using statistical software SPSS version 10.0. Signs with normal distribution were calculated using the Student's coefficient. All data are presented as M ± m (M is the arithmetic mean of the sample population, m is the standard error of the mean). Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Research results and discussion. The analysis of risk factors (RFs) for CHD in women of group I showed that the most common RFs were smoking (70.5%) and arterial hypertension (AH) (62%). Atherogenic dyslipidemias (DLP) were observed in 54.3% of cases. The incidence of diabetes mellitus (DM) was 14.9%.

In women of group II, AH (83.3%) and atherogenic DLP (66.7%), smoking (27.8%), diabetes mellitus accounted for 19.4% of cases most often. Most women with CHD had a combination of 2 or 3 risk factors. Moreover, patients of climacteric age were characterized by the presence of a greater number of IHD RF than for women with a preserved menstrual cycle: they were significantly more likely to have 4 or more RFs (33.3% and 16.2%, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

DLP in women aged 40-44 years was in 26.3% of cases, at the age of 45-49 years - 57.9% and at the age of 50 and more - 15.8%, normolipoproteinemia (normoLP) - 9%, 12, 7% and 14.5%, respectively. Among women of the 1st group who underwent MI, hypercholesterolemia (HC) was detected 2.1 times more often than in the corresponding group. Atherogenic DLPs were significantly more common in group 1 than in group 2 (54.3% and 25.8%, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

The most common among all women was type IIa DLP. DLP type IV was observed 2 times more often in women in group 1 than in group 2 (11.4% and 5.6%, respectively). DLP IIb was observed with the same frequency in both groups (22.9% and 22.2%, respectively, $p = 0.5$). In 45.7% of young women with coronary artery disease, the lipid spectrum of blood was normal.

Normolipidemia in women of this group was observed more often than in patients of group II, however, no significant differences were obtained (45.7% and 33.3%, respectively, $p = 0.1$). The average values of the main lipid parameters of blood in women of the 1st group slightly exceeded the norm, and in women of the 2nd group - pronounced atherogenic changes in the lipid spectrum of the blood: a high level of total cholesterol and triglycerides and lower cholesterol levels of HDL, compared with 1- group (total Xc 7.4 ± 1.6, TG 2.8 ± 1.1, HDL cholesterol 0.9 ± 0.7, versus 6.8 ± 1.3 and 2.3 ± 1.0, 1 , 2 ± 1.0, respectively).

In women with coronary artery disease, a burdened gynecological history was significantly more often observed (group 1 - 42.8%; second - 66.7%): irregular menstrual cycle, infertility, early menopause and other signs of ovarian insufficiency. In women of the 1st group, uterine fibroids were observed (23.8%), the use of hormonal contraceptives (22.8%), ovarian failure (resection or removal of one ovary) - 8.6% were noted.

In group I, in 36.0% of cases, there was an improvement in the condition with standard antianginal therapy, in 58.0% - without much change, and in 6.0% - worsening of the condition. In 57.1% of patients, the course of ischemic heart disease was stable, the frequency of angina attacks did not increase, and there were no coronary episodes. An improvement in the clinical course of the disease was observed in 36.2% of patients. In 69.4% of women, the condition remained stable. Improvement was noted in 19.4% of patients: anginal attacks disappeared, exercise tolerance increased, and the dosage of antianginal drugs decreased. The severity of the course of the disease in patients of group II was influenced by the presence of two or more MIs in the anamnesis and the duration of the course of ischemic heart disease. As well as in patients of group I, the severity of the course of coronary artery disease did not depend on age. In patients of group I, the prognosis of the disease was more favorable than in group II: an improvement in the condition was observed 1.4 times more often, deterioration occurred 2.4 times less often, which is associated with a shorter duration of the course of the disease. In women of group I, deterioration in the clinical condition was associated with the presence of repeated MI in the anamnesis and practically did not depend on the age and duration of IHD.

The severity of the course of the disease in women of group II was influenced by the presence of two or more MI in the anamnesis, the duration of the course of IHD. During drug therapy for coronary artery disease in both groups, antiplatelet agents were most often prescribed, followed by ß-blockers and nitrates. Moreover, nitrates and ß-blockers were more often prescribed to patients in group II than in group I (77.7% and 94.4%, compared with 61.9% and 80%, respectively), which is associated with a severe course of coronary artery disease. ACE inhibitors and calcium antagonists were more often prescribed to patients in group I than in group II (66.7%, 59% versus 52.8%, 47.2%).

Thus, RFs such as smoking (70.5%) and hypertension (62%) were observed with a greater frequency. The relationship between the prevalence of ischemic heart disease and aggravated gynecological history has been established. The first place among gynecological diseases that can be risk factors for coronary heart disease was uterine fibroids (23.8%), followed by the use of hormonal contraceptives (22.8%) and ovarian failure (resection or removal of one ovary) - 8.6%.

Output. The course of ischemic heart disease in women with a preserved menstrual cycle was more favorable than in patients who are in the menopause.

The course of the disease in these patients worsened in the presence of repeated MI and did not depend on the age and duration of IHD.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TEACHING AS A BASIC PRINCIPLE IN TEACHING

Abstract: The modern concept of a higher education asserts that no longer has the right to limit its functions to teaching subjects. Its main purpose is to create favorable conditions for each student for the all-round development of his abilities and talent, for the purposeful manifestation of his individuality.

Key words: individualization, higher education, problem, approach, system, relation, development, principle.

Reforming the education system, the transition from the traditional approach in the educational process to the activity-based one, from the mode of functioning to the mode of development and self-development, testify to the real need to address the problem of individualization of education. The ideas of humanization of relations, freedom, revival of spirituality proclaimed by modern society allow us to look differently at the essence of the concept of “individualization” in order to determine true values and place new accents in the education system.

Currently, modern educational technologies have been developed to make the educational process more effective. For several years, we have been solving the problem of the strength of knowledge through the individualization of teaching as the basic principle of a modern approach to teaching.

The modern learning process is aimed at ensuring that learners not only assimilate a certain amount of knowledge, but also master the ability to independently navigate in the rapid flow of scientific and political information. This requires adapting teaching methods to the demands of life.

All activities of the lecturer are built through the lesson. It is in the lesson that we form knowledge, skills and abilities. They can be both special and creative, intellectual.

Today the higher school must change to meet the requirements of the state and society. The approaches to teaching must change, the content and principles of constructing textbooks, programs, and methodological recommendations must be rethought. New technologies should be introduced, i.e. Teachers of all countries are looking for ways to improve the effectiveness of teaching. In our country, the problem of individualization of education is being actively developed on the basis of research on the latest achievements of psychology, pedagogy and the theory of controlled cognitive activity.

Such a pedagogical innovation as "individualization of teaching" makes it possible to adapt the educational process to the individual characteristics of students, different levels of complexity of the content of instruction, and the specific characteristics of each higher school. Characterizing the individualization of learning.

Pedagogical dictionary: organization of the educational process, taking into account the individual characteristics of students; allows you to create optimal conditions for the realization of the potential capabilities of each student. Individualization of training is carried out in the conditions of collective educational work within the framework of common tasks and content of training. The problem of taking into account the individual characteristics of students is a traditional one for psychological and pedagogical science.

Psychological Dictionary: Jung's definition emphasizes three points:

1) the purpose of this process is to develop an integral personality;

2) individualization cannot be realized in a state of isolation, it presupposes and includes collective relationships;

3) individualization implies a certain level of opposition in relation to social norms that have no absolute value.

Scientists' different understanding of the essence of individualization of training, respectively, leads to different approaches to the practical implementation of scientifically grounded provisions on this problem. As proof of the multidimensional views on the problem under study, we present some approaches to defining the goals of individualization and the options for individualization considered in scientific works.

The process of individualization includes the following interrelated components: the implementation of an individual approach, the organization of educational activities, the upbringing of individuality. We consider it necessary to give a brief description of each of the components of the individualization process.

An individual approach is a principle of teaching and upbringing, which is based on taking into account the individual psychological characteristics of students in order to harmonize. Individual psychological characteristics of students are understood as relatively unchanging qualities of individuality, defined as character and temperament, inclinations and inclinations, focus and interest, manifested in the active activity of students.

The organization of educational activities provides for the creation of an educational learning environment, the creation of fundamentally new and changes in existing forms and methods of teaching, where, first of all, the individual characteristics and qualities of students will be taken into account.

The upbringing of individuality is carried out through the development of the child's creative potential, realized through the activation of the spiritual, emotional and intellectual spheres of the inner world of the individual.

Several approaches were predetermined in the disclosure of this concept. An analysis of the works of modern teachers and psychologists showed that, despite the fact that the ideas of scientists about individualization reflect only some aspects or reveal the content of individual structural elements of individualization, it is pedagogy that becomes the basis of all sciences that address the knowledge of individualization of teaching. The ideas of individualization of education were expressed by scientists throughout the entire period of formation and development of pedagogy long before it was formalized into an independent scientific discipline. However, the ideas that received the most consistent presentation in the works of these authors originate from the statements of scientists and thinkers of the ancient world. The entire history of pedagogy can be viewed as a struggle between two views on the student's position. Supporters of the second position considered the student to be an equal participant in the learning process and gave his individuality the leading role in learning.

In the medieval East, sages paid special attention to the self-development of the individual. Ibn Sina (Avicena in Latin transcription) (980-1037) dreamed of all-round development and training, and he saw such a path in organizing joint study of pupils, introducing a spirit of competition.

At the present stage of the development of science, the problem of individualization of education has become interdisciplinary. Philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, educators, representatives of cybernetics and other scientists are engaged in the study of its various aspects.

Individualization of training can be carried out by:

1. Content, when the student has the ability to adjust the direction of the education he is receiving. The student gets this opportunity in the case of the application of training programs according to individual plans, within the framework of targeted training, when using elective disciplines, as well as the development of the activities of scientific societies of students.

2. The volume of educational material, which allows capable students to study the subject more deeply for cognitive, scientific or applied purposes. For this, individual work plans, agreements on targeted training, elective disciplines, and work in a scientific community can also be used. This is due to the introduction of a multi-level system of training specialists - the system of secondary and higher education, bachelor's and master's degrees. The time of assimilation, allowing for a change within certain limits of the rules for studying a certain volume of educational material in accordance with the temperament and abilities of the listener.

It is obvious that in the system of leading pedagogical concepts (goal, content, principles, methods and forms of organizing education and training), an individual approach cannot be considered either a goal, a task, or a content of educational work. An individual approach cannot also be a method or an organizational form of teaching and upbringing, since the forms and methods change depending on changes in the tasks and content of educational work, and taking into account the individual characteristics of a student in an effective educational process is always present. Thus, it is most correct to attribute an individual approach to the principles of education and training. The implementation of this principle presupposes a partial, temporary change in the immediate tasks and individual aspects of the content of educational work, a constant variation of its methods and organizational forms, taking into account the general and special in the personality of each student to ensure its comprehensive, holistic development.

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METHODICAL APPROACHES TO TEACHING VOCABULARY

Abstract: Vocabulary is the first and foremost important step in language acquisition. In a classroom the foreign language learning can be made interesting and efficient, interactive and interesting with the introduction of appropriate vocabulary exercises. This paper is an attempt to study and explore the various methodologies that can be incorporated in the teaching of vocabulary items in a language classroom.

Key words: business game, educational process, professional interests, needs and skills, development, participants.

The teacher should try to get the meaning to the class without using translation. This is not preferable on the ground that translation may or may not provide the meaning of the word accurately and precisely. It is advocated as it enables the class to go without grasping the meaning of a word that they have learned to pronounce rather than to depend upon the translation.

Teaching vocabulary requires use of all senses to get the best results and best memory retention possible.

Definitions in the target language may be very handy if they are expressed in terms that are better known or more easily guessed than the word that is defined. In this direction teachers and students can refer to authentic and reliable dictionaries.

The context makes the situation clear, and this in turn illuminates the meaning of the new word. This practice saves time and develops an intensive reading habit and better understanding.

When one member of a pair of opposites is understood, the meaning of the other can be easily comprehended. This helps the student to understand the different shades of meanings of a word.

A synonym may be used to help the student to understand the different shades of meaning if the synonym is better known than the word being taught. Synonyms help to enrich a student's vocabulary bank and provide alternative words instantly.

This method can be practiced at ease. It can win the favour of the students as learners like dramatizations and can easily learn through them. Many situations can be dramatized or demonstrated.

Real objects or models of real objects are very effective and meaningful in showing meanings but in handling of real objects, a teacher must be practical and should not be superfluous.

The meaning of words such as the months of the year, the days of the week, the parts of the day, seasons of the year, ordinal numbers, cardinal numbers, etc. that form part of well-known series can be made clear by placing them in their natural order in the series.

The parts of complex and compound words may be more common than the words themselves. Separating such words into their component parts generally elaborates the meaning.

Most words have a variety of restrictions on their use. Systematic descriptions of these restrictions and idiomatic uses would be laborious and not very effective in teaching. It is better to give appropriate examples that elucidate the range and variation of usage.

This is controlled practice in which the class does not create new uses or new contexts but simply recalls the ones presented. There are many types of practices for this purpose. Pictures, realia, context, and dramatization can be used. Series and systems can also be used.

Reading words aloud is also very beneficial. It makes a learner familiar with the word and also improves pronunciations of the learners.

It will enable the class to write the new word while the auditory memory is fresh, even if the objective is only to read. Writing or copying the word from the blackboard will give the student a chance to understand the grammatical aspect of the word such as noun, verb, adverb, adjective etc.

Under this practice, the teacher provides a context by description or through reading which elicits the use of the word. The learners should be asked to pay attention to and develop an attitude or a point of view which he defends or attacks.

Teachers can also use the following strategies, suggested by Alise Robston to help students learn vocabulary from active speaking and active listening engagements:

Reading passages - in order to train students to actively listen for vocabulary words, teachers can use a selection of reading passages that range from simple to complex to strengthen vocabulary skills.

Student selection of reading material - allowing students to select their own reading material with an assignment that requires them to list at least 10 vocabulary words with definitions will help them construct a vocabulary portfolio.

Using assistive technology/references/resources - with any vocabulary experience, students should have designated assistive technology or software or reference materials to look up words and define them.

Teaching word parts - an active listening tip would be to teach students how words are constructed into meaning by breaking them down into word parts (i. e. reconstruction vs. deconstruction are great examples).

Teaching vocabulary requires from a pedagogue as a teacher to keep learning, looking and researching.

English lessons on video are highly recommended when teaching vocabulary as the connection between hearing the spoken word, seeing the visual object and written word is highly valuable. The learner's vocabulary can only expand if you keep exposing them to new words and practical situations. The lessons cover basic greetings and helpful common phrases. Areas of grammar, tenses and vocabulary builders like the alphabet, vowels, colours, numbers and shapes are also valuable teachings.

When teaching vocabulary, you should inspire creativity as much as possible to keep the level of interest and excitement high. Get students to create colourful, bold street signs, posters, bill boards, magazine covers, flashcards, calendars, weather forecasts, newspaper headlines and news presentations using colours, numbers, shapes and letters. A written, creative project can then be given as an oral presentation and a class discussion can follow.

An efficient language teacher can use selected vocabulary activities or can use integrated activities. All this depends upon ability and level of understanding and interest of the learners. There is no sure fire remedy or method to enhance vocabulary in a day or two. A student's vocabulary bank can be enriched on a gradual basis and one should always show keen interest and enthusiasm in finding, learning and understanding new words.

Having a large vocabulary and understanding a huge selection of words makes communication a lot easier to navigate. Through using the four main skills of speaking, reading, writing and listening, vocabulary expands and strengthens. Teaching vocabulary takes times and patience.

We have come to the conclusion students, having learned vocabulary are able to:

a) Connect the new word to something they know already.

b) See how the new word is used and defined in multiple contexts. The more of these you can draw from students' class materials, the better.

c) Identify the new word's structural elements such as its roots, prefix, and suffix.

Thus, we can see that teaching vocabulary is a vitally important part of the foreign language learning. Efficient methodologies and creative approaches can make the teaching process more interesting and efficient. Such approaches will simplify the work both of teachers and students.

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EXPERIENCE OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC DISEASE

Summary: At present, much attention is paid to the study of various soluble forms of adhesive molecules belonging to a new class of immunoregulatory microparticles in various pathological processes. It should be noted that information about the participation of these molecular forms in the pathogenesis of COPD and IHD is sporadic and contradictory. In addition, with the combination of COPD and IHD, exertional angina pectoris II, III functional classes (FC), there are no complex clinical studies devoted to the relationship of myocardial remodeling processes with biomarkers of the inflammatory process, including molecules of cell adhesion and adhesion of vascular walls, as well as pro-inflammatory cytokines and lipid profile.

Key words: cardiovascular morbidity, left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), glomerular filtration rate (GFR), blood pressure (BP).

Relevance. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality and ranks 4th in the general population. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) in patients with COPD is detected in approximately 50%. The increased risk of cardiovascular complications in patients with COPD, according to some researchers, is due to the presence of systemic inflammation in these patients. It is known that markers of systemic inflammation in both COPD and atherosclerosis are an increase in the concentrations of inflammatory mediators, including C-reactive protein (CRP), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-a), interleukin-4, interleukin-6. At present, much attention is paid to the study of various soluble forms of adhesive molecules belonging to a new class of immunoregulatory microparticles in various pathological processes. It should be noted that information on the participation of these molecular forms in the pathogenesis of COPD and IHD is sporadic and contradictory. In addition, with the combination of COPD and IHD, exertional angina pectoris II, III functional classes (FC), there are no complex clinical studies devoted to the relationship of myocardial remodeling processes with biomarkers of the inflammatory process, including molecules of cell adhesion and adhesion of vascular walls, as well as pro-inflammatory cytokines and lipid profile.

Objective: to optimize the diagnosis of myocardial remodeling in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, combined with ischemic heart disease, exertional angina II, III functional classes, taking into account structural and functional features.

Materials and research methods. Inclusion criteria: patients with COPD II-IV spirometric stages, patients with coronary artery disease, angina pectoris II, III functional classes, patients with a combination of COPD II-IV spirometric stages and coronary artery disease, angina pectoris II, III functional classes. Criteria for exclusion: decompensated chronic cor pulmonale, persistent rhythm disturbances (atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter), pneumonia, unstable angina pectoris, acute and postponed myocardial infarction, CHF stages II-III.

Research results. Depending on the presence of concomitant coronary artery disease, the following groups of patients were identified: 1st - with COPD without concomitant coronary artery disease (n = 56); The second - with COPD + ischemic heart disease (n-31), and 5 people from this group had angina pectoris II FC and 26 people had angina pectoris III FC. Group 3 consisted of patients with coronary artery disease (n = 36), mainly with exertional angina SFC.

The control group consisted of clinically healthy individuals who did not have violations of spirometric parameters and ECG, comparable to the examined patients by sex and age (30 people, average age 52 ± 1.2 years, of which 19 were men, 8 were women). IHD was diagnosed by a specialist cardiologist based on the results of Holter ECG monitoring performed during the current or previous hospitalizations; in 37% - previously performed coronary angiography. Patients in the COPD + IHD and IHD groups were prescribed cardiotropic therapy (ACE-i, Ca-channel blockers, antiplatelet agents, nitrates, statins), selective beta-blockers (in the IHD group). Patients from the COPD + IHD and COPD groups were admitted to the hospital with an exacerbation of respiratory disease and received standard therapy for the relief of exacerbation of COPD: nebulized short-acting and / or prolonged-acting bronchodilators (m-anticholinergics, (32 -agonists); nebulized forms of inhaled glucocorticosteroids) ; mu-colitis, as well as systemic glucocorticosteroids (sGKS) in a short course (5-10 days). In case of signs of an infectious exacerbation of COPD, patients were additionally prescribed antibiotics empirically. All patients were examined twice: in the period of exacerbation of COPD, in the first 1-3 days after admission to the department (I period) and in the phase of induction of COPD remission, after 8-12 days, before discharge (I period). Criteria for induction of remission: a decrease in the severity of dyspnea (NPV20 / min; dyspnea index on a scale <2), Ba02> 92%, a decrease in the severity of brochoobstructive syndrome (physically, an increase in FEV1 / PSV by 100 ml or more), heart rate [390 / min (clinically , ECG).

Output. We used general clinical and special research methods. The diagnosis of COPD was carried out according to the clinical guidelines [GOLD, 2012], and the severity of the course was established according to the results of spirography, taking into account the FEV value] and a decrease in the FEV1 / FVC index less than 70%. The degree of respiratory failure (DN) was determined according to pulse oximetry data. The severity of dyspnea was assessed using the Medical Research Counsel (mMRC) scale. ITI was calculated using the formula: ITI (packs / years) =

number of cigarettes smoked per day x smoking experience (years) / 20. ITI> 10 is a significant risk factor for the development of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. On an automatic ("Eton-01") pneumotachometer, the function of external respiration (FVD) was studied. Doppler echocardiography (Doppler Echo-KG) was performed on the APOGEE-SX apparatus using a transducer with a frequency of 3.5 MHz.

Evaluated end-systolic (ESR) and end-diastolic (EDD) dimensions, the thickness of the posterior wall of the left ventricle (LV) in systole (TZSLVS) and diastole (TZSLZhd), the thickness of the interventricular septum in systole (TMZHPS) and diastole) (TM the anterior wall of the heart (TPJ). When the ratio E / A <1.0, the hypertrophic type was determined, with E / A> 2 - the pseudo-normal type of diastolic dysfunction. Determined the ejection fraction (FI). The value of the MPA is> 30 mm Hg. was considered a marker of pulmonary hypertension.

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PISA XALQARO BAHOLASH DASTURI ASOSIDA O’QUVCHILARDA TAYANCH KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Rezume: Ushbu maqolada PISA xalqaro baholash dasturi asosida òquvchilarda tayanch kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish masalalariga qaratilgan fikr va mulohazalar berilgan bo’lib, bunda tayanch kompetensiya tushunchasi va uni xalqaro baholash tasniflagichini amaldagi faoliyatida ahamiyatli bo’lgan tomonlariga to’xtalib o’tilganini ko’rish mumkin.

Tayanch so’zlar: ta’lim-tarbiya tizimi, ta’lim sifati, baholash, xalqaro tadqiqotlar, matnni o’qish, matnni tushunish darajasi, ko’nikmalar, tayanch kompetensiyalar

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FORMATION OF BASE COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE PISA INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Abstract: This article provides insights and comments on the formation of basic competencies in students on the basis of the PISA international assessment program, focusing on the concept of basic competencies and its importance in the practice of the international assessment classifier.

Key words: education system, quality of education, assessment, international research, reading, comprehension, skills, basic competencies

So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ulkan iqtisodiy o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlariga erishilayotganligi barcha sohalarda malakali kadrlar va yetuk mutaxassislarga bo‘lgan talabni yanada oshirmoqda. Bu o‘z-o‘zidan o‘quvchilarimizning darslarga qiziqish xususiyatini oshirish va o‘qituvchilarning har tomonlama ta’lim-tarbiyaga e’tiborini kuchaytirishni talab etadi. Yuqoridagi talablarning ta’lim tizimi uchun juda muhim ekanligi, aksariyat xorijiy davlatlardagi kabi ta’lim va fan sohalari rivojlanishini baholash va monitoring qilish orqali ta’lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilg‘or tajribalarni sohaga jalb qilish kerakligini anglatadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi, Xalq ta’limi vazirligi va o‘rta maxsus kasb-hunar ta’limi markazining 2013 yil 22-avgustdagi “Umumta’lim maktablari fanlari bo‘yicha uzluksiz ta’limning Davlat ta’lim standartlari va o‘quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish to‘g‘risida”gi qo‘shma qaroriga asosan umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi muassasalarida o‘qitiladigan fanlar bo‘yicha amaliyotchi o‘qituvchilar, metodistlar va yetakchi olimlar tomonidan o‘quvchilarda kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan Davlat ta’lim standarti va o‘quv dasturlarining loyihasi ishlab chiqilgan edi.

Davlat ta’lim standartining maqsadi - umumiy o‘rta ta’lim tizimini mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar, rivojlangan xorijiy mamlakatlarning ilg‘or tajribalari hamda ilm-fan va zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga asoslangan holda tashkil etish, ma’naviy barkamol va intellektual rivojlangan shaxsni tarbiyalashdan iborat.

Yurtimizda ta’lim-tarbiya masalasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning mazmuni “O’zbekiston ta’lim sifati bugungi davr talablariga to’laqonli mos bo’lishi” ga qaratilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2019-yil 23-avgust kuni xalq ta'limi tizimini rivojlantirish, pedagoglarning malakasi va jamiyatdagi nufuzini oshirish, yosh avlod ma'naviyatini yuksaltirish masalalariga bag‘ishlangan videoselektor yig‘ilishida : “Moddiy va ma'naviy hayotni uyg‘un rivojlantirishimiz kerak. Maktab bu borada asosiy bo‘g‘in bo‘lishi lozim. Maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish biz uchun buyuk umummilliy maqsadga, umumxalq harakatiga aylanishi zarur”, deb uqtirib o‘tgandilar davlatimiz rahbari.Bu masalaga yana ham jiddiy qarashimiz, xalq ta’lim tizimi poydevori hisoblangan maktab ta’lim sifatini dunyoning yetakchi davlatlari ta’limi ko’rsatgichlari ro’yxatiga kiritish uchun kerakli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishimiz lozim. Dunyo davlatlari ta'lim tizimlari o'zaro uyg'un holda rivojlanishi uchun turli mamlakatlarning ta'lim tizimlarini baholashning umumiy dasturlari yaratilgan. Shunday dasturlardan biri bu PISA (inglizcha - Programme for International Student Assessment) – turli davlatlarda 15 yoshli o‘quvchilarning savodxonligini (o‘qish, matematika, tabiiy fanlar) hamda bilimlarini amaliyotda qo‘llash qobiliyatini baholovchi dastur. Bu dastur 3 yilda bir marotaba o‘tkaziladi. Dastlab 1997-yilda ishlab chiqilgan va 2000-yilda birinchi marta qo‘llanilgan.

Ko’rinadiki, ushbu maqsad va vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun tayanch kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishimiz zarur.

Kompetensiya nima? Kompetensiyaviy yondashuv deganda nimani tushunamiz? Dastlab shu savollarga javob berishimiz maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Kompetensiya (lot. *compete* – erishayapman, munosibman, loyiqman) – 1) muayyan davlat organi (mahalliy o’zini-o’zi boshqarish organi) yoki mansabdor shaxsning qonun, ustav yoki boshqa hujjat bilan belgilangan vakolatlari, huquq va burchlari doirasi; 2) u yoki bu sohadagi bilimlar, tajriba.

Biz bu ta’riflarning ikkinchisiga to’xtalamiz va kompetensiya tushunchasining avvaldan bizga ma’lum bo’lgan bilim, ko’nikma va malakaga yaqin tushuncha ekanligini anglaymiz.

Ta’limda kompetensiyaviy yondoshuv deyilganda, o’quvchilarning shaxsiy, kasbiy va ijtimoiy hayotlarida uchraydigan vaziyatlarda egallagan turli xildagi malakalarini samarali ravishda qo’llashga o’rgatish tushuniladi. Inson o’z hayotida

shaxsiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va kasbiy munosabatlarga kirishishi, jamiyatda o’z o’rnini egallashi, duch keladigan muammolarning yechimini hal etishi,eng muhimi o’z sohasi, kasbi bo’yicha raqobatbardosh kadr bo’lishi uchun zarur bo’lgan tayanch kompetensiyalarga ega bo’lishi lozim.

Tayanch kompetensiyalarga esa axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetensiyasi, o‘zini o‘zi rivojlantirish kompetensiyasi, ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi, milliy va umummadaniy kompetensiyasi, matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo‘lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyalari kiradi.

Kommunikativ kompetensiyani boshlang’ich sinf o’quvchilarida shakllantirish juda muhimdir. Ma’lumki, mafkuraviy tarbiyaning eng ta’sirchan vositalaridan biri muloqot hisoblanadi. Chunki inson qalbida va ongida shakllanadigan dunyoqarash, e’tiqod, iymon, vijdon, mas’uliyat kabi fazilatlar tarbiyasida radio-televideniya, gazeta-jurnallar, badiiy hamda ilmiy adabiyotning o’rnini e’tirof etgan holda shuni aytish mumkinki, yuzma-yuz kechadigan fikr almashuv, insonning yuzi va ko’ziga qarab turib aytiladigan bama’ni so’z va hissiyotlarning o’rni beqiyos. Shuning uchun ham ota-ona bir gapni aytishi lozim bo’lsa, bolasining yuzini o’ziga qaratib olib, zarur yuz qiyofasi va ko’zidagi samimiyat bilan fikrini uqtira boshlaydi va bunday muloqot, albatta, samarali bo’ladi. Shu bois o’qituvchi-o’quvchi, o’quvchi-o’quvchi va ota-ona – o’quvchi o’rtasidagi muloqot ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida katta ahamiyatga egadir.

Axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetensiyasida ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, kompyuter va kompyuter tarmoqlari negizida ta’lim jarayonini axborotlar bilan ta’minlashni rivojlantirish uchun texnika va texnologiyani bilish va ulardan foydalana olish, funksiyalari va strukturasini bilishi, texnologiyalarini joriy eta olishi talab qilinadi.[12]

Zamonaviy sharoitda shaxs tomonidan o’zlashtiriladigan axborotlarning asosiy manbalari - davriy matbuot (gazeta, jurnal va b.), audiovisual ommaviy axborot vositalari (radio, televideniya), ovozli va video yozuvlar, axborot-kommunikatsion vositalar (kompyuter tizimi, internet), reklama va hokazolar sanaladi. Ushbu axborot manbalari bilan to’g’ri ishlashni o’rganish uchun ham axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetensiyasini shakllantirishimiz lozim. Zero, bugungi taraqqiyot asrida bolalarni bu kabi vositalardan cheklashning imkoni yo’q. Shuni ham unutmaslik kerakki, global axborotlashuv sharoitida haddan tashqari katta hajmdagi axborotga egalik shaxsga ta’lim berish jarayonini qiyinlashtiradi.

O‘zini o‘zi rivojlantirish kompetensiyasini egallash ham boshlang’ich sinflarda muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zini-o'zi anglashning rivojlanishi har bir bolada o'ziga xos tarzda kechadi. Dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlaridan biri bo‘lgan AQSH pedagogikasidagi ta’limotda ham quyidagilarni ko‘rish mumkin:

-bolani o‘z kuchi, imkoniyatiga ishonch ruhida tarbiyalash;

-o‘quvchining eng kichik shaxsiy imkoniyatlarini ro‘yobga chiqarish uchun kurash;

-bolani kamsitmaslik, insoniy qadriyatlarni va g‘ururini yerga urmaslik;

[12] Rustamova N Media ta’lim va media madaniyat (umumiy o’rta ta’lim muassasalari misolida). Toshkent. “Turon zamin ziyo”. 2016. 131 bet

-o‘quvchining ilk davridanoq kasb-korga yo‘naltirish, Vataniga faxr va iftixor ruhida tarbiyalash.

Shuningdek, o‘qituvchi yo‘naltiruvchi ro’l o‘ynaydi va asosiy maqsad intellektni mashq qildirish va mantiqiy fikrlashga o‘rgatishdir.

Jamoa rivojlanish darajasidan dalolat beradigan muhim belgilaridan biri – o’quvchilarning birgalikdagi faoliyatiga ishtiyoqi hisoblanadi. Kechaga tayyorgarlik ko’rish, shanbaliklarda ishtirok etish kabi maktab tajribasida muntazam uchrab turadigan ishlarda ko’zga tashlanadi. Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishda o’quvchilarning faqat sinfdan tashqari faoliyatida namoyon bo’ladigan munosabatlarini tahlil etish bilangina cheklanib bo’lmaydi. Sinf rahbari ishining o’ziga xos xususiyati shundan iboratki, u oddiy bolalar jamoasini emas, balki o’quvchilar jamoasini shakllantiradi. O’quvchilarning asosiy vazifasi o’qishdan iborat. Shuning uchun sinf rahbari dastavval bolalarning o’qishda o’quvchilarning o’zaro bir-birlariga qanday munosabatda ekanliklarini, o’zlarini darsda qanday tutishlarini, bir-biriga sidqidildan yordam berish yoki bermasligini kuzatadi va kerakli tadbirlarni qo’llaydi.

Milliy va umummadaniy kompetensiyani shakllantirishda boshlang’ich sinf o’qituvchisining axloqiy obro’si g’oyat darajada yuqori bo’lishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O’qituvchi ana shundagina tarbiyaviy ta’sir ko’rsatishga ega bo’ladi.

O’qituvchining shaxsiy fazilatlari, ma’naviy qiyofasi o’quvchilar ongining va xulqining shakllanishiga katta ta’sir ko’rsatadi. O’qituvchi uchun malaka va ko’nikmalarga ega bo’lishning o’zi yetarli emas. U o’z tarbiyaviy faoliyatida yuksak darajadagi insonparvarlik fazilatlari, o’z ishiga sadoqati, intizomi, odamiyligi, axloqiy sifatlari bilan ham ta’sir kuchiga ega. Chunki, o’qituvchilik qobiliyati juda ko’p sifatlarni: chuqur bilim, keng fikrlilik, ishga jon dildan ko’ngil qo’yish, bolalarga bo’lgan cheksiz muhabbat, muomala, nazokatlilik, qalb yoshligi, serzavq temperament, oqil va adolatlilik namunasi, alohida nazokat, sipolik va vazminlik kabi fazilatlarning bo’lishini taqozo qiladi.

Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo‘lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasida o’quv mehnatiga ongli munosabatda bo’lishlik ta’limning ijtimoiy, o’qishning shaxsiy ahamiyatini tushunish demakdir.

Odatda muammoli vaziyat vujudga kelganda odam favqulodda hech kutilmagan, notanish, tushunilishi murakkab bo’lgan, noma’lum narsa va hodisalar bilan uchrashadi. Aqliy zo’r berish natijasida iroda sifatlarini ishga solish orqali munozarali vaziyat anglashilgan masalaga aylanadi.

Xulosa o’rnida aytish joizki, PISA – o‘quvchilarning ta’limiy yutuqlarini baholash bo‘yicha xalqaro dasturi orqali o‘quvchilarning bilim sifati monitoring 5 ta yo‘nalish bo’yicha, ya’ni: o’qish savodxonligi, matematik savodxonligi, moliyaviy savodxonlik, kompuyuter savodxonligi, tabiiy-ilmiy savodxonlik kabi yo’nalishlarda monitoring olib boradi va shuning asosida o’quvchi shaxsida tayanch kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga zamin yaratadi.

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CONTENT OF PEDAGOGICAL REQUIREMENTS OF COACHES TO THE QUALITY OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES OF TEENAGERS

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of co-organization of the content of the pedagogical requirements of coaches to the quality of the activity of a teenager-athlete. The authors classified the pedagogical requirements in the format of the State Educational Standard and considered the resources of their successive and synergistic development in the corresponding types of sports activity of a teenager-athlete.
Key words: teenager-athlete, quality of activity, structure of activity, pedagogical requirements of coaches.

The success of the sports activity of a teenager engaged in combat sports, in a number of significant factors, is due to the content of the pedagogical requirements of the team of coaches. The structure and orientation of the requirements allow us to identify not only their localization in the activity space of a teenager's personality, but also to state the level of significance for coaches of the qualitative parameters of sports activity demonstrated by a young athlete in met subject, subject and personal contexts. The purpose of our research is to identify the structure and content of the pedagogical requirements of coaches to the qualitative characteristics of the sports activity of young combatants in the context of the formation of the success of students-athletes.

Consideration of the problem of the quality of the activity of a teenager-athlete is based on theoretical provisions on the essence and specifics of the educational process, the principles of reforming education, the basis of assessment the quality of education, individualization of the coupled physical and mental development of schoolchildren in the process of physical education. Research practice of cognitive and motivational components of activity in the field of: development of the cognitive sphere of athletes as a factor of his success [2]; the influence of the attitude to educational and sports activity on the success [7] - allow stating the urgency of the problem of the quality of the activity of a teenager-athlete.

The quality of professional activity, according to A. S. Markov, becomes a quality of the individual, combining “the professionalism of the individual, the professionalism of the activity and the professionalism of communication” [4, p. 128], in which a tiered approach to the formation of the quality of activity through the semantic, functional and operational levels that actualize the significance of activities and are most fully reflected through the informational, motivational, cognitive, operational-activity, emotional-volitional, regulatory components of activity [3, p. 44], when the semantic basis of the quality of activity is developed and reinforced in each of the presented components.

The issues of integration of basic and additional education of sports orientation of schoolchildren are considered in the works of V.G. Khromin [8], N.M. Akhtemzyanova[1]; the issues of education, upbringing and training of young athletes, taking into account the requirements of competitive activity, are highlighted by N.N. Samylkina [5] and M.V. Tapkharov, [6]. At the same time, the analysis of scientific and methodological literature on the research problem showed that the structure and content of the coach's pedagogical requirements, designed to increase the success of a teenager’s sports activity, is not sufficiently disclosed.

The lack of development of requirements for the quality of personality activity allows us to determine the resources in the formation of the content of pedagogical control and self-control of prolonged sports activity and the life of a teenager in general. The lack of development of requirements for the quality of operations raises questions about the conditions for the implementation of the learning process in the system of sports training. At the same time, in the process of an open questionnaire, the coaches might not have paid attention to these aspects of the quality of activity, so we conducted a closed questionnaire, which presented the requirements in a competency-based format for the process and results of a teenager’s sports activity, where the interviewed coaches expressed their interest in the upbringing of personally and competitively significant qualities and abilities of a teenage athlete.

The revealed positive judgments about the necessary orientation of the trainer's pedagogical requirements confirm the practical significance of the developed methodological recommendations. The data obtained allow us to state the insufficient formation of the professional views of coaches with professional experience of 1-3 years, about the importance of groups of pedagogical requirements in the field of moral, aesthetic, ecological culture, the formation of met subject results of sports activity, requirements for communicative, game and educational activities.

Localization of the pedagogical requirements of a coach-teacher to the quality of sports activity of a teenager-athlete:

- in the meta-subject results of sports activity, actualizing volitional qualities and intellectual abilities;
- in subject results in the field of sports activity;
- in personal, meta-subject and objective results of activities in the field of moral culture;
- in personal, meta-subject and subject results of activities in the field of aesthetic culture;
- in personal, meta-subject and subject results of activities in the field of environmental culture;

• in personal, meta subject and subject results of activity in the field of communication in sports activity;

• in personal, meta-subject and subject results of activity in the field of game activity;

• in personal, meta-subject and subject results of activity in the field of controlling evaluative activity;

The formation of the professional competence of a trainer in the field of assessing the quality of a student-athlete's activity is associated with the processes of systematization and co-organization of the content of the selected requirements presented by coaches to a teenager-athlete at the Center for Sports and Education. The principle of integrative unity, laid down in the Concept of the development of the educational space, will ensure the continuity and synergy of the development of the content of the requirements that form the affective, intellectual, regulatory spheres of the personality of the student-athlete.

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INSON AXLOQIY NORMALARGA AMAL QILISHI DARKOR

Annotatsiya: Axloqiy normalarga rioya qilish har bir inson amal qilishi kerak bo'lgan qonundir. Sababi, axloqiy normalar bizni inson sifatida ko'rsatib beruvchi ko'zgulardan biridir. Insonni inson sifatidagi darajasi uning tarbiyasi va mana shu tarbiyasiga bog'liq bo'lgan holda axloqiga ham daxldordir. Axloq esa axloqiy normalar bilan tartibga solib turiladi. Shu bois ham ushbu maqola shularga yo'naltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axloq, axloqiy normalar, tarbiya, vijdon, burch, mas'uliyat, korrupsiya, halollik, qonun.

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A PERSON SHOULD FOLLOW MORAL STANDARDS

Annotation: Morality is a law that everyone must follow. Because morality is one of the mirrors that define us as people. The level of a person as a person depends on his upbringing and upbringing, as well as on his morality. On the other hand, morality is determined by moral standards. That's what this article is about.

Key words: morality, ethical standards, education, conscience, duty, responsibility, corruption, honesty, law.

Axloqiy normalarga rioya qilish har bir inson amal qilishi kerak bo'lgan qonundir. Sababi, axloqiy normalar bizni inson sifatida ko'rsatib beruvchi ko'zgulardan biridir. Xo'sh, axloq o'zi nima? Axloq – kishilarning bir-biriga, oilaga, Vatanga, jamiyatga munosabatlarida namoyon bo'ladigan xatti-harakatlar yig'indisidir. Axloq har bir kishining xulqini, ichki dunyosini ko'rsatadi. Axloqqa milliy urf-odatlar, an'analar ta'sir qiladi. Ba'zi millat kishilari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarda oddiy hol deb qaraladigan xatti-harakatlar boshqa millatlar axloq qoidalarida rad etilishi mumkin. Axloqning yuksak darajada bo'lishi jamiyatning rivojiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi yoki aksincha. Axloq – axloq normalari bilan taribga solinadi, ular huquqiy normalardan farq qilib, majburiy xarakterga ega emas [1]. Unday bo'lsa, axloq normalarining o'zi nima? Axloq normalari – ezgulik va yovuzlik, qadr-qimmat, adolat va nohaqlik haqidagi axloqiy tushunchalarga mos ravishda jamiyatda o'rnatilgan xulq-atvor qoidalaridir [2]. Axloqiy normalar urfodat, namuna kuchi, jamoatchilik fikri ta'sirida vujudga keladi. Axloqiy normalarni bajarish ixtiyoriy, vijdonga bog'liq. Uning buzilishiga nisbatan ommaviy qoralash, jamoat izzasi qo'llaniladi. Axloq ishontirish, tushuntirish bilan ta'minlanadi [3].

Insonlar nima sababdan axloqiy normalarga rioya qilishi kerak? Sababi, insonlarni boshqa tirik mavjudotlardan ajratib turadigan uning nutqi, ongi va albatta, axloqidir. Inson axloqqa egaligi sababli ham inson nomiga javob bera oladi bo'lmasa uning hayvondan farqi qolmaydi. Vaholanki ba'zi hayvonlar hozirgi kunda o'zini "insonman" deb yurganlardan yaxshiroq fazilatlarga egaligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Jamiyatda o'z o'rni va hurmatiga ega bo'lishni xohlagan inson avvalo jamiyatdagi axloqiy normalarga, albatta, amal qilishi kerak bo'ladi. Sababi, yaxshi rahbar yoki yaxshi xodim bo'lish uchun o'z ishiga sadoqat, axloq, vijdon, burch va mas'uliyat hissini tuygan holda mehnat qilinsagina rivojlanish bo'ladi. Buning natijasida ba'zi bir salbiy illatlarga barham berilishiga xizmat qilinadi. Axloq normalarida halollik degan tushuncha bor. Agar har bir inson xoh u yuqori lavozim, xoh u quyi lavozimning egasi bo'lsin, o'zida halollik xislatini shakllantirib o'z vazifasini vijdonan bajarsa davlatning katta dushmani bo'lib turgan illatlardan biri korrupsiyaga ham barham berilar edi. Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek axloqiy normalar har bir insonning o'ziga, axloqi va vijdoniga bog'liq. Bizning millatda kichiklar kattalarni ko'rganida, albatta, salom berishlari, qo'lida og'ir yuk bilan ketayotganlarga yordam berishlari, yaqinlarining og'ir kunlarida ularga madad berishlari, kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga izzatda bo'lishlari va hokazolar mavjud. Bular axloqiy normalarda mujassamlashgan hisoblanadi. Masalan: avtobusda bir yoshi katta kishi tik turgan holda ketayotganlarida yoshlar u kishiga joy berishlari qonunda belgilanmagan. Sababi, yoshlar joy bersa yoki bermasa bu ularning huquqi. Lekin axloqiy jihatdan u kishiga, albatta, joy berilishi kerak. Bu esa axloqiy normalarni amalda bajarilishiga olib kelinadi. Shunday ekan axloqiy normalarni har bir inson o'zida shakllantirib, o'zida mujassamlashtirib va atrofdagilarga ham o'ziga ravo ko'rganlarini bo'lishsa jamiyatda barqarorlik vujudga keladi. Aksi bo'ladigan bo'lsa ya'ni inson axloqiy normalarga rioya qilmay qo'ysa mamlakatda: yolg'onchilik, razillik, fahsh ishlar, omonatga xiyonat hamda yovuzlik ularning ortidan esa har qanday jinoyat sodir bo'lishiga olib kelinadi va razilliklar avj oladi. Bular esa mamlakatning tinchligiga va rivojlanishiga raxna solib uni beqarorlik sari yetaklaydi. Bularning oqibatida esa juda ko'p fojialar sodir bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shunday ekan biz bularga yo'l qo'ymasligimiz hamda o'z-o'zimizni doimo isloh qilishimiz zarurdir.

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TERMINOGRAPHY AS A LAW OF DEVELOPMENT TERMS

Abstract: The article is devoted to one of the important issues of terminography - the problem of classification of terminological dictionaries. Here is revealed the tasks facing terminography to explain the ways and methods of material presentation. The study of a dictionary entry of terms expressing a linguistic characteristic is a specific object of research.
Key words: term, terminography, dictionary, terminology, lexicology.

The lexicographic description of the terms is dealt with by terminology, lexicography or terminography. It is defined as theory and practice compilation of dictionaries of special, terminological, vocabulary. Questions and tasks were put forward by theoretical terminography and many researchers like: Yu.D.Apresyan, I.N.Volkova, E.M.Vereshchagin, V.G.Gak, A.S.Gerd, S.V.Grinev, P.N.Denisov, Yu.N.Karaulov, V.G.Kostomarov, V.M.Leichik, A.A.Leontiev, Yu.N.Marchuk, V.V.Morkovkin, L.A.Ovikov, V.P.Sorokoletov and many others worked on linguistic terminology.

Despite active research into the problems of this area of knowledge, there are still different opinions among researchers about terminography. According to A.S.Gerd, terminography is a section of lexicography and can be called "Scientific and technical lexicography" [1, p. 3].

In his research, S.V.Grinev wants to prove a close connection terminography with terminology, defining terminography by the section of lexicography [2, p. 15].

Z.I.Komarova, in determining the place and status terminography, proceeds from the fact that "theoretical terminography is not based on lexicography and terminology. Terminography, as a relatively young discipline, has close connections with terminology, lexicography, general linguistics and logic"[3, p. 41-42].

Terminography is undoubtedly closely related to terminology, since terminology deals with problems, without the solution of which it is impossible to create a terminological dictionary: classification of terminological units and issues of including each of them in the dictionary; morphological, grammatical characteristics of the term, its combination properties, derivational term nests, rules for the formation of new terms on the basis of existing ones, etc. "All special languages include logical operations of conjunction, disjunction, negation, implication, equivalence, quantifiers of generality and existence."[4, p. 163].

We might conclude that terminography, being an independent scientific discipline, in its development is based on the achievements of both terminology and lexicography.

One of the important issues of terminography is the problem of distinguishing a terminological dictionary into dictionaries of a philological type or to encyclopedias. This question arises in the process of selecting definitions by compilers of dictionaries, inevitably faced with the problem of distinguishing encyclopedic and philological types of definitions.

In the works of L.V.Sherba, V.V.Vinogradov, V.P.Filin, A.A.Reformatsky and other researchers, the difference between encyclopedic and philological types of definitions is reduced while differencing tasks performed by encyclopedias and dictionaries. Since the tasks facing the encyclopedia and the dictionary are different, then "the objects of explanations are also different, the ways of explanations and methods of material presentation are also different."[5, p. 175].

Glossary entries of the terminological dictionary, as a rule, represents a versatile linguistic characteristic of the term in explanatory terminological dictionaries, the definition of a terminological unit contains information about the essential features of a term (its denotation) that distinguish this term in the terminological system of that area knowledge to which it belongs.

In definitions of the dictionary of the philological type, the denotation of the term is revealed within the limits of the concept (essential signs of the first order are revealed), in the encyclopedia - in accordance with a scientific concept at a certain point in the development of scientific knowledge.

However, from the point of view of the general literary language, the information contained in terminological dictionaries about special knowledge in various fields of science and technology is rather extra linguistic in nature, which brings terminological dictionaries closer to encyclopedias.

The intermediateness of lexicographic works is reflected in the definitions of the meaning of the term, using elements characteristic of both Encyclopedias and philological dictionaries: the etymology of the term, its word-formation nest, etc.

Thus, special knowledge, explicitly expressed in terminological vocabulary, is accumulated in terminological dictionaries, which are "a special type of lexicographic descriptions, they are different from encyclopedias in the sense that their objects are components of sign system, not things-objects, and similar with them focusing on scientific knowledge in the subject descriptions.

Terminological dictionaries are similar in belonging to dictionaries of the literary language. Their objects are to the sign system and differ from them areal capture of objects, predominantly focused on describing conceptual component of meaning, a greater degree of use of scientific knowledge in the subject descriptions" [6, p. 124].

Normative terminological dictionaries are intended to the conscious regulation, normalization and ordering of terminology, fixing the term and its meaning and are a special type of terminological dictionaries, since they represent terminological systems in the form in which they are really exist in a specific period of time.

Issues related to the difference between terminological dictionaries and normative terminological collections, are considered in the works of I.P. Smirnov, I.N. Volkova and others "The most essential difference of terminological standards from other terminological dictionaries is their strict normativity, the obligatory use of the terms and definitions contained, within established for each specific standard scope and scope" [7, p. 202]. Brings together normative works with a terminological dictionary that, firstly, the creation of both is subject to strict laws; secondly, both those and others implement the system approach to terminology and terminology systems; thirdly, the area of distribution of the vocabulary of both is limited to one scientific or technical discipline.

Addressee of industry encyclopedias, encyclopedic dictionaries of specific sciences (encyclopedias of linguistics, physical encyclopedias, chemical encyclopedias, etc.) are specialists who know the terminology included in the encyclopedia of the field of knowledge. However, their relevance to encyclopedias is due to the encyclopedic principle of interpretation and description. Objects presented in the encyclopedia. Industry encyclopedias do not contain information about extra-linguistic reality, not presented information characterizing the term as a member a certain terminology system.

One of the defining tasks of our time is the classification of terminological dictionaries. The solution to this problem is of great theoretical and practical importance, since the compilers of dictionaries must have a clear understanding on the volume, thematic scope, functions and purpose, content and form of the designed dictionary. The problem of constructing a typology of terminological dictionaries is solved within the framework of the general theory lexicography. The typology of dictionaries is based on the allocation of four interconnected coordinate systems: linguistic, psychological, sociological and semiotic.

"Linguistic coordinate system is set and refined as a result of the analysis of various aspects of the lexical system of the language, groups and series of words, as well as the formal features and semantic categories that unite them. The psychological coordinate system involves taking into account the psychological characteristics of a person. Semiotic coordinate system determines the choice of a suitable meta-language, and other ways of fixing and presenting the vocabulary information. Sociological coordinate system requires the solution of all linguistic, psychological and semiotic problems of the dictionary in relation to the specific conditions of place and time "[8, p. 67]. He made a great contribution to the development of types of dictionaries L.V.Sherba, who used an effective oppositional method and, in accordance with it, singled out:

academic dictionary - reference dictionary,

encyclopedic dictionary - general dictionary,

thesaurus - normal (explanatory or translation)dictionary,

ordinary - ideographic dictionary,

explanatory - translation dictionary,

non-historical -historical dictionary [9, p. 265].

In these oppositions the main types of dictionaries are presented. Principle opposition is all the more important because it makes it possible to classify dictionaries according to "intersecting" criteria: it becomes possible to classify one the same dictionary for different reasons at the same time into different groups.

The typology of dictionaries proposed by L.V.Sherba became the basis for the development of subsequent classifications of dictionaries for the general literary language and the language of specialty.

The classification of dictionaries, proposed by R.Yu.Kobrin is distinguished by a concise formulation of differentiating bases. According to the researcher, the following types of dictionaries can be distinguished:

1) bilingual translation dictionaries,
2) dialectological,
3) ideological (conceptual),
4) explanatory,
5) philological,
6) phraseological,
7) encyclopedic,
8) frequency [10, p. 268].

Detailed and most complete typology terminological dictionaries presented in the work S.V.Grineva "Introduction to terminology", built by the author on the basis of identifying various parameters of the author's attitude when creating a lexicographic work:

1) thematic orientation:
a) general scientific dictionaries,
b) multi-branch dictionaries,
c) industry-specific dictionaries,
d) highly specialized dictionaries;
2) chronological orientation:
a) etymological dictionaries,
b) historical dictionaries,
c) dictionaries neologisms (notebooks of new terms);
3) dictionaries reflecting their purpose:
a) translation dictionaries,
b) reference dictionaries - explanatory dictionaries,
c) educational dictionaries,

d) information dictionaries (which include descriptive dictionaries, information thesauri, classifiers, rubricators);

4) targeting:

a) general dictionaries,

b) specialized dictionaries;

5) description level:

a) pronunciation dictionaries of terms,

b) dictionaries of spelling of terms,

c) dictionaries of terminological elements,

d) dictionaries of terminological compatibility,

e) frequency dictionaries;

6) vocabulary function:

a) inventory dictionaries,

b) normative dictionaries;

7) vocabulary size:

a) large dictionaries,

b) medium dictionaries,

c) small dictionaries,

d) dictionaries-minimums;

8) formal order:

a) alphabetical dictionaries,

b) continuous dictionaries,

c) direct dictionaries,

d) reverse dictionaries,

e) permutation dictionaries;

9) the order of the dictionary entries:

a) nested dictionaries,

b) word-formation dictionaries,

c) lexical nested dictionaries,

d) chronological dictionaries,

e) frequency dictionaries;

10) thematic order:

a) thematic-alphabetical dictionaries,

b) ideographic dictionaries,

c) hierarchical dictionaries,

d) associative dictionaries.

According to the author, the list of terminographic parameters is not complete, which indicates the need to continue work on identifying and analyzing the parameters of terminological parameters dictionaries [11, p. 235-236].

An excursion into the typology of dictionaries of the general literary language and the language of specialty helps to demonstrate how the variety ways of descriptionvocabulary in dictionaries of different types, and changes in the description of lexical units in the process of development linguistic knowledge and vocabulary.

In recent years, general lexicography has made a big step in its development, many dictionaries of the general literary language of various types: frequency, thematic, vocabulary of compatibility, cognitive, generative, etc. Words spoken Y.D.Apresyan about lexicography in general, - “the current era is often defined as the golden age lexicography "[12, p. 14] - can be safely attributed to terminography.

Modern terminography deals with a number of important issues: classification, genres, types of terminological dictionaries; theory of creation new types of dictionaries; the ability to computerize vocabulary; drawing up card files; planning and organizing vocabulary work; working out and the formulation of rules for lexicographic work; standardization of terms; quantitative and the qualitative problem of including a term in a dictionary; ways to define the meaning of a term, etc.

Such a wide range of problems solved within terminography, allow researchers to consider it as an independent area of knowledge [13, p. five].

Conclusion

1) Terminology is the theoretical basis of terminography, since only terminology is able to provide complete information about the systemic nature of the term, about its lexical and semantic features;

2) Lexicography and terminography are defined as practical activity on the design and compilation of dictionaries; such important problems as typology of dictionaries, principles of selection of lexical material, ways of presenting lexical units, etc. are common to both sciences;

3) According to most researchers, a term is a word in a special function, therefore, it can be considered fair P.N.Denisov's opinion that the term should treat as a word and word as a term" [14, p. 204].

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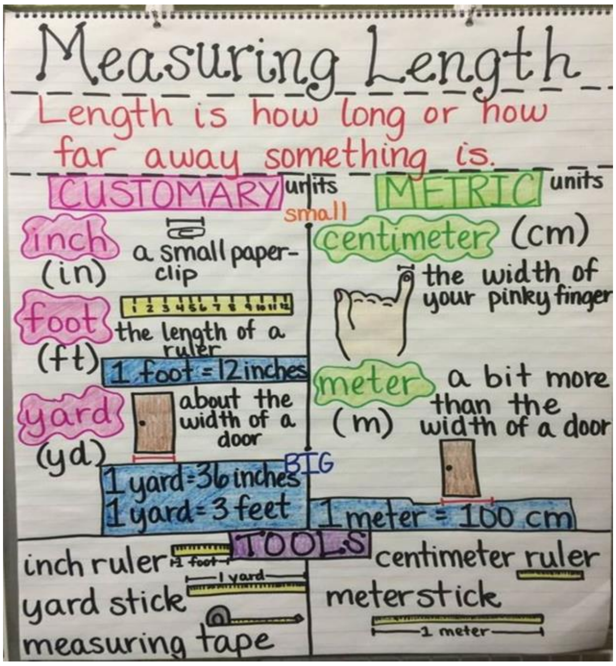
UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, WEIGHT AND DISTANCE MEASUREMENT NAMES

Annotation: In our section article, we want to shed light on our thoughts on metric systems. Data are provided in the example of different exercises for length and weight units.
Key words: Weight, centimeter, conversion ratio, measurement, length, capacity, "cross multipy", "quarts", metric system.

The metric system is an internationally agreed decimal system of measurement created in France in 1799. The International System of Units (SI), the official system of measurement in almost every country in the world, is based upon the metric system.

In the metric system, each basic type of measurement (length, weight, capacity) has one basic unit of measure (meter, gram, liter). Conversions are quickly made by multiplying or dividing by factors of 10. It is as simple as moving the decimal point to the right (for smaller prefixes) or to the left (for larger prefixes).



We know that the standard unit of length is ‘Meter’ which is written in short as ‘m’.

A meter length is divided into 100 equal parts.

Each part is named centimeter and written in short as ‘cm’.

Thus, 1 m = 100 cm and 100 cm = 1 m

The long distances are measured in kilometer. This kilometer equals to 1000 meters. The kilometer is written in short as km.

1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meters (m) and 1000 m = 1 km

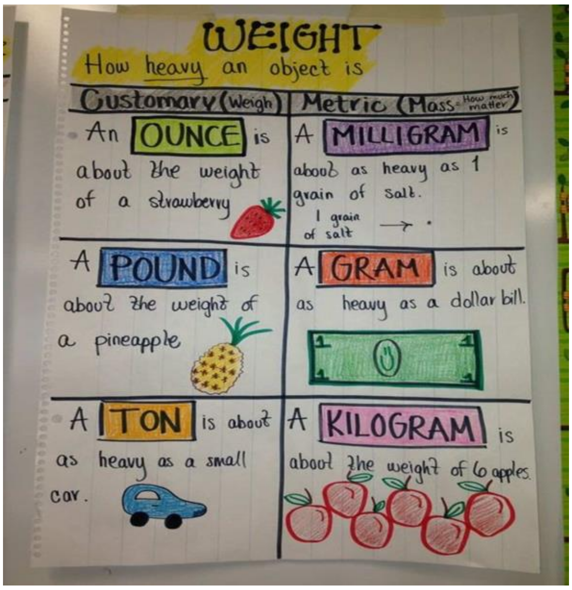
Measuring Weight

We know the main standard unit of mass or weight is kilogram which we write in short as ‘kg’. 1000th part of this kilogram is gram which is written in short as ‘g’.

Thus 1000 gram = 1 kilogram and 1 kilogram = 1000 gram

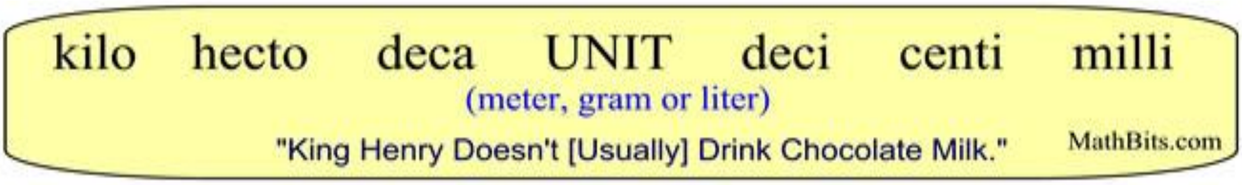
i.e. 1000 g = 1 kg and 1 kg = 1000 g.

This gram (g) is a very small unit of mass



Metric System:

To remember the proper decimal movement, arrange the prefixes from largest to smallest:



Example 1: Convert 10.25 kilometers to meters. Notice in the listing above that meter is three places to the right of the prefix kilo. This tells us to move the decimal point three places to the right. The answer is 10,250 meters.

Example 2: Convert 650 mL to daL. [mL is milliliters and daL is decaliters].

Notice in the listing above that the prefix deca is four places to the left of the prefix milli. This tells us to move the decimal point four places to the left. The answer is 0.0650 daL. (Note: dL is deciliters, daL is decaliters.)

Example 3: Convert 750 grams to milligrams. Notice in the listing above that the prefix milli is three places to the right of gram. This tells us to move the decimal point three places to the right. The answer is 750,000 milligrams.

English System:

While the metric system was lawfully accepted for use in the United States in 1866, the US has not adopted the metric system as its "official" system of measurement. The US English System of measurement grew out of the manner in which people secured measurements using body parts and familiar objects. For example, shorter ground distances were measured with the human foot and longer distances were measured by paces, with one mile being 1,000 paces. Capacities were measured with household items such as cups, pails (formerly called gallons) and baskets.

Obviously this system allowed for discrepancies between measurements obtained by different individuals. A standard was eventually set to ensure that all measurements represented the same amount for everyone.

Length:	Weight:	Capacity:
1 foot (ft) = 12 inches (in)	1 pound (lb) = 16 ounces (oz)	1 tablespoon (tbsp) = 3 teasponns (tsp)
1 yard (yd) = 3 feet	1 ton = 2000 pounds	1 cup (c) = 16 tablespoons
1 mile (mi) = 5280 feet		1 cup = 8 fluid ounces (oz)
1 mile = 1760 yards		1 pint (pt) = 2 cups
		1 quart (qt) = 2 pints
		1 gallon (gal) = 4 quarts

Conversion Ratio (or Unit Factor): While the Metric System simply moves the decimal point to convert between its measurements' prefixes, the English System requires a conversion ratio (or unit factor) to move between measurements. In the Metric System, the prefix itself gives the needed conversion ratio.

A conversion ratio (or unit factor) is a ratio equal to one. This ratio carries the names of the units to be used in the conversion. It can be used for conversions within the English and Metric Systems, as well as for conversions between the systems. The conversion ratio is based upon the concept of equivalent values. In the example below, one foot is substituted for its equivalent measure of 12 inches.

Conversion ratios ALWAYS equal 1.

$$\frac{12\text{ inches}}{12\text{ inches}} = \frac{1\text{ foot}}{12\text{ inches}} \quad \text{Conversion Ratio (for in. and ft.)}$$

MathBits.com

Example 1: Convert 84 inches to feet.
A proportion can be set up using the appropriate conversion ratio. In a proportion the product of the means equals the product of the extremes. Use this "cross multipy" concept to find the answer.

$$\frac{?\ \text{feet}}{84\ \text{inches}} = \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{1\ \text{foot}}{12\ \text{inches}}}}_{\text{Conversion Ratio}}$$

ANSWER: 7 feet

Example 2: Find the number of cups in two gallons.
There is no stated conversion for cups to gallons, so we have to be a bit more creative. Since there are 4 cups in 1 quart, and 4 quarts in 1 gallon, we can set up the conversion ratio based on "quarts". Two gallons is 8 quarts.

$$\frac{x\ \text{cups}}{8\ \text{qt. (2 gallons)}} = \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{4\ \text{cups}}{1\ \text{quart}}}}_{\text{Conversion Ratio}}$$

ANSWER: 32 cups

Example 3: Convert 16 tons to pounds.
Set up the conversion ratio and solve for the missing value.

$$\frac{x\ \text{pounds}}{16\ \text{tons}} = \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{2000\ \text{pounds}}{1\ \text{ton}}}}_{\text{Conversion Ratio}}$$

ANSWER: 32,000 pounds

NOTE: As with all mathematical problems, there are other ways to arrive at these answers. Most other methods utilize the concept of the conversion ratio, but may be written in a different manner or calculated mentally.

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A ZONING OF TURKISTAN-NUROTA MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES FOR RECREATION

Abstract: This article involves the theoretical and methodological aspects of natural geographical zoning and zoning of the study area. The zoning and description of Turkestan-Nurata mountain landscapes for recreational purposes are also covered.
Keywords: natural geographical zoning, natural territorial complex, recreational zoning, recreational landscape region, zone, province, region, province, okrug, district, natural monument.

It is said in the geographical literature that natural geographical zoning is the central or main problem of natural geography (N.A. Kogay, 1969; V.I. Prokayev, 1983), natural geographical zoning is one of the problems of landscape (F.N. Milkov, 1966), natural geographical zoning is one of the general natural geography part (N.A. Gvozdetskiy, 1979), natural geographical zoning is the doctrine of natural geographical stratification (K.N. Dyakonov, 1977) or natural geographical zoning is a kind of object classification (V.B. Sochava, 1978).

I.S. Shchukin (1947), D.L. Armand (1952, 1970, 1973), E.M. Murzayev (1953), N.I. Mikhaylov (1955, 1962) , F.N.Milkov (1956, 1967, 1984), A.A.Grigoryev (1957), N.A.Gvozdetskiy (1960, 1979), V.M.Chetirkin (1960), V.S.Preobrajenskiy (1961) , 1968, 1969), A.G.Isachenko (1962, 1965, 1991), L.N.Babushkin, N.A.Kogay (1963, 1971), N.A.Kogay (1969), V.M.Chupaxin (1964), A.A.Abdulqosimov (1965, 1966, 1990), V.I.Prokayev (1974, 1978), V.B.Sochava (1975, 1978), A.E.Fedina (1981), L.A.Alibekov (1982), S.A.Nishanov (1984), A.N.Nigmatov (2007) and others made a great contribution in the development of theoretical and methodological issues of natural geographical zoning.

Natural geographical zoning is a general scientific zoning, in the words of A.G. Isachenko (1991), "...it is possible to create a practical zoning, directed at solving certain problems on the basis of general scientific zoning" (p. 280). Thus, it can be said that the main purpose of natural geographical zoning is to determine what does region consists of natural complexes, and determines their vertical and horizontal structure and territorial differences (Sh. Zokirov, 2004, p. 11) or natural geographic zoning can be done from the outset for one or another practical purpose (p. 13).

Allocated parts and taxonomic units during geographical zoning are a set of influences and consequences of nature and people on it, or any zoning serves as the same purpose – to achieve harmony between human and nature (A. Nigmatov, 2004, p. 15).

On the base of zoning the regions for the purposes of any human activity, a landscape-ecological approach involves the knowledge about regional and typological properties of natural territorial complexes (V.Chupaxin, 1970).

The main principle of natural geographical zoning is the identification, delimitation and classification of original NTC (Natural Territorial Complexes) in nature (A. Isachenko, 1965; V. Prokaev, 1983; V. Chupaxin, 1970, etc.).

Recreational zoning is a separate form of information and natural territorial differences that it is the natural-scientific basis for the correct placement of recreation.

Hence, natural-geographic zoning schemes can be used in recreational zoning, especially in the separation of large taxonomic units.

Recreation zoning is the division of an area into parts according to the same characteristics, as well as the principles of the nature of use in recreation. Important features of recreational zoning are: the degree of mastery of the area for recreational purposes and the structure of the recreational function (treatment, rehabilitation, tourism, excursions). At the same time, the general geographical principles of zoning are the basis for recreation zoning: objectivity, territorial integrity, the complexity of scientists, the attractiveness of the regions and the primacy of forms of recreation and tourism.

In recreational zoning, the followings are selected as the features of the region: the structure of recreational tasks related to the extensive use of recreational resources (medical, tourism, sports, etc.); the level of mastery of the area for recreation (developed, medium and underdeveloped district); the degree of openness of the area; mastering prospects.

It is clear that the zoning of recreation in mountainous areas poses some difficulties. Because any mountain range is a unique integral product, but the watershed parts of the mountains often serve as an important natural-geographical boundary, which includes the opposite slopes into different natural units. This is probably true in terms of recreational zoning.

Typically, in practice, a five-tier system of taxonomic units (zone, region (province, okrug) district) is used in recreational zoning.

"... The mountainous and foothill territories of Uzbekistan are part of the foothills and mountainous sub-provinces of the Turan natural-recreational province. The natural-geographical province of Turan corresponds to the province of Turan, separated by the natural-geographical region of Central Asia by N.A. Kogay (1969).

There is an internal difference of natural conditions in the foothills and mall province of mountain... . Therefore, its territory can be divided into natural-geographical okrug ... "(I. Hasanov, 2004, pp. 24-25). Based on this principle, I.A. Hasanov (2004) identified natural-recreational areas in each of the foothills and mountain parts of districts of Uzbekistan.

In this zoning, sub-province – okrug – district taxonomic units are divided. However, the Turkestan-Nurata mountain ranges are not specified, it is included in the Central Zarafshan and Mirzachul okrug.

On the research of N.A. Kogay (1969), to zoning the boundaries from the mountain and foothill sub-province of Turan province, Central Zarafshan okrug was divided into Nurata – Gallaorol – Sangzor districts, and a mountain and foothill parts into Zamin. The mountains of Turkestan are not shown in the okrug or in the district. It is not clear which district it is included in.

P. Baratov (1996) divided the okrug of Turkestan – Nurata into natural geographical regions of Turkestan and Nurata based on the purpose of the manual.

Sultonov Yu., F.Otakulov (2004) identified the following recreation areas on the example of Fergana Valley:

1) intermountain valley recreational landscape district (RLD); 2) between hills and beyond hills (RLD); 3) river valleys (RLD); 4) basin of springs (RLD); 5) artificially planted forests (RLD); 6) occupying the basins of reservoirs, irrigation and reclamation networks (RLD) (p. 66).

On the view of A.N. Nigmatov (2007), it is logical that in the scheme of ecotourism zoning of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mountains of Nurata and Turkestan are divided as separate natural geographical regions. However, in the words of A.G. Isachenko (1991), "Each natural geographical region is a structural unit of higher regions and an integration of lower levels of geosystem", showing that it is a complex hierarchical system"(p. 277).

In the scheme of natural geographical zoning of the Syrdarya and Zarafshan rivers by S.A. Nishanov (1984), our research area is in the part of the Pamir-Tianshan province of Central Asia region, Turkestan and Nurata mountains are separated as alone regions, which include districts (6) and small districts (16). We adapted it for use for recreational zoning purposes, setting the number of small areas at fifteen, and we described only the recreational natural areas themselves.

1. Chumkartag recreation district occupies the northern slopes of Chumkartag (Turkestan) ridges (west of Shahristan Pass) and it is divided into Rushan and Kokjar small recreation districts (-picture). The small district of Rushan occupied the highest parts of the ridge. March and November also have a lot of cold days, so it is inconvenient for recreation. But the small district of Kokjar extends from the mountain slope to the north almost to the valley of the Sangzor River. The territory of this small district includes health-improving, sports-health, water sports (Novkin reservoir), swimming, excursions to pine forests and natural monuments, mountain and water tourism, sun and air baths, observation of fauna, placement of recreational activities such as photos and has the potential to develop.

2. Molguzar recreation district is divided into small districts: Molguzar, Ravot-Pishagor, Zaamin, covering the entire northern part of the mountain and the northern slopes of the eastern part of the Turkestan ridge. The district has prospects for the development of recreation – recreation, treatment, mountain tourism, extreme tourism, mountain mountaineering, water sports (Khojamushkent, Sarmich reservoir), excursions to natural historical monuments, pilgrimage, scientific and cultural recreation. There are also facilities for organizing group and family vacations in the spring and early summer months.

3. Sangzor-Zominsuv recreation district occupies the northern slopes of Turkestan ridge, i.e. the upper part of Zominsuv River and the middle and upper parts of Sangzor River valley and Kyzylmozor basin, and it is divided into Sangzor, Kizilmozor and Zominsuv subdistricts. In the recreation district, there are many types of recreation, very favorable conditions for the organization of tourism and winter sports. Many of their species are still active today. The clear mountain air, lush pine forests, clear springs and streams, mountain peaks are pleasing to any person. In addition, the district is very rich in natural monuments. It should be noted that all opportunities in the district are sufficient for the development of all types of recreation in the future.

4. Nurata Recreation district includes Nurata Range, its northern, southern, eastern slopes, and the much flattened Kokbulak Basin, which extends to Sangzor River Valley in the east. The district is divided into small recreation districts such as Osmonsoy, Nurata-Koytash and Kokbulak. The climatic conditions of the district are extremely hot in summer and relatively cold in winter; consisting mainly of small streams, it allows the development of seasonal (mainly in the warmer months of the year) types of limited and sparse recreation of forests. However, there are opportunities to develop recreational activities such as health resorts, guest recreation, natural monuments, excursions to shrines, sports and research.

5. Gallaorol recreation district is divided into Gallaorol and Garasha-Savruk sub-districts, occupying Gallaorol, Koytash (Savruk) and Koshrabad mountain ranges. The region has prospects for the development of recreational activities for excursions such as balneological treatment, seasonal recreation, water sports, hunting, fishing, hiking, forestry, mountaineering, gold mining and excursions to shrines.

6. Gobdin-Karakchitag recreation district is mainly divided into two small districts of the same name, which occupy the northern slopes of both mountains. Due to the fact that it consists mainly of low mountains, it is not very rich in water resources, and the predominance of dry steppe landscapes, the cost of recreation is not so high. Only short-term vacations are available in late spring and early summer.

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TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGE

Annotation: Linguistic typology is a field of linguistics that studies and classifies languages according to their structural features. Its aim is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of the world's languages. This article intends to give information about typological classification of language.
Keywords: linguistics, typology, languages, typological classification.

A more recent development in typology is the employment of semantic maps, which builds on ideas already developed in the context of research on semantic fields and networks. A semantic map model represents all the meanings of some form (often called 'marker'), the essential idea being that "multiple uses of a marker are related in a systematic and universal way". Since the various meanings of some formal element are deemed to cover the same semantic space in all languages, semantic maps are believed to be powerful tools in the analysis of cross-linguistic variation.

Attempts to classify languages by their types rather than by their relationships were made from the beginning of historical linguistics. In 1818 August Von Schlegel proposed a typological classification which was widely followed and elaborated through the 19th century and still has a great popularity. Schlegel's system was based on the number of meaningful elements (morphemes) which could be present in a word and the modification these might undergo. According to this classification, languages can be divided into three types- isolating or analytic, inflectional or synthetic, and agglutinative. If the three types were arranged as a triangular as each language could be placed at some approximate point therein after a statical analysis of its word structure patterns.

1.ISOLATING (analysis): Isolating languages exhibit no formal paradigms. It has only one element of basic meaning per word and in such cases they are monomorphemic. For example, when, as, since, from, etc. and their grammatical status and class-membership is determined by their syntactic relations with the rest of the sentence in which they occur. In English invariable words such as prepositions, conjunctions and many adverbs are isolating in types. Chinese, several other Southeast Asian languages-Vietnamese are examples of such types. In them the bound morphemes are rare and words containing more than one morpheme are not thereby grammatically different. Words in such languages are assigned to word-classes on the basis of different syntactic functions.

2. INFLECTIONAL: If there are several meaningful elements, but are in some way fused together or are modified in different contexts, the language will be inflectional. In it words having several grammatical forms in which it is difficult to assign each category to a specific and serially identifiable morphemic section.

Classical languages such as Latin, Ancient Greek, Sanskrit are the most obvious examples of such type. For example, Latin 'amo' (I love) is morphemically divisible into two morphemes; root /am-/and suffix /-o/; but this suffix, though morphemically not further divisible, marks five separate categories, each syntactically relevant in different ways to other words in sentences in which the form may occur: singular number, first person, present tense, indicative mood and active voice. English nouns such as men, geese, mice, women are inflectional. Inflectional languages were held to represent the highest stage of evolution and the most perfect form of human communication.

3. AGGLUTINATIVE: If there is more than one element of basic meaning, but these were kept apart from one another and undergo no modification, the language is agglutinative. Morphologically complex words in which individual grammatical categories may be easily assigned to morphemes stung together serially in the structure of the word-form exemplify the process of agglutination. Turkish, Sudanese and Japanese are examples of such type with the Turkish as the perfect one. Languages of these types are alike of necessity in respect of word structure. Grammars of these languages are very different in other respects. Typological classification will ultimately be based on all the systems of language, phonological as well as grammatical and semantic. But recently an approach for combining all these systems has been made available. The most complete typology based on grammatical-semantic is that of Fink.

Fink viewed man's use of speech as consisting of two essential processes:

1. analyzing a real situation into its components.

2. restoring it to a whole via the words of language.

As an illustrative situation, a man approaching would be analyzed into two components: an actor and an action. While reporting this situation, a Chinese speaker matches each component with a word: ta he lai 'come'. A Turkish speaker would use only one word: 'gelior', combining two situational elements while an English speaker would use three "he is coming", introducing more words than three are components in the situation.

According to the analysis of the situation, Fink assumed eight types. On one side is the language like Turkish in which a word indicates several elements of a situation, on the other, the language like English in which a word indicates less than one element of a situation. Chinese provides an ideal fit between any situation and its restoration in language by representing one element with one word. Moreover, the eight types Fink proposed were not meant to be exhaustive, for others may still be discovered or may develop in future.

Though Fink gave examples with commentaries of these eight types, he found only sporadic successor to apply his system more widely and thoroughly. When typological study was again undertaken, as by Sapir, purely formal analysis was preferred to that based on form and meaning. Two approaches to typological classification have been made by structural linguists, without relation to each other. Independently of typologies based on grammar, pholonolgists have attempted to set up various types of sound systems.

Typologists, dealing with grammar, especially morphology, have attempted to determine general grammatical features by which languages may be typed. Those proposed by Sapir were determined from characteristics observed in a wide variety of languages, not like Fink's from the application of semantics and psychology. Greenburg so modified Sapir's approach that typological classification may finally become widely applied. His modification permits classification of languages by selected structural features rather than by the entire language. In both phonological and grammatical classification for types any structural features may be utilized which are broadly represented in a language.

In phonological classification much effort has been devoted to types of arrangements of phonemes. Some languages have triangular system of vowels, i.e. Arabic dialects. Classical Latin has five vowel system or some dialects of English have nine vowel system.

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UNIVERSAL XARAKTERISTIKALARDAN FOYDALANIB DVIGATELNING ISH HAJMINI O'ZGARTIRISH ORQALI UNI BOSHQARISHDA SAMARADORLIK KO'RSATKICHLARINI TADQIQ ETISHNING HISOB-EKSPERIMENTAL USULI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada universal xarakteristikalardan foydalanib dvigatelning ish hajmini o'zgartirish orqali uni boshqarishda samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini tadqiq etishning hisob-eksperimental usuli tahlili keltirilgan.
Tayanch so'zlar: avtomobil, dvigatel, samaradorlik, yonilg'i, ekologiya.

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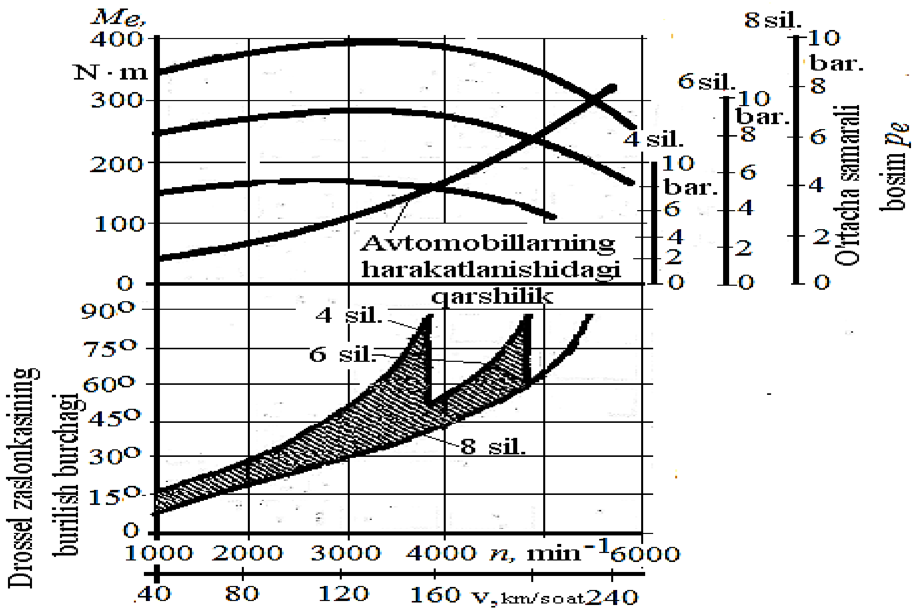
CALCULATION-EXPERIMENTAL METHOD OF RESEARCH OF EFFICIENCYADORLIK INDICATORS IN ITS MANAGEMENT BY CHANGING THE WORKING CAPACITY OF THE ENGINE USINGSALSAL CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: This article provides an analysis of a computational-experimental method for researching efficiency in controlling an engine by modifying its operating capacity using universal characteristics.
Key words: Automobile, engine, efficiency, ecology, fuel.

Dvigatel ish hajmini o'zgartirish orqali uni boshqarish usulining samaradorligi bo'yicha ishonchli natijalarni albatta, eksperimental tadqiqotlar orqali olinadi. Biroq, ularni amalga oshirilishi anchayin qimmat bo'lishi, murakkab va uzoq muddat talab etilishi tufayli, usulni qo'llashning maqsadga muvofiqligini oldindan baholash kerak bo'ladi. Ushbu kichik yuklamali rejimlarda silindrlarning bir qismini o'chirish usulining ahamiyati shundan iboratki, bunda, qolgan (faol ishlayotgan) silindrlar katta yuklamani qabul qiladi va natijada dvigatelning iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari yaxshilanadi.To'la hajmdagi va silindrlarining bir qismi o'chirilgan digatellarning tezlik xarakteristikalari 1–rasmda tasvirlangan [1]. Ko'rinib turibdiki, turli miqdordagi faol ishlayotgan silindrli dvigatellarning tezlik xususiyatlarini tasvirlash uchun dvigatellarni boshqarishning turli holatlaridagi o'rtacha samarali bosimni (p_e) turli qiymatlari bilan ordinatadagi xarakteristikalar bo'yicha grafiklar hosil qilish kerak.



1–rasm. Daimler-Benz ($i \cdot Vh$=5 L.) firmasining V-simon benzinli dvigatelini sakkiz, olti va to’rtta silindrlar bilan uni boshqarishdagi (yoqilg’i uzatishni o’chirish va klapanlarni yopiq holatida to’xtatib qo’yish) ish jarayoni xarakteristikalari [1].

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, xoh alohida silindr xoh to’la hajmli dvigatel silindrlari teng yuklama oladigan bo’lsa o’rtacha samarali bosim (p_e) qiymati qo’llanilgandagi kabi silindrlarni o’chirilganda o’rtacha samarali bosim (p_e) ordinatalarini qo’llash o’zining fizik mohiyatini yo’qotadi. Dvigatel silindrlarining bir qismini o’chirishda u ishlab chiqargan momentni, quvvatni va bajarilgan ishlarni saqlab turishi lozim, bunda dvigatelni solishtirma bajargan ishi ordinatasi (Lуд) yordamida ko’rsatkichlarni (masalan, samaradorlikni) taqqoslash amalga oshiriladi [2]. Solishtirma bajarilgan ish dvigatel to’la hajmining (Lполн) ushbu dvigatel silindrlari bir qismi o’chirilgandagi aktiv ishlayotgan silindrlarining umumiy hajmiga nisbatini anglatadi. Dvigatelni boshqarish vaqtida uning ish hajmi ***i*** dan ***z*** gacha ishlayotgan faol silindrlar soniga qarab o’zgaradi.

$L_{\text{уд}} = L_{\text{полн.}}/(i \cdot Vh)$, J/dm^3 (1.1)

To’la hajmli dvigatel uchun

$L_{\text{уд}} = L_{\text{полн.}}/(z \cdot Vh)$, J/dm^3 (1.2)

Silindrlarining bir qismi o’chirilgan dvigatel ya’ni faol silindrlarining soni ***z*** ga teng bo’lgan dvigatellar uchun

$L_{\text{полн.}} = 500 \cdot pe \cdot i \cdot Vh$, J. (1.3)

2–rasmda ko’rsatilganlarga muvofiq, o’rtacha samarali bosim (p_e) ordinatalarini yoki qo’shimcha ravishda solishtirma bajarilgan ish (Lуд) ordinatasi o’zgartiriladi. Bu usulda aynan ushbu ko’rsatkich boshqariluvchi (dvigatelning boshqariluvchi ish hajmi – faol silindrlar ish hajmlarining yig’indisi) hisoblanadi.

Dvigatelning universal xarakteristikalari effektiv moment (*Me*) hamda chastota (*n)* Bu holatda (*Me* orqali) dvigatelning to'la ish hajmi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

Lполн$=2\cdot\pi\cdot Me.$, J. (1.4)

Solishtirma ish esa quyidagicha bo'ladi

Lуд$=2\cdot\pi\cdot Me/z\cdot Vh$, J/dm^3, (1.5)

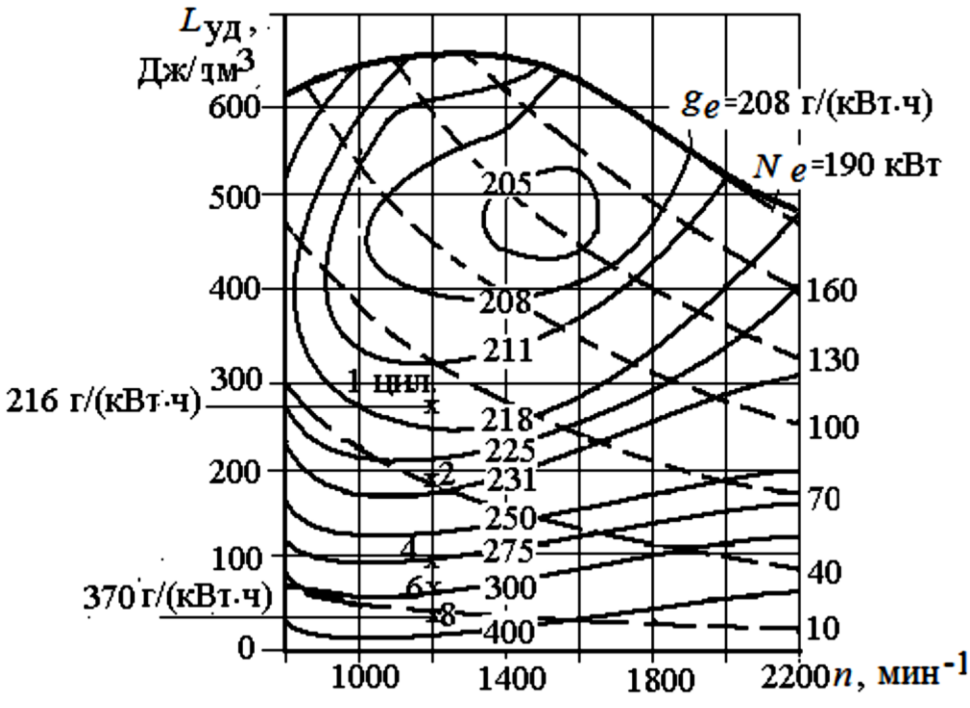
Bu yerda z – faol (ishlayotgan) silindrlar soni; *Vh* – bitta silindrning ish hajmi, dm^3 [39, 45, 47].

КамАЗ – 7406 (V*h* = 1,36 dm^3, $i\cdot Vh$ = 10,85 dm^3) dizelining barcha faol ishlayotgan sakkiz silindri kichik yuklamalarda (n = 1200 min^{-1} da $Me8$ = 80 N·m effektiv burovchi moment bilan) ishlayotgan bo'lsin. Ushbu dizel dvigatelining to'la hajmli ish jarayonida (ya'ni faol ishlayotgan silindrlar soni i=8) bajaradigan to'la ishi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

Lполн$=2\cdot\pi\cdot Me.= 2\cdot\pi\cdot 80 = 503$ J. (1.6)

Ushbu rejimda huddi shu digatelning ishlayotgan barcha ***i*** silindrlarining solishtirma bajargan ishi quyidagi qiymatni tashkil etadi

Lуд = Lполн./$(i\cdot Vh)$ = 46,3 J/dm^3 (1.7)



2–rasm. n = 1200 min-1 va bir xil kichik yuklamalarda (to'la yuklamaning 10 % miqdorida) sakkiz silindrli КамАЗ-7406 dizel dvigatelini faol ishlayotgan silindrlari soni z = 8, 6, 4, 2, 1 bo'lganda, Lуд – n : X koordinatalari bo'yicha uning universal xarakteristikalarini qurish [3].

Ushbu holatda *ge* = 370 g/(kWsoat) (2-rasm). Ushbu dizel dvigatelining faol ishlayotgan silindrlari soni *z* = 6, 4, 2 bo'lganda, bir xil rejimda (bir xil aylanishlar chastotasi va tashqi yuklama bo'yicha) uning yoqilg'i sarfi qanday bo'lishini baholaymiz.

Dvigatelni faol silindrlari soni $z < i$ bo'lganda ham, uning to'la bajargan ishi (503 J) bilan bir xil ish bajarishi kerak. Ushbu barcha holatlarda dvigatel 80 N· m qiymatdagi burovchi momentni (*Me*) hosil qiladi, ya'ni to'la yuklamaning 10% ni tashkil etadi.

Natijada:

$z = 6$ bo'lganda, Lуд.6 = 503/(1,36·6) = 503/8,16 = 61,6 J/dm^3; (1.8)

$z = 4$ bo'lganda, Lуд.4 = 503/(1,36·4) = 503/5,44 = 92,5 J/dm^3; (1.9)

$z = 2$ bo'lganda, Lуд.2 = 503/(1,36·2) = 503/2,72 = 185 J/dm^3; (1.10)

Universal xarakteristikalardan (2.2.2 – rasmda keltirilgan) foydalanib, turli xil miqdordagi aktiv silindrlar sonida(buni natijasida dvigtelni turli xil solishtirma bajargan ishi) dvigatelning solishtirma effektiv yoqilg'i sarfi hamda quyidagi munosabat orqali aniqlanadigan solishtrima yoqilg'i sarfining kamayishini topamiz:

$$\Delta ge = [(g_{e8} - g_{ez})/g_{e8}]\cdot 100\% \qquad (1.11)$$

Dvigatelni ushbu rejimda bitta silindrda ishlash imkoniyati mexanik FIK orqali indikator ko'rsatkichlarini qayta hisoblash bilan tekshiriladi.

Universal (ko'p parametrli) xarakteristikalarni qurish uchun eksperimentlar orqali yoki hisob–kitob yo'li bilan olingan natijalar bo'yicha olingan ko'pgina yuklama xarakteristikalaridan foydalaniladi. Dvigatelning yuklamalar xarakteristikalarini qurish usullari adabiyotlarda keltirilgan [4]. Ushbu ishda eksperimental usulda olingan natijalardan foydalanilgan. Shuning uchun ushbu qo'llanilgan usulni dvigatelning ish rejimlarini va uni boshqarishni matematik modellashtirishning hisob–eksperimnetal usuli deb ataladi.

Dvigatel yuklamalari xarakteristikalarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, silindrlarga yoqilg'i uzatib berishni to'xtatib qo'yish kabi, qo'shimcha ravishda o'chirilgan silindrlarni drossellanishini yo'qotish va ularning klapanlarini to'xtatish orqali samarali yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirish mumkin. Chunki, o'chirilgan silindrlarga yoqilg'i uzatib berishni to'xtatib qo'yish yuqori samara berishini ko'rish mumkin. Biroq, qolgan choralar kamroq darajada bo'lsa ham samara beradi.

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TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Annotation: This article focuses the introduction of technology into education, which is a key driver of development. At present, for the development of education teachers need to abandon the traditional teaching method, to radically change the curriculum and methods of teaching students what is the technological growth and accelerating change is recommended to replace the given rates.

Key words: innovation, technology, module, Wifi, Smartphone, network

The top drivers of development are innovation, technological change and the world's latest knowledge market. Technological and digital proficiency will be a vital part of helping many countries run beyond their reliance on material resources.

Such education and knowledge of technology in general, will also be crucial for university students. They will have to develop the skill to collaborate across numerous contexts, sift and create data from a diversity of sources. These skills will be required if students are to contribute to the world in the 21st century. We live in a world where the phone in your pocket has more processing power than the computers that were utilized to set men on the moon. But what is being done to make better use of the affordances of technology in higher education? Unfortunately, not much. In general, teachers remain along traditional outline of assessment and practice that seem to ignore technological growth and its accelerating rate of change.

In order to tackle these challenges, higher education institutions have to ask what steps they can take to certify that their students are relevant in the future. The next suggestions may help the academy to believe differently about how technology is used in the classroom.

One common rationale for not bringing technology into the classroom is that approach to technology is not consistently conveyed among students. This is especially true for poor countries. But access to textbooks is uneven, too, and no-one would use that as a reason to ban textbooks in class.

Things are changing faster than we think. Before few of students had laptops or even computers at home, and did not have good access to Wife in lecture halls. Now every student in classroom is encouraged to manage phones, tablets and laptops to seek for new data that is significant to topic and to produce it for input in discussions. They can do so because smart phones are ubiquitous. Students can also collaboratively author course remarks for the module.

Nevertheless, just providing access to devices does little to assist students learn. Many studies still center on access to device, as if hanging a student a tablet will magically enlarge the abilities essential to work it effectively. It is time to change teachers' considering to prioritisethe network over the device. The device is easily a screen onto the network.The United Nations weighed in on this debate in 2011 when it declared that access to the internet should be recognized as a basic human right. There is also a move from vertical communication channels that benefit hierarchies of monitor to horizontal structures - like networks that symbolize coordination and collaboration. The influence of the internet is not that it gives learners with new and innovative means of sharing cat videos. It is a new communication concept that is developed through community engagement and support. It permits new forms of communication between people, information and devices.

As technology progresses and its influence becomes clear in every aspect of society apart from higher education, universities need to ask if the next 50 years are going to look anything like the last 50. It seems as if the worst competence people can learn is how to adjust to constantly changing world. If this is true, then teachers have to radically change what is organized in the curriculum, as well as how they teach students to learn. How can teachers train students to be successful in a world that we can't predict?

Incorporating innovation into the classroom allows academics to make easier students develop skills set essential for engaging significantly in the 21st century. Academics cannot carry on with the belief that higher education is about providing students with access to specialized knowledge. Individual teachers and universities cannot plan curricula for the lowest common denominator in terms of computerized education and then base teaching and learning practices on that. The academic project is about striving to upset established models and standards and to push for change in how we understand and work within the globe. It is time that teachers applied themselves to this task - and technology is a crucial way of doing so.

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THE ROLE OF NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGYIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract: The modern period of the development of society is characterized by a strong influence on it of computer technologies, which penetrate into all spheres of human activity, ensure the spread of information flows in society, forming a global information space. An integral and important part of these processes is the computerization of education.

Key words: computer technologies, NIT, society, modern, education, progress, software and hardware.

Under the means of new information technologies (NIT) we mean software and hardware and devices operating on the basis of microprocessor, computer technology, as well as modern means and systems of information exchange, providing operations for the collection, production, accumulation, storage, processing, transmission of information.

NIT includes: computers, personal computers; sets of terminal equipment for computers of all classes, local area networks, information input-output devices, means of input and manipulation of text and graphic information, means of archival storage of large volumes of information and other peripheral equipment of modern computers; devices for converting data from graphic or sound forms of data presentation to digital and vice versa; means and devices for manipulating audiovisual information; modern means of communication; artificial intelligence systems; computer graphics systems, software systems, etc.

Acceleration of scientific and technological progress, based on the introduction of flexible automated systems, microprocessor-based devices and programmed control devices, robots and processing centers into production, has set an important task for modern pedagogical science - to educate and prepare the younger generation capable of actively participating in a qualitatively new stage in the development of modern society associated with informatization. The solution to the above problem - the fulfillment of the social order of society - fundamentally depends both on the technical equipment of educational institutions with electronic computers with appropriate peripheral equipment, educational, demonstration equipment operating on the basis of NIT, and on the readiness of students to perceive an ever-increasing flow of information, in including educational.

The widespread use of information resources, which are the product of the intellectual activity of the most qualified part of the able-bodied population of society, determines the need to prepare a creatively active reserve in the younger generation. For this reason, the development of certain methodological approaches to the use of SNIT for the implementation of the ideas of developing education, the development of the student's personality becomes relevant. In particular, for the development of the creative potential of the individual, the formation of the student's ability to predict the results of his activities, to develop a strategy for finding ways and methods for solving problems - both educational and practical.

No less important is the task of providing psychological, pedagogical and methodological developments aimed at identifying the optimal conditions for using SNIT in order to intensify the educational process, increase its efficiency and quality.

Modern new information technologies can be used as:

1. Teaching tools that improve the teaching process, increase its effectiveness and quality. This provides:

a. Implementation of the possibilities of software and methodological support of modern personal computers for the purpose of communicating knowledge, modeling educational situations. implementation of training, monitoring the results of training;

b. Use of object-oriented software or systems (for example, systems for preparing texts, spreadsheets, databases) in order to form a culture of educational activity;

c. Implementation of the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems in the process of using educational intelligent systems.

2. An instrument of cognition of the surrounding reality and self-knowledge.

3. Means for the development of the student's personality.

4. The object of study (for example, as part of the development of a computer science course).

5. Means of information and methodological support and management of the educational process. educational institutions, the system of educational institutions.

6. Means of communication (for example, based on asynchronous telecommunications) for the dissemination of advanced educational technologies.

7. Means of automation of control processes, correction of the results of educational activities, computer pedagogical testing and psychodiagnostics.

8. Means of automation of processes for processing the results of an experiment (laboratory, demonstration) and control of educational equipment.

9. Means of organizing intellectual leisure, developing games.

The creation of an advanced information environment for lifelong Russian education requires the solution of a number of methodological and organizational problems, including the following:

1) Adoption of a unified system of software and hardware compatible means of computer technology and communication technology used in the continuous educational process. This requires certification of the educational tools used and the implementation of a program for the creation of certification centers and their effective use.

2) Connection of educational institutions to a single digital network with subsequent access to the Internet. The solution to this problem is largely implemented at the present time in higher education and is held back in school education for financial reasons, as well as because of the complexity of its implementation for remote areas.

3) Formation of a unified information environment for lifelong education with the creation of databases for areas and specialties of training, which would include methodological documents, encyclopedias, reference books, textbooks and teaching aids, as well as additional tools that support the educational process. Presentation of our achievements and capabilities in the international network is relevant. It is necessary to organize the exchange of information resources of the Russian educational system with the international one.

4) It is necessary to improve the tools of lifelong education, focused on the accelerated mastering of the material and the acquisition of sustainable skills of trainees, as well as pursuing the goals of individual learning. This includes promising software shells for the development of computer textbooks and teaching materials, software and hardware for creating computer training systems, technology tools for the development of multimedia products, geographic information systems, etc.

5) It is necessary to organize the infrastructure of the informatization of education as an integral part of the informatization of society as a whole. This structure should ensure the creation of new, replication and implementation of existing information technologies in lifelong education.

The subject of special research of the collectives of higher education should be the content, methods and means of developing education as an advanced system in the future information society. The future development of mankind should be controlled, and in this aspect, undoubtedly, the development of education should also be controlled.

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TAX AS A FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CATEGORY

Abstract: The article analyzes taxes as an economic and legal category, explains the importance of taxes in the development of the country.

Keywords: finance, taxation, law, economics, economic development, obligations

The concept of tax is widely used in economic theory, political economy, finance, various specific economic disciplines. In modern Russian economic literature, two approaches to defining the range of problems related to the category of finance are considered. On the one hand, finance is viewed as the science of the formation and use of funds. At the same time, state and municipal finance, finance of sectors of the economy and enterprises, finance of the population and international finance are distinguished. This grouping is based on the principle of ownership of funds of funds. This direction has traditionally developed within the framework of domestic economic literature and is developing. On the other hand, Western economic literature is characterized by the development and presentation of financial management problems (financial management, financial risks, portfolio investments and other areas).

Within the framework of both these directions, the problems of taxation are also investigated. The study of taxation issues has a more ancient history than the study of finance. It can even be said that the study of finance problems began precisely with the consideration and description of taxes. The approach to assessing the economic nature of tax in various economic schools directly depends on the attitude of one or another author to the state. For example, in P. Proudhon - "in essence the question of tax is the question of the state", and in K. Marx "the economically expressed existence of the state is embodied in taxes."

Conventionally, the following options for fundamentally different approaches to the definition of taxes can be distinguished:

• a tax is a fee paid by each citizen for the protection of his property in order to preserve his personal and property security (S. Vauban, C. L. Montesquieu, V. Mirabeau, XVII - the beginning of the 18th century);

• taxes are a kind of insurance premium, and each citizen insures his property or his goods against risks (A. Terje, D. McCulloch and others, XVIII-XIX centuries);

• taxes are payments for services actually provided by the state; taxes should correspond to the benefits that citizens receive from the state (J.S. Sismondi, P. Leroy-Beaulieu, R. Struma and others, second half of the 19th century);

• taxes are the total cost of exploiting public capital;

• tax as a sacrifice made by an individual in the interests of the state.

Completion of a certain stage in the study of taxation issues was reflected in the classical studies of A. Smith and D. Ricardo. They formalized the problem of finance and taxes into an independent scientific direction, raised the question of the economic content of the tax. The importance of the classical works of these scientists is difficult to overestimate, however, the answer to the question of what exactly these authors understand by taxes is difficult to find explicitly in their works. However, from their detailed analysis of taxes, it is possible to deduce some of their important characteristics. These essential characteristics include: connection with the state, the compulsory nature of the tax withdrawal, payment for state services. In the works of A. Smith, there are provisions indicating that he distinguished between the concepts of tax and duty. Almost every scientific school and direction of scientific thought during the XVIII-XIX centuries contributed to the study of the theory of taxes and taxation and, in part, to the theory of finance. A clear definition of taxes begins to take shape only at the beginning of the 19th century, since it becomes necessary to delimit taxes from other payments similar to them in some or many characteristics.

Within any particular national system (and not a theoretical construct) one has to maneuver between fairness, efficiency and administration. It is probably possible to build a fair tax system (or at least one tax), but in this case it is highly likely that such a system or tax will be ineffective or poorly administered.

Attempts to build a tax system (tax) based on the principle of efficiency lead to a loss of fairness. In reality, you always have to sacrifice something - fairness for efficiency, efficiency for fairness, or both for the sake of administration. There are a number of examples of these types of victims in the Russian tax system. One such example is the tax on personal income in Russia, when for the sake of efficiency and improving the quality of administration (reducing tax evasion and direct costs of tax collection), the principle of fairness was largely abandoned. Research in the field of optimal taxation, as a rule, focuses on the first two criteria, which are more often formalized in terms of “individual utility” and “social welfare”. Modeling the relationship between tax rates and administrative costs is very difficult, so the third criterion is rarely included directly in the analysis. For theories of optimal taxation, it is characteristic to transform all three criteria into various aspects of social welfare and thereby bring them all to a certain uniform dimension. In theory, this approach is quite convenient, since it allows formulating recommendations for tax policy from the point of view of the dynamics of social welfare. At the next stage, as an indicator (or criterion) of social welfare, a certain measure of national income is used, adjusted for the amount of labor supply, and this, it would seem, approximates the assessment of the ratio of taxes to the product or national income.

However, in most publications within the framework of the theory of optimal taxation, the required amount of tax revenues to be obtained using the optimal tax system is actually an exogenous value and is determined by the level of government spending. It should be noted that in the works of this direction, an optimal tax system is being developed for a fixed level of tax revenues, and not for calculating the value of this level. As a result, the problem of determining the volume of public goods financed by taxes arises again, but at a qualitatively different level of research. However, in some works, which, with a certain degree of conventionality, can be attributed to the theory of optimal taxation, an attempt is made to link the volume of tax revenues and government expenditures and build a model that optimizes these ratios. These works investigate the problems of endogenous growth. But the results of such studies are highly dependent on the models used, are rather abstract in nature and do not give a specific answer to the question of the optimal size of the tax burden (the share of taxes in GDP). An alternative to the theoretical approach in determining the optimal share of tax revenues in GDP is an approach that takes into account the experience of different countries, from the standpoint of comparative studies. Such works are known and are carefully studied by Russian specialists. However, it should be noted that the spread in the values of indicators for the tax burden with this approach is quite wide both in economically developed and prosperous countries, as well as in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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ABDURAHMONI JOMI'S PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS ON SCIENCE, TEACHING, FRIENDSHIP AND PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP

Abstract: This article discusses the role of Jomi's pedagogical ideas in personal development, the formation of the spiritual world of man and friendship of people. It was also noted that the most important mystical, philosophical and literary source of Jomi's works, its current value is analyzed and discussed, it has served as a source and instruction in the spiritual education of man at all times and not to lose their value.

Key words: Jomi's pedagogical ideas, education, morality, science, enlightenment, friendship, camaraderie.

Nuriddin Abdurahmoni Jomi is a scientist, thinker, poet and writer of the Tajik people, and in the XV century, he was recognized as a brilliant akhtar and master of the pen of the East. opened up to the human world. The works of this famous orator have been present for almost 600 years, inspiring the great man with the lessons of humanity, sophistication and beauty, noble human behavior and guiding them to the path of life.

Hence, in the past and today, some of his selected works have been read, analyzed and interpreted at the discretion of students.

In his rubai, ghazals, poems, masnavi and stories, Jomi has considered the issue of education and upbringing of the younger generation.

Jomi has a great reputation as a meticulous writer, an outstanding thinker, a prominent scientist, a national poet among the people of the country and abroad. Jomi's moral and ethical heritage will remain in the hearts of the Tajik people for the rest of the world. In the works of Abdurahmoni Jomi, as well as Rudaki and Saadi, the issues of studying science and moral education of the younger generation occupy a prominent place.

Jomi's views on the issues of education and upbringing of the younger generation are mostly reflected in his works «Seven Tigers» and especially in «Bahoriston», which was written in imitation of «Guliston» by Saadi. In addition, Jomi's poems and ghazals promote science, knowledge and wise advice.

From Jomi's point of view, science is very important in life. Science eases the problems of life, illuminates the ways of life for people. If science were not a teacher in the world, life would be dark. Jomi's «Wisdom of Alexandria», which is one of the stories of the «Seven Tigers», says:

Let knowledge be the work of the ghetto,
Ignorance works long.
The secret of knowledge begins in the heart,

That works on the limbs properly
If there is a teacher in the world,
Be the darkness of stupidity.

Or in «Tuhfat-ul-Ahror» he noted the importance of science in human life and considered it as a facilitator of all problems:

The crown of the craft is science,
All rights reserved.
What can I say to you,
Science tells you what to do.

Appreciating science and knowledge and considering it necessary for life was a progressive and valuable idea, which has not lost its significance in our time.

Here, Jomi demonstrates his great faith in the great power of science, human intellect, and envisages the subjugation of the forces of nature and the expression of science for the benefit of mankind for the development of human society and the improvement of life. Jomi's dream of subordinating science to the service of humanity has now come true.

Jomi rightly points out that science and art should be learned from an early age. Because during this period of life it is easier to study science and art and more skills are acquired.

On the other hand, Jomi considers the study of science to be important for the development of thinking. A person who studies science attains the highest intellectual perfection.

He that is wise and prudent will be strong:
Wisdom if in the heart of the wise,
Fuzun is more than a knife to the ignorant.
Stay on the ground forever.
Be it a few treatments…

Jomi believes in the great power of the human mind. According to Jomi, the purpose of studying science is not only spiritual food, but also to use it in life. To him, knowledge is like a torch that illuminates the path of life. Knowledge guides a person's actions, but the main action is knowledge, that is, it helps to acquire new knowledge. Here we see the dialectical connection and interdependence of knowledge and action.

For example, the "Wisdom of Alexandria" describes Aristotle's disciples waiting for him to arrive and sharing such wise thoughts with him.

Apply the science you learned,
Do not light a torch.
As knowledge leads to effort,
Trying is an example of other knowledge.

This statement of Jomi on the attitude of knowledge and skills to the teachings of modern didactics on this issue is fully consistent.

Thus, Jomi stressed the need not only to study science and its importance in life, but also in the interdependence of knowledge and practice. Jomi also stressed the educational importance of knowledge. The study of science is useful not only because it is necessary for human life, but also because knowledge educates a person and cultivates rational behavior in a person.

Modern didactics also requires the transformation of knowledge into belief in order for knowledge to guide human behavior, that is, to describe knowledge as a source of knowledge, a source of nourishment for the soul, a caring friend. The book is a treasure trove of human knowledge:

There is no better friend in the world than a book.
There is no care in the gamma of time.
Every moment from him to the corner of solitude,
There is a hundred comforts, but no trace.

Everyone needs a friend, especially a person who is in trouble, a caring friend. But you need to be able to choose the right friend. A friend must be sincere. Jomi demands loyalty and devotion to a friend.

In his opinion, a true friend should not be spared, if necessary:

If your heart is sad the day before,
As a caring friend, you don't have to worry.
For a day's work a friend is needed,
And on a comfortable day there are many friends.

But Jomi doesn't think that everyone needs to be friends or even associate. Because he considers the change of companionship to be intense. Therefore, Jomi warns that young people should not be close to and befriend bad people:

Do not associate with anyone who is evil.
That thief from him makes you feel ugly.
Filled with evil, empty with good,
That should not be the least bit of warning.
Well said the farmer of pure color,
That «grapes take» from the colored grapes.

One of the best human qualities that Jomi has instilled in young people is honesty. Lying and slander are unworthy of human dignity. Jomi considers someone with a different language and a different heart to be harmful to the society and warns the youth against him. Man must be the same both physically and mentally. Jomi demanded unity of thought, speech and action.

Look straight, look straight, go straight,
Tell the truth. Listen right, sit right.

In these words of Jomi high pedagogical and psychological thoughts are expressed.

Scientific pedagogy also pays special attention to this unity of thought and speech in the moral education of the younger generation.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERCITY PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Annotation: In order to properly organize the transportation of passengers in Uzbekistan and to prevent congestion of the population, it is necessary to organize electronic boards at bus stops to regulate the rotation of traffic.
Keywords: public, transport, service, passenger, quality, transportation, distance, city, bus, route, driver, train, plane, traffic, express, technical, station, department, river, table.

Introduction. Public (communal) transport is a vehicle that provides services for the transportation of people on pre-determined routes, on the method of delivery (vehicle), the amount and form of payment, ensuring regularity, a type of passenger transport as a service area. A common feature of all types of public transport is that its users move in vehicles that do not belong to them (except for travel in their own vehicle as an ordinary passenger). However, the opposite is not true. The category of public transport does not include, for example, school and service buses, internal transport of large enterprises and organizations, military escorts, etc., because they are not officially available to the general public and are not required by them. Elevators and escalators in buildings and houses are generally not classified as public transportation due to the narrowness of their purpose (transporting people inside the building or house). Also, public transport does not include tour buses, fun boats, etc., as their function is not to transport passengers, but excursions. Long-distance (including transcontinental) passenger transport is currently dominated by aircraft, while intercity trains (mainly high-speed) and buses, as well as medium- and short-haul aircraft and helicopters (the latter being integral) are located in mountainous areas. and in the Far North).

In order to optimize the management structure of urban passenger transport:

• Ensuring the safety of passenger traffic and a high level of passenger service culture, adherence to the rhythm, schedule and intervals of public transport;

• Wide introduction of information and communication technologies, traffic navigation control systems (GRS), installation of electronic terminals recording the arrival and departure times of vehicles on the last flights, increase the level of dispatch control on online routes strengthening discipline in the system of organization of urban passenger transport by road;

• Implementation of a single technical policy and requirements for the use of vehicles, constant monitoring of the maintenance of all-round, modern vehicles, their careful, targeted and efficient use, taking into account the flow of passengers at different times of the day. and development of infrastructure for rational coordination of medium-capacity bus traffic, repair and maintenance of transport;

• Strengthening transport organizations, especially drivers, with highly qualified personnel for repair and maintenance of vehicles, ensuring their systematic training, financial incentives for urban passenger transport staff introduction of an effective system. [1]

Today, more than 3,500 drivers and ticket holders serve 1,350 buses of Toshshahartranshizmat JSC residents and guests of the capital. Last year, public enterprises transported more than 272 million passengers. As a result of measures aimed at renewing the fleet of vehicles, in 2016, eighty medium-capacity Isuzu buses of domestic production were purchased. During this period, “Toshavtotamirkhizmat” provided services to 3470 Mercedes Benz, Truck and Bus Service to 4850 Isuzu. The installation of GPS trackers and GPS / GSM antennas on 1,442 buses serving the population on the existing 128 routes has improved compliance with traffic intervals, the return of buses for technical reasons and the road the number of violations of the rules of conduct has sharply decreased. In order to create additional convenience for passengers and improve the performance of the GPS system in public transport, the mobile application "Tashbus" was launched. To date, more than 80,000 users have downloaded the application, which runs on Android, Apple and IOS.[2]

Methodology: As a result of the analysis of the operation of buses on the route, their range and the exact time of the peak, the loads and the distances from the top to the top. The route survey is conducted by counting and registering the number of passengers at different time intervals, data in the tables prepared during the day, week, month. and also using the method of calculating tables throughout the year. During the day, passenger traffic data will be provided. By expanding the provision of paid services to the population and organizations, including private carriers (rent of production facilities and areas for storage of rolling stock, pre-departure technical inspection and medical examination of drivers, ceremonial events and other activities, advertising and other services) to increase the profitability of financial and economic activities of urban public transport enterprises, to direct the profits to partial compensation of losses from passenger traffic in the city. [3]

Analysis and results: Application of electronic boards introduced in Tashkent in Namangan. As a result of the installation of electronic boards, the waiting time of the population will be clearly defined, and the arrival of passenger cars on time will be ensured. As a result, congestion will be prevented. The direction of traffic also plays an important role in ensuring the regular flow of passenger cars. At the same time, at the entrance to the station, the bus or minibus marked on the sign should not be allowed to enter the other direction, ie a car. Follow the schedule and traffic intervals by installing electronic terminals that record the arrival and departure times of vehicles on the final routes, as well as information boards showing the operating mode, exact schedule and traffic intervals of bus routes at each stop strengthening the discipline of doing. I think that if we find a solution to these problems and organize the movement properly, traffic jams will be prevented.

Discussions: In order to increase the efficiency of passenger transport, to further optimize bus routes, to conduct a systematic study of passenger traffic in all modes of public transport, a reasonable number of rolling stock and mode of operation by mode and capacity identify, increase the efficiency of the organization of transportation by approving the passports of urban passenger routes. Funding of a comprehensive inspection of the Department of Licensing and Coordination of all types of passenger transport and the Uzbek Agency for Road and River Transport (for freight) and funds used in accordance with the legislation for the development of passenger transport in the city.

Conclusion. The main directions of the reform are to improve the quality of passenger service. This is ensured by using the results of empirical research in passenger transportation. An analysis of the performance of buses on the route suggests that this route may be both attractive to investors and economically viable for organizations operating with passenger vehicles. In order to ensure this, it is advisable to distribute the routes in a timely manner in order to improve the passenger transport system, given the dense population. Bus schedules work flawlessly in all weather conditions and clearly show the data being transmitted.

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FREE WORD GROUPS AND FRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Abstract: This article is denoted the fraseological units and free word groups, and some criterias of finding the difference between them.

Key words: fraseological unit, free-word groups, speech,dictionary, collocations, metaphorical, components.

Member-words of phraseological units are often repeated as single unchangeable collocations, unlike components of free word-groups, which can differ depending on communication needs. For example, the adjective red may be replaced by another adjective denoting color in a red flower (a free phrase), and the word-group would maintain the meaning: «the flower of a certain color». No such substitution is possible in the phraseological unit red tape (bureaucratic methods), since changing the adjective would completely alter the context of the group: it would then mean "tape of a specific color." As a result, the phraseological unit red tape is semantically non-motivated, in the sense that its essence cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituents, and it functions as a separate entity.Grammatical structure of phraseological units is to a certain degree also stable:

red tape – a phraseological unit;
red tapes – a free word-group;
to go to bed – a phraseological unit;
to go to the bed – a free word-group.

Still the basic criterion is comparative lack of motivation, or idiomaticity of the phraseological units. Semantic motivation is based on the coexistence of direct and figurative meaning. Taking into consideration mainly the degree of idiomaticity phraseological units may be classified into three big groups. This classification was first suggested by Acad. V.V. Vinogradov. Phraseological fusions are word-groups that are totally unmotivated. The meanings of the components have no synchronic relationship with the meaning of the entire community. Idiomaticity is combined with the lexical components' full stability and the fusion's grammatical structure.Phraseological unities are partially non-motivated word classes whose meaning can typically be deduced from their context.The lexical components and grammatical structure of phraseological unities are typically characterized by a high degree of stability. Free phrases with homonymous meanings can be found in phraseological unities. to play the first role in the theatre – to play the first role (to dominate). There must be not less than two notional words in metaphorical meanings. Phraseological collocations are partly inspired, but they are composed of terms with a unique lexical valency, which is characterized by a degree of consistency in certain word classes. The variability of components in phraseological collocations is strictly restricted. They vary from phraseological unities in that one of the components is used in the direct sense of the phrase. the other – in a figurative sense, where the meaning of the entire party takes precedence over the meaning of its constituents. Since figurativeness is only reflected in one part of the word, it is barely perceptible. The structure V + N is the largest group of phraseological collocations. Phraseological units are special word categories that act as word equivalents; they are analogous to specific classes of terms. Regardless of the part-of-speech meaning of component words, the part-of-speech meaning of phraseological units is felt as belonging to the wordgroup as a whole. When a free word-group, such as a long day, is compared to a phraseological unit,e.g. "In the long run", we can see that the noun day and the adjective long retain the partof-speech sense that these words have when used alone in the free word category. The entire group is divided into two distinct units (A + N). In the phraseological unit in the long run the part-of-speech meaning belongs to the group as a single whole. In the long run is grammatically equivalent to single adverbs, e.g. finally, firstly, etc. So, phraseological units are included into the system of parts of speech. Free word groups are used to make phraseological units. However, certain words – constituents of phraseological units – can fade from the language over time; the context in which the phraseological unit was created may be forgotten, motivation lost, and these phrases become phraseological fusions.A language's vocabulary is expanded not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word classes that cannot be formed during speech but exist as ready-made units in the language. They're held in specialized dictionaries.Phraseological units, like words, convey a single idea and are used as one part of a sentence. Such units are referred to as «idioms» by lexicographers in the United States and the United Kingdom. We may use dictionaries like L. Smith's "Words and Idioms," V. Collins' "A Book of English Idioms," and so on. We may find words with unusual semantics (idiomatic) alongside word-groups and sentences in these dictionaries. They are usually organized into various semantic classes in these dictionaries. Phraseological units can be categorized according to how they are created, the degree of motivation of their meaning, their structure, and their meaning motivation. A.V. Koonin classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units. Among two-top units A.I.Smirnitsky points out the following structural types:a) a month of Sundays, gray matter, a millstone around one's neck, and several others are examples of attributive-nominals. This form of unit is a noun equivalent that can be partially or fully idiomatic. In partly idiomatic units (phrasisms), the first component is idiomatic in some instances, such as high path, and the second component is idiomatic in others, such as first night. Both components are often idiomatic, e.g. red tape, blind alley, bed of nail, shot in the arm and many others. b) to read between the lines, talk BBC, sweep under the carpet, and so on are verbnominal phraseological units. The verb is the grammar center of such units, while the nominal aspect is the semantic center in many cases, for example, to fall in love. The verb is both the grammar and the semantic core of certain units, such as not knowing the ropes. These units may also be completely idiomatic, such as burn one's boats, to vote with one's feet, to take to the cleaners' etc. Very close to such units are word-groups of the type to have a glance, to have a smoke. These units are not idiomatic and are treated in grammar as a special syntactical combination, a kind of aspect. c) phraseological repetitions, such as: now or never, part and parcel, country and western etc. Such units can be built on antonyms, e.g. ups and downs, back and forth; often they are formed by means of alliteration, e.g cakes and ale, as busy as a bee. Components in repetitions are joined by means of conjunctions. These units are equivalents of adverbs or adjectives and have no grammar centre. They can also be partly or perfectly idiomatic, e.g. cool as a cucumber (partly), bread and butter (perfectly). d)Adverb phraseological units,such as:"with a bump","in the soup","like a dream","like a dog with two tails". e)preposition phraseological units,e.g.in the course of,on the stroke of, f)interjection phraseological units e.g."catch me","well,I never"etc. There are also sentence equivalents, proverbs, sayings, and quotes in I.V.Arnold's classification, such as "the sky is the limit," "what makes him tick," "I'm easy." Proverbs are typically metaphorical, such as "Too many cooks spoil the broth," while sayings are usually nonmetaphorical, such as "where there is a will, there is a way." If we come across the fraseological units and free word groups,we must find them truely according to some criteries. Words put together to form lexical units make phrases or word-groups. The largest twofacet lexical unit comprising more than one word is the word-group observed on the syntagmatic level of analysis. The degree of structural and semantic cohesion of word-groups may vary. Functionally and semantically inseparable word-groups like at least, point of view, by means of, take place are phraseological units. Semantically and structurally more independent word-groups a week ago, man of wisdom, take lessons, kind to people are defined as free or variable word-groups or phrases The two main linguistic factors to be considered in uniting words into word-groups are: 1) the lexical valency of words 2) the syntactic valency of words. Words are used in certain lexical contexts, i.e. in combination with other words. The noun question is often combined with such adjectives as vital, pressing, urgent, disputable, delicate, etc. This noun is a component of a number of other word-groups, e.g. to raise a question, a question of great importance, a question of the agenda, a question of the day, and many others. Lexical valency is the possibility of lexical-semantic connections of a word with other words. Lexical collocability is the realisation in speech of the potential connections of a word with other words. Lexical valency acquires special importance in case of polysemy as through the lexical valency different meanings of a polysemantic word can be distinguished, e.g.

1. heavy weight (safe, table, etc.),
2. heavy snow (storm, rain, etc.),
3. heavy drinker (eater, etc.),
4. heavy sleep (disappointment, sorrow, etc.),
5. heavy industry (tanks, etc.), and so on. These word-groups are called collocations or such combinations of words which condition the realization of a certain meaning Syntactic valency - the aptness of a word to appear in different syntactic structures. The minimal syntactic context in which words are used when

brought together to form wordgroups is described as the pattern of the word-groups. E.g., the verb to offer can be followed by the infinitive (to offer to do smth) and the noun (to offer a cup of tea). Semantically all word-groups may be classified into motivated and non-motivated. Non-motivated word-groups are usually described as phraseological units. Word-groups may be classified according to their headwords into: The head is not necessarily the component that occurs first in the word-group: very great bravery, bravery in the struggle the noun bravery is the head whether followed or preceded by other words So, we can distinguish them from their structure,and these linguistic units adorn our speech, when we utilize them unrelenting.

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LANDSCAPE AND ITS MISSION IN THE WORK

Annotation: Landscape is a relatively young genre of painting. For centuries, images of nature were drawn only as an image of the habitat of characters, as decorations for icons, and later – for scenes of genre plots and portraits.

Key words: landscape, literature, poetry, image.

Landscape (Fr. Paysage, from pays-country, area) - a genre of fine art (as well as individual works of this genre), in which the main subject of the image is the pristine or to some extent transformed by man nature. Modern ideas about the landscape have been formed over the centuries with the development of artistic techniques for depicting it. In a landscape work, special importance is attached to the construction of the perspective and composition of the view, the transmission of the state of the atmosphere, air and light environment, and their variability.

Gradually, with the development of scientific and experimental knowledge of linear and aerial perspective, chiaroscuro, proportionality, general composition, color, relief of the image, natural species first became an equal member of the plot composition, and then transformed into the central subject of the image.

For a long period of time, landscape motifs were generalized, composed, idealized views. A significant breakthrough in the artist's awareness of the meaning of the landscape was his depiction of a specific area (the shore of Lake Geneva, the Swiss artist of the XV century, Conrad Witz).

Landscape works of European masters of the XVII–XVIII centuries are an integral example of ideal aesthetic views of the landscape; the works of the Impressionists and post-Impressionists were the culmination of the extraordinary formation of the landscape genre at the end of the XIX century.

The heyday of landscape painting was marked by the development of plein-air landscape, associated with the invention in the XIX century of the method of producing tube paints. The painter could work away from his studio, in nature, in natural light. This greatly enriched the choice of motifs, brought the art closer to the viewer, and gave the creator the opportunity to embody his immediate emotional impressions in a work of painting.

In European history, especially under the rule of academism, landscape belonged to the “secondary” genre of painting. At the same time, in the Eastern tradition, landscape has been part of the tradition since the VI century and one of the central genres since at least the IX century. Now, especially since the Impressionists (with their undoubtedly leading landscape priority), this direction is represented in the work of many artists and enjoys the continuing interest of painting lovers.

A landscape usually depicts an open space. It usually shows an image of the water and / or earth's surface. Depending on the direction – vegetation, buildings, equipment, meteorological (clouds, rain) and astronomical (stars, sun, moon) formations. Sometimes the artist also uses figurative inclusions (people, animals), mainly in the form of relatively fleeting plot situations. In landscape composition, however, they are clearly assigned a secondary importance, often the role of staffage.

Depending on the type of motif depicted, you can distinguish rural, urban (including architectural –veduta –and industrial) landscape. A special area is the image of the sea element – seascape or marina. At the same time, landscapes can be both chamber and panoramic.

In addition, the landscape can be epic, historical, heroic, lyrical, romantic, fantastic, and even abstract.

Elements of the landscape can be found already in Neolithic rock paintings (the Tassilin-Ajer plateau in the Sahara). Primitive craftsmen schematically depicted rivers or lakes, trees and boulders on the walls of caves.

In the art of the ancient Mediterranean, the landscape motif is a fairly common detail of the wall paintings of patrician houses.

However, later, in the art of the Middle Ages, the ideals that inspired ancient artists-the joy of being, physicality, truthfulness-gave way to visual forms, primarily in a whole, figurative form, giving an idea of the beauty of the divine: painting was designed to affect the viewer as a silent sermon. (The vast majority of the population was not able to directly access the Bible; its translation from Latin appeared only in the XIV century.)

From painting for a long time, the landscape almost disappears – icon painters almost neglect the background, if necessary, depicting nature and buildings very schematically and immensely.

Interest in the landscape becomes clearly noticeable, starting with the painting of the Early Renaissance-Quattrocento, XV century. (four hundredth years, starting from the thousandth). Many paintings show the desire of the painters to achieve a harmonious and holistic image of nature and man. Such, for example, is the canvas "The Procession of the Magi" by the Italian master Sassetta (1392-1450 / 51).

Landscape motifs began to play an even more important role in the High Renaissance, the Cinquecento (XVI century). This period, more than any other, is focused on the search for the best possibilities of composition, perspective, etc. the components of painting to convey the surrounding world. Now the landscape is an important element of the picture. The most striking example of this is the famous portrait of the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo (1452-1519). No wonder it was in this era that the social status of the artist changed diametrically: from a representative of one of the lower classes of traditional society (in the Middle Ages, the artist was assigned to the paint shop), he is transformed into a socio-cultural ideal, since it is in his activities that the main cultural ideas, values and ideals of Renaissance humanism are realized: freedom, creativity, self-activity, self-sufficiency and self-development.

The masters of the Venetian school played an important role in the creation of the landscape genre of this period. One of the first artists in whose paintings nature is the main character, was Giorgione (1476/7-1510). The landscape on the canvas "Storm" is definitely a carrier of feelings and moods. And already in the early canvas of Titian (1473/88-1576) "Flight to Egypt" (1508), the image of nature in the background begins to dominate the scenes shown in the foreground.

The traditions of the Venetian school are also reflected in the paintings of Titian's pupil, the Spanish artist El Greco (1541-1614). Among the most famous paintings of the master is the landscape "View of Toledo".

In Northern Europe, starting from the XVI century, landscape also gradually leaves the field of attraction of other artistic genres. Images of nature occupy an important place in the work of many artists of the Dutch school-Pieter Brueghel (the Elder) (c. 1525-1569), Jan Vermeer of Delft (1632-1675) and others. Most Dutch landscapes are characterized by a muted color, consisting of light silver, olive-ochre, brownish shades, close to the natural colors of nature.

In Germany, the landscape originated in the works of the masters of the so-called Danube School of painting in the first third of the XVI century.

The realistic art of Spain, Italy, and France influenced the further development of landscape painting. The masterly paintings of the great Spanish master Diego Velasquez (1599-1660) attest to the birth of plein-air painting. In his work "View of the Villa Medici", the freshness of greenery, warm shades of light gliding over the leaves of trees and high stone walls are conveyed.

In the period of classicism (XVII century), nature was interpreted based on the laws of reason, and its representation in the form of ideal harmony was considered an aesthetic standard (idyllic landscape). Claude Lorrain (1600-1682) and others. painters.

Nature appears differently on the canvases of the Baroque masters, who strive to convey the dynamics of the surrounding world, the stormy life of the elements. Landscapes that affirm the joy of being are characteristic of the work of the Flemish Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) ("Landscape with a rainbow").

In the XVIII century, the architectural landscape became widespread, the elements of which were manifested even in the art of the Middle Ages. Remarkable masters of veduta were representatives of the Venetian school of painting Francesco Guardi (1712-1793), Canaletto (1697-1768).

A prominent representative of Rococo art (XVIII century) was the French artist Francois Boucher (1703-1770), who created landscapes as if woven from blue, pink, and silver shades. Boucher studied with another French artist who worked in this style, Jean Honore Fragonard (1732-1806), whose colorful landscapes are permeated with air and light.

In landscape painting of the Enlightenment era (the second half of the XVIII century), artists sought to show the viewer the aesthetics of natural nature. Based on field observations and equipped with bright lighting effects, the seascapes of Joseph Vernet (1714-1789) were admired by contemporaries.

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MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISHNI IQTISODIY MASALALARNI HAL ETISHDA QO’LLANILISHI

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada matematik modellashtirish kompyuterda masalani yechishning muhim tarkibiy qismi ekanligi va shu sababli zamonaviy muhandis nafaqat hisoblash matematikasining sonli va taqribiy usullarini, obyekt va jarayonlarning matematik modellarini tuzishni, kompyuterli matematik tizimlardan foydalanish hamda hisoblash tajribalarini o’tkazish haqida batafsil ma`lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: model, algoritm, kompyuter, texnologiya, intellektual, funksional, real, struktura, metodologiya, iyerarxik.

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APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING IN SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Annotation: The article provides detailed information on mathematical modeling as an important part of solving problems on a computer, and a modern engineer can only perform numerical and approximate methods of computational mathematics, mathematical models of objects and processes, use computer mathematical systems and computational experiments.

Key words: model, algorithm, computer, technology, intelligent, functional, real, structure, methodology, hierarchical.

O’ta tezkor va keng hajmdagi xotiraga ega zamonaviy kompyuterlar fizika, kimyo, mexanika, texnika, iqtisod va boshqa ko’plab soha muammolarini tadqiq qilish va hal etishda matematik usullarni qo’llash uchun keng yo’l ochib bermoqda.

Kompyuterdan foydalanishning muhim yo’nalishlaridan biri –bu obyekt, hodisa yoki jarayonlarni modellashtirishdir. Inson bevosita kuzata olmaydigan fizik, kimyoviy, biologik va boshqa jarayonlar kompyuterda modellashtirilishi mumkin. Modellashtirish kompyuterda masalani yechishning muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Shu sababli zamonaviy muhandis nafaqat hisoblash matematikasining sonli va taqribiy usullarini, balki obyekt va jarayonlarning matematik modellarini tuzishni, kompyuterli matematik tizimlardan foydalanish hamda hisoblash tajribalarini o’tkazishni bilishi lozim.

Shu bois, hozirgi faoliyatni matematik modellashtirishsiz tasavvur etib bo’lmaydi. Ushbu metodologiyaning mohiyati berilgan obyektni uning in`ikosi bo’lmish matematik model bilan almashtirishdan iborat. Real borliqdagi barcha obyektlar, jarayonlar va hodisalarning matematik modellarini qurib so’ng kompyuter yordamida ushbu modellarni o’rnatish va hisoblash tajribasi orqali qaralayotgan jarayon, obyekt va hodisalar xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish o’ta muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki ba`zi obyektlar ustida natural tajriba o’tkazish bir tomondan o’ta qimmat tursa, ikkinchi tomondan yetarlicha xavflidir. Bularga misol qilib, termoyadro qurolining tajribasi, har xil ekologik tajribalar, biologik qurollarni misol qilib ko’rsatish mumkin. Bu tajribalar to’g’risida fikr yuritishning o’zi dahshatli.

Shuning uchun ham matematik modellashtirish eng arzon va eng xavfsiz hisoblanadi.

Ta`kidlash joizki, o’ta tezkor va katta xotiraga ega keng imkoniyatli zamonaviy kompyuterlar, ular uchun yaratilayotgan tizimli, instrumental, amaliy dasturlar, zamonaviy dasturlash tillari va ularning kompilyatorlari, dasturlash texnologiyalari, umuman olganda barcha axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishdan maqsad matematik modellashtirishni amalga oshirishdir.

Demak, inson faoliyati uchun o’ta muhim murakkab tizimlarni matematik modellashtirishdan maqsad esa o’z navbatida tegishli qaror qabul qilish (odam tomonidan) va bashorat (prognoz) qilish.

Bundan tashqari iqtisodiy, ekologik va texnik tizimlarni mavjud klassik usullar bilan tadqiq qilib bo’lmaydi. Bu esa, o’z navbatida matematik modellashtirish keng ma`noda axborotli modellashtirish ilmiy-texnika rivojining ajralmas qismi ekanini ko’rsatadi.

Odatda, amaliy matematikani masalalarini kompyuter yordamida yechish quyidagi texnologik zanjir asosida olib boriladi: tadqiqot obyekti – fizik model–matematik model–algoritm–dastur–hisoblash tajribalari–natijalarni tajriba va boshqa ma`lumotlar bilan solishtirish.

Bu yerda matematik texnologiya (zanjirning hisoblash qismi) esa matematik model–algoritm–dastur–hisoblash tajribalari kabi aniqlanadi. Bu zanjirning intellektual yadrosi, ya`ni matematik modellashtirishning intellektual yadrosi quyidagi uchlikni o’z ichiga oladi: model – algoritm – dastur. O’rganiladigan jarayonlarning matematik modellari murakkab bo'lib o'zichiga chiziqli bo'lmagan funksional-differensial tenglamalar tizimini qamrab oladi. Matematik model yadrosini xususiy hosilali tenglamalar tashkil etadi. Odatda jarayon, hodisa va obyektlarni matematik modellari quriladi. Ma`lumki, jarayon, hodisa va obyektlar murakkab tizimlar sifatida qaraladi.

Qoida bo'yicha tizim fazoviy yoki funksional yopiqlikka ega. Bu shuni bildiradiki, tizim komponentalari, yoki uning funksiyalarining fazoviy chegaralarini keltirish mumkin ya`ni, bir tomonda tizim, ikkinchi tomonda tashqi muhit bo'ladi.

Tizim deganda, tadqiqotchi tashqi muhitdan fazoviy yoki funksional belgisi bo'yicha ajratgan o'zaro bog'liq obyektlar to'plamini tushunish mumkin. Bu ikki imkoniyat o'z-o'zini yo'qotuvchi hisoblanmaydi. Ko'p hollarda, agar tizim fazoviy belgilarda berilsa, tadqiqotchi bir vaqtning o'zida tizimni tuzilmalarga ajratishni amalga oshiradi. Tuzilmalarga ajratish deganda tizimda ikki tipdagi obyekt (elementlar va aloqalar to'plami) bo'lishi va bu to'plamlar o'rtasida o'zaro bog'lanishlar o'rnatilishi tushuniladi. Quyosh tizimining asosiy elementlari quyosh va sayyoralar bo'lib, ularning aloqasi o'zaro gravitasion ta`sirdan iborat. Sanoat korxonalarida elementlar alohida sexlar bo'lib, ular orasidagi aloqa–material va axborotlar oqimidir. CHiziqli tenglamalar tizimida elementlar – alohida tenglamalar bo'lib

Maqsad deganda tizim uchun belgilangan vazifalarni aniqlovchi natijalar to'plami tushuniladi. Maqsad mavjudligi va tizimda elementlar bog'lanishining majburligi, ya`ni butunlik tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi tizimning eng zarur xossalaridan sanaladi. Element tizimga qarashli bo'lgani uchun u tizimni tashkil etuvchi boshqa elementlar bilan ham bog'langan. Tizimdan elementning yoki bir necha elementlarning olib tashlanishi uning maqsadidan tashqari albatta, yo'nalish bo'yicha xossasini ham o'zgartiradi.

Hozirgi vaqtda murakkab tizimlarning yetarlicha umumiy ta`rifi mavjud emas. SHu sabab, tadqiq qilinayotgan obyekt tipidan bog'liq ravishda, u yoki bu murakkab tizim tushunchalari ishlatiladi. Bu tushunchalar bitta obyekt uchun o'rinli bo'lib, boshqasi uchun ham hamma vaqt ham o'rinli bo'lishi kutilmaydi.

Murakkab tizimlarga xususiyatlar sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

- katta miqdordagi nimtizimlar kenjatizimlar va elementlarning bir - biri bilan o'zaro bog'liqligi;
- tizim bajaradigan funksiyalarining murakkabligi va maqsadga erishishga qaratilganligi;
- tizim ko'p o'lchamliligi va kenja tizimlar orasidagi katta miqdordagi aloqalarning mavjudlik sharti qo'yilishi;
- murakkab tizim tuzilmasining turli xilligi, uning kenjatizimlari tuzilmasining har xilligi, turli tuzilmalarga birlashtirilgan kenjatizimlarning yagona tizimga birlashtirilganligi;
- ayrim hollarda ierarxik tuzilmaga, bundan tashqari tarmoqli axborot tarmog'iga va intensiv axborot oqimiga ega boshqaruv mavjudligi;

• har-xil fizik mohiyatli xarakterga ega turli xildagi fizik tabiatli kenjatizimlar;

• tadqiq qilish uchun shartli ravishda zamonaviy dekompozision matematik usullarni, makromodellashtirishlarni, imitasion modellashtirishlarni qo'llash kerak bo'lgan katta o'lchovli va murakkab modelli tizimlar;

• tizimning alohida elementlari xossalarini to'liq o'rganishda, tizim xossalari haqida yetarlicha ma`lumot olish imkoniyati mavjud emas.

Shunday qilib, murakkab tizimlar o'zaro aloqada va ta`sirga ega bo'lgan elementlar va turli kenjatizimlar majmui bo'lib, bu kenjatizimlar tizimning murakkab funksiyalarini bajarishni ta`minlaydi va murakkab matematik modelni tavsiflaydi. Tizim agarda kam sonli elementlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, uning modeli oddiy bo'lsa, oddiy tizim.

Murakkab tizimlarni tadqiq qilishning asosiy masalalari quyidagilar:

Sintez masalasida tizim strukturasi va berilgan xossalari bo'yicha uni aniqlovchi parametrlar topiladi. Tahlil masalasida tizimning ma`lum strukturasi va ma`lum parametrlari asosida uning holati o'rganiladi. YA`ni tizim xossalari va uning tavsifi tadqiq qilinadi. Bu masala sintez va tahlil masalasi yechimi natijalarini qo'llagan holda amalga oshiriladi. Tizimlar umumiy nazariyasiga asosan, sintez – bu belgilangan natijalarni olish uchun kerakli va yetarli bo'lgan funksiyalar va strukturalarni yaratish jarayonidir. Ishlab chiqiladigan tizim funksiyasini aniqlash hozirgina ma`lum bo'lgan va u nima qilishi kerak bo'lgan qandaydir abstrakt tizimni belgilaydi. Shu sabab funksiyani sintez qilish bosqichi abstrakt sintez, strukturani aniqlash bosqichi esa berilgan funksiyani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lib – strukturali sintez deyiladi.

Sintez masalasi qo'yilishini misol tariqasida axborot hisoblash tizimida qaraylik. Bunday tizimlar nazariyasida asosiy masala – uni optimal sintez qilish bo'lib, natijada belgilangan funksiyani bajarish uchun tizimni qurishning eng yaxshi usulini tanlash amalga oshiriladi. Sintez masalasida loyihalashtirilayotgan tizim vazifasi haqidagi boshlang'ich ma`lumotlar quyidagilar bo'ladi:

Tizim funksiyasi. Odatda bunda amaliy masalalar ro'yxati taqdim etiladi;

Tizim xarakteristikasiga cheklanishlar ro'yxati. Misol uchun masalani yechish vaqti, jihozlar qiymati, tizimning unumdorligi.

Samaradorlik mezoni, tizimning to'laligicha sifatiga baho qo'yish usuli.

Bulardan kelib chiqqan holda tizim strukturasini (qurilmalar tarkibi va ular orasidagi aloqalar) va hisoblash jarayonini boshqarish strategiyasini aniqlash kerak bo'ladi. Loyihalashtirilayotgan axborot-hisoblash tizimining sifati tizim jihozlariga, jumladan apparat bo'limiga ketgan xarajatdan, vaqt bo'yicha esa amaliy masalalarni yechishga bog'liq.

Ma`lumki, model o'rganilayotgan obyektning sodda ko'rinishidir. Model hamma vaqt real obyektdan farq qiladi. Matematik modellashtirish boshqa modellashtirishlarga nisbatan ustinliklarga ega bo'lsada, hech qachon obyektni to'la akslantira olmaydi.

Matematik model va uning real obyekti orasidagi muvofiqlik deyilganda obyekt va uning matematik modeli dinamikalarining sifat jihatdan o'xshashligi va yaqinligi tushuniladi. Agar obyekt va uning matematik modelini dinamikalari orasida uxshashlik, ya`ni muvofiqlik bo'lmasa, bu muvofiqlikni o'rnatishning bir necha usuli mavjud:

1.Matematik modelda ishtirok etayotgan o'zgarmas kattaliklarni qaytadan baholash.

2.Matematik modelni yozishda qabul qilingan ishchi gipotezalarni qaytadan ko'rib chiqish.

3.Real obyekt haqida qo'shimcha ma`lumotlar yig'ish.

4.Yangi yig'ilgan ma`lumotlar asosida modelni qaytadan ko'rib chiqish.

Matematik modelni real obyektga muvofiqlashtirishda ko'p hollarda real obyekti nisbatan o'tkazilgan tajriba, eksperiment natijalaridan foydalaniladi va bu natijalar bir necha marta solishtiriladi. Bu jarayon matematik model model real obyektga yetarli darajadagi aniqlikka yaqinlashguniga davom ettiriladi.

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IQTISODIY MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotasiya: Iqtisodiy matematik modellar yordamida turli xil texnologik jarayonlarni optimal boshqarish, ularni joylashtirish va foydalanish yo'llari haqida hamda, ishlab chiqaruvchilar sonining ko'payishi, xomashyo turlarining ko'payishi, ishlab chiqarish strukturaci va texnika-texnologiyalarning mukammallashuvi, ta`minlovchilar va iste`molchilar xajmining oshishi hamda ular o'rtasidagi munocabatlarning mukammallashuvi, axborot va ma`lumotlar xajmining tezkor oshishi kabi muammolar va ularning yechimlari batafsil yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ekonometrika, matematik model, subyekt, obyekt, abstrakt model, optimal, analogiya, gipoteza, cxema, struktura.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC MATHEMATICAL MODELING

Annotation: On the optimal management of various technological processes using economic mathematical models, their placement and use, as well as increasing the number of producers, increasing the variety of raw materials, improving the production structure and technology, increasing the volume of suppliers and consumers and improving relations between them. problems such as the rapid increase in the amount of information and data and their solutions are covered in detail.

Keywords: econometrics, mathematical model, subject, object, abstract model, optimal, analogy, hypothesis, scheme, structure.

Hozirgi davrga kelib korxona qabul qilayotgan axborot oqimi hajmini keskin ortishi qaror qabul qilishda tezkorlikka erishish, korxona uchun iqtisodiy jihatdan samaraliroq mahculot shilab chiqarish, xarajatlarini kamaytirish, mehnat unumdorligini o’ctirish kabi masalalarni yechish uchun korxonada fan va texnikani yutuqlaridan foydalangan holda iqtisodiy modellashtirish usullari orqali amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ekonometrika bu – o’zgaruvchan dinamikaga ega, mukammal iqtisodiy jarayonlar o’rtasidagi miqdoriy omillarni o’rganuvchi fandir.

Fanning obyekti bo’lib, milliy iqtisodiyottmizda mavjud iqtisodiy munocabatlar va ularning o’zgaruvchi tendenciyalari hisoblanadi.

Zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoiti korxonalar oldiga muhim ahamiyatga ega vazifalar va muammolarni qo’yadi.

Bunday vazifa va muammolar ishlab chiqaruvchilar sonining ko’payishi, xomashyo turlarining ko’payishi, ishlab chiqarish strukturasi va texnika-texnologiyalarning mukammallashuvi, ta`minlovchilar va iste`molchilar xajmining oshishi hamda ular o’rtasidagi munocabatlarning mukammallashuvi, axborot va ma`lumotlar xajmining tezkor oshishi kabilar natijacida yuzaga keladi.

Qo’yilgan vazifalarni hal etishda informasion texnologiyalarning o’rni beqiyocdir. Korxona va tashkilotlarni rejalashtirish va boshqarishda ularni qo’llash ishlab chiqarish quvvatlaridan foydalanishni yaxshilashga, xodimlarni ma`lumotlarni to’plash va qayta ishlashga doir og’ir mehnatdan ozod qiladi. Model - bu tabiat va jamiyatdagi obyektlar xamda xossalari to’g’ricidagi tushunchalarni turli racmlar, cxemalar, belgilar va x.k. lar orqali ifodalanishdir, ifodalangan modellar yordamida kuzatilayotgan obyektni bilish esa - modellashtirish deyiladi.

Model tushunchasi hodisalarning kelib chiqish sharoitiga qarab turlicha bo’ladi: biolgik model, fizik model iqtisodiy model matematik model va x.k.

Iqtisodiy matematik modellar-bu turdagi modellarda iqtisodiy jarayonlar matematik tengsizliklar yeki tengliklar citemasi yordamida ifodalaniladi.

Matematik model – tashkiliy masalalarning maqsadi va tarkibini matematik tilda ifodalanishidir. Iqtisodiy masalalarni matematik ifodalash iqtisodiy matematik model va jarayon esa matematik modellashtirish deyiladi.

Ilmiy izlanishlarda modellashtirish uzoq tarixdan buyon qo’llanilib kelinmoqda va muntazam ravishda yangi bilim sohalarini egallab olmoqda: texnik konstruksiyalash, qurilish va arxetektura, astronomiya, fizika, kimyo, biologiya hamda ijtimoiy fanlar.

Modellashtirishdan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarida ancha ilgari vaqtlardan beri foydalana boshlangan. U texnik konstruksiya, qurilish va arxitektura, astronomiya, fizika, ximiya, biologiya va ijtimoiy fanlarda o’z ifodasini topgan.

Angliyalik iqtisodchi Vilyam Petti XVII asrda «Siyosiy arifmetika» nomli acarida modellashtirish masalalariga to’xtalgan edi.

XX asrdagi modellashtirish usullari hozirgi zamon fanlarining hamma sohalariga muvaffaqiyat keltirdi. Shunga qaramay modellashtirish uslubiyoti uzoq vaqt davomida muctaqil rivojlanib kelgan. Yagona tushuncha va terminalogiyaga (ibora) ega bo'lmagan. Ammo modellashtirishning roli ilm-fan rivojida sezilarli ahamiyatga ega.

«Model» so'zi lotincha bo'lib (moduluc), o'lchov, namuna, norma kabi ma`nolarni bildiradi. Model cifatida uyning, shahardagi qurilishlarning, raketaning va hokazolarning loyihaci yoki maketini olish mumkin . Model bu – tadqiqotlar jarayonida obyekt haqida to'liq tushuncha beruvchi xulosadir.

Modellarni turli xil usullar yordamida hocil qilinadi. Masalan, biror obyektning formasini-predmetli model (maket) shaklida, informasion aloqalar - informasion model, matematik formulalar yordamida aniqlangan funksional bog'lanishlar-matematik model shaklida ifodalanadi.

Model original moddiy obyektni to'laligicha aks ettirishi lozim.

Modellar original obyektni caqlagan holda, turli ko'rinishda bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan: obyektni turli bosqichlarda turli tomonlarini aks ettirishi mumkin.

Matematik modellar - o'rganilayotgan obyekt yoki jarayonlarning asosiy xossalarini matematik formulalar, tenglamalar va tenglamalar sistemasi, tengsizliklar va tengsizliklar sistemasi orqali ifodasidir.

Obyekt yoki hodisa modelini hocil qilish va uni model octida tahlil etish jarayoni modellashtirish deyiladi. Modellashtirishda modellarni qurish, o'rganish va qo'llash tushuniladi. U abstraksiya, analogiya, gipoteza kabi kotegoriyalar bilan chambarchac bog'liqdir. Modellashtirish o'z ichiga abstraksiyani qurish, analogik taxliliy xulosa va ilmiy gipoteza konstruksiyalarini oladi.

Ko'p vaqt va vositalarni talab etuvchi tadqiqotlar modellashtirish usullaridan foydalanish zaruratini tug'diradi.

Modellashtirish jarayoni o'z chiga 3 elementni oladi:

1. Sub`ekt (tadqiqotchi)
2. Obyekt (tadqiqot obyekti)
3. Model (cub`ekt va obyekt munocabatlarini muvofiqlashtiruvchi)

Modellashtirish – siklik jarayondir.

Matematik modellarni iqtisodiy qonuniyatlarni o'rganishga tadbiq etishni - iqtisodiy matematik modellashtirish, bu modellarni amaliyotga qo'llashni esa iqtisodiy-matematik usullar deyiladi.

Matematik modellar ko'p narcani o'z ichiga olish xususiyatiga ega. Buni quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi micolida ko'rish mumkin:

$a_1x_1Qb_1x_2qc_1$

$a_2x_1Qb_2x_2qc_2$

Bu shartlar nimani ifodalaydi? Turli soha mutaxassislari turli xil izohlaydilar. Masalan, fizikada bu munocabat elektr zanjiridagi aktiv qarshilik, kuchlanish yoki tok kuchi tenglamacini yoki ctanokning yuk ortish tenglamacini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek, bu sistema tovarlarni taqsimlash, oziq-ovqat ratsionini hisoblash va boshqa bir qancha sohalardagi shartlarni ifodalashi mumkin.

Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda ham modellashtirish usullari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Modellashtirish va modellar o'zining turli sohalardagi tadbiqlariga qarab moddiy va abstrakt deb ataluvchi cinflarga bo'linadi.

Moddiy modellar asosan o’rganilayotgan obyekt va jarayonni geometrik, fizik, dinamik yoki funksional xarakterictikalarini ifodalaydi. Masalan, obyektning kichiklashtirilgan maketi (masalan, lisey, kollej, univercitet) va turli xil fizik, ximik va boshqa xildagi maketlar bunga micol bo’la oladi.

Bu modellar yordamida turli xil texnologik jarayonlarni optimal boshqarish, ularni joylashtirish va foydalanish yo’llari o’rganiladi. Umuman olganda, moddiy modellar tajribaviy xarakterga ega bo’lib, texnika fanlarida keng qo’llaniladi.

Ammo moddiy modellashtirishdan iqtisodiy masalalarni yechish uchun foydalanishda ma`lum chegaralanishlar mavjud. Masalan, xalq xo’jaligini biror sohasini o’rganish bilan butun iqtisodiy obyekt haqida xulosa chiqarib bo’lmaydi. Ko’pgina iqtisodiy masalalar uchun esa moddiy modellar yaratish qiyin bo’ladi va ko’p xarajat talab etadi.

Abstrakt (ideal) modellar incon tafakkurining mahculi bo’lib, ular tushunchalar, gipotezalar va turli xil qarashlar sistemasidan iborat. Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda, boshqarish sohalarida asosan abstrakt modellashtirishdan foydalaniladi.

Ilmiy bilishda abstrakt modellar ma`lum tillarga asoslangan belgilar majmuidan iborat. O’z navbatida belgili abstrakt modellar matematik va logik tillar shaklidagi matematik logik modellarni ifodalaydi.

Matematik modellashtirish turli xil tabiatli, ammo bir xil matematik bog’lanishlarni ifodalaydigan voqea va jarayonlarga asoslangan tadqiqot usulidir.

Hozirgi paytda matematik modellashtirish iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarda, amaliy rejalashtirishda va boshqarishda yetakshi o’rin egallab, kompyuterlashtirish bilan chambarchac bog’langan.

Matematika, kompyuterlashtirish sohalari, umumuslubiy va predmet fanlarining rivojlanishi natijacida matematik modellashtirish uzlukciz rivojlanib, yangi-yangi matematik modellashtirish shakllari vujudga kelmoqda.

Bu bo’limda iqtisodiy-matematik modellashtirish bosqichlarining mazmuni va uning ketma-ketligini bayon qi lamiz.

Bosqichlar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Iqtisodiy muammoni qo’yilishi va uni tahlil qilish

Maqsadning qo’yilishi modellashtirishda muhim o’rin egallaydi. Aniq qo’yilgan maqsad asosiy elementlar va ular oracidagi bog’lanish tarkibi va miqdoriy xarakterictikacini aniqlaydi.

Modellashtirishning dastlabki bosqichida ma`lumotlar to’planadi va tahlil qilinadi. Tahlil uchun tanlangan ma`lumotlarning to’g’riligi bu modellashtirishning so’nggi natijalariga bog’liq. To’plangan ma`lumotlar absolyut miqdorlarda va yagona o’lchov birliklarda ifodalanishi kerak. Bu bosqichda modellashtiriladigan obyekt va uni abstraksiyalashning muhim tomonlari va xossalari belgilanadi. Obyektning strukturaci va elementlari oracidagi asosiy bog’lanishlar, uning o’zgarishi va rivojlanishi bo’yicha gipotezalarni shakllantirish masalalari o’rganiladi.

2. Matematik modellar qurish

Bunda iqtisodiy muammolar konkret matematik bog’lanishlar va munocabatlar (funksiya, tengsizlik va hokazo) shaklida ifodalanadi.

Matematik modellar qurish jarayoni matematika va iqtisodiyot bo’yicha ilmiy bilimlarning o’zaro uyg’unlashuvidan iborat. Albatta, bunda matematik modelni yaxshi o’rganilgan matematik masalalar cinfiga tegishli bo’lishi uchun harakat qilinadi. Biroq, shunday bo’ladiki, iqtisodiy masalani modellashtirish oldindan ma`lum bo’lmagan matematik strukturalarga olib kelishi ham mumkin. XX asr o’rtalaridan boshlab iqtisodiyot fani va uning amaliyoti ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, matematik dasturlash, o’yinlar nazariyaci, funksional analiz, hisoblash matematikaci fanlari ham o’z rivojini topdi. Iqtisodiyot fanlarining rivojlanishi, aytish joizki, matematikaning yangi bo’limlarini ochilishi uchun muhim vosita bo’lishi mumkin.

3. Modelni matematik tahlil qilish.

Bu bosqichning maqsadi-modelning umumiy xossalarini ifodalashdan iborat. Bu yerda tadqiqotlarning matematik usullari qo’llaniladi. Eng muhim joyi- tuzilgan modellarning yechimga egaligini icbotlashdir. Agar matematik masalaning yechimga ega emasligi icbot qilinca, u holda qo’yilgan matematik model rad etiladi. SHunga muvofiq, iqtisodiy masalaning qo’yilishi yoki matematik modelini boshqacha ko’rinishlari tadqiq etiladi.

Modellarni analitik tadqiq etish ularni empirik (conli) tadqiq qilishga nicbatan uctunlikka ega, chunki, olingan xulosalar modellardagi ichki va tashqi parametrlarning har xil qiymatlarida ham o’z kuchini caqlaydi.

Umuman olganda, murakkab iqtisodiy masalalar qiyinchiliklar bilan analitik tadqiqotlarga keltiriladi. Agar ularni analitik usullarga keltirib bo’lmasa, u holda masalani conli usullaridan foydalanib echiladi.

4. Dastlabki ma`lumotlarni tayyorlash

Modellashtirishda ma`lumotlar tizimiga muhim talablar qo’yiladi. SHu bilan birgalikda ma`lumotlarni olish uchun real imkoniyatlar amaliy maqsadlarga mo’ljallangan modellarni tanlash uchun ma`lum chegaralar qo’yadi. Ma`lumotlarni tayyorlash jarayonida ehtimollar nazariyaci, matematika, ctatictika, nazariy ctatictika usullaridan keng ko’lamda foydalaniladi.

5. Sonli yechimlar

Bu bosqich qo’yilgan masalani conli yechish uchun algoritmlar, kompyuter uchun dasturlar tuzish va bevosita hisoblashlar o’tkazish uchun mo’ljallangan. Odatda iqtisodiy-matematik modellarda hisob-kitob ishlari ko’pvariantli xarakterga ega. Zamonaviy kompyuterlarning paydo bo’lishi bu

6. Sonli natijalar tahlili va uning tadbiqlari

Bu so’nggi bosqichda modellashtirish natijalarining to’g’riligi va to’laligi haqidagi cavollarga javob olinadi. Nazariy xulosalar va model yordamida bevosita olingan conli natijalar o’zaro taqqoclanadi. SHunga qarab qo’yilgan iqtisodiy masala va modellarining yutuq yoki kamchiliklari aniqlanadi.

Iqtisodiy-matematik model aniqlangandan co’ng, unda ishtirok etayotgan omillarning natijaviy belgiga ta`cirining mukammalligi baholanadi. Agar model va unga kiritilgan barcha omillar talab etilgan ehtimol bilan mohiyatli bo’lsa, u adekvat model deyiladi. Adekvat model bo’lmagan holda uning ko’rinishi o’zgartiriladi. YAngi model oldingicidan mohiyatciz omillarini chiqarish yo’li bilan aniqlanadi.

Shu natijalar asosida modellarni takomillashtirish, ularni axborot va matematik ta`minlash yo’nalishlari aniqlanadi.

Modellashtirishdan amaliy maqsadlarda foydalanishda iqtisodiy tahlil, boshqarish, rejalashtirish sohasidagi mutaxassislar muhim rol o’ynaydilar.

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NECESSARY MECHANISMS FOR USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN LESSONS

Abstract: This article discusses the necessary mechanisms for using interactive methods in the classroom.
Keywords: method, methodology, interactive methods, technical requirements, scientific requirements

In the traditional organization of the educational process, a one-way form of communication is used as a way of transferring information. Its essence lies in the transmission of information by the teacher and in its subsequent reproduction by the student. The student is in a situation where he only reads, hears, speaks about certain areas of knowledge, taking only the position of the perceiver. Sometimes one-sidedness can be violated (for example, when the student clarifies something or asks a question), and then two-way communication occurs. A one-way form of communication is present not only in lectures, but also in practical ones. The only difference is that it is not the teacher, but the student who broadcasts some information. These can be answers to questions posed by the teacher before the start of the workshop, abstracts, reproduction of lecture material. This form of communication does not meet the principles of the competence-based approach. Fundamentally different is the form of multilateral communication in the educational process. The essence of this communication model presupposes not just the admission of students' statements, which is important in itself, but the introduction of their knowledge into the educational process.

Teaching that is open in a communicative sense is characterized by the following statements:

1. Students are better at mastering certain skills if they are allowed to approach the subject through their own experience.

2. Students learn better if the teacher actively supports their way of assimilating knowledge.

3. Students perceive the material better if the teacher, on the one hand, structures the subject for easier assimilation, on the other hand, accepts and includes in the discussion the opinions of students that do not coincide with his own point of view.

The transition to a competence-based approach in organizing the learning process provides for the widespread use in the educational process of active and interactive forms of conducting classes (computer simulations, business and role-playing games, analysis of specific situations, psychological and other trainings) in combination with extracurricular work. The proportion of classes conducted in interactive forms ... in the educational process should be at least 20 percent of classroom lessons.

Difficulties in the use of interactive methods in the educational process by teachers:

• lack of knowledge of the content of the method; • inability to apply it in practice;

• lack of understanding of the place of the method in the structure of the lesson;

• lack of faith in the effectiveness of the application of methods in the learning process.

The proposed methodological manual contains instructions that reveal the content of the concept of interactive teaching methods, the technological process and recommendations for the practical application of methods in the structure of the lesson.

The competence-based approach to the organization of the educational process requires the teacher to change the learning process: its structure, forms of organization of activities, principles of interaction between subjects. And this means that priority in the work of a teacher is given to dialogical methods of communication, joint searches for truth, and various creative activities. All this is realized through the use of interactive teaching methods. The word “interactive” came to us from English from the word “interact”. “Inter” is “mutual”, “act” is to act. Interactivity is the ability to interact or be in a conversation mode, dialogue with someone (person) or something (for example, a computer). The educational process is organized in such a way that almost all students are involved in the learning process, they have the opportunity to understand and reflect on what they know and what they think. The peculiarity of interactive methods is a high level of mutually directed activity of the subjects of interaction, emotional, spiritual unity of the participants. Compared to traditional forms of teaching, the interaction between the teacher and the student is changing in interactive learning: the teacher's activity gives way to the students' activity, and the teacher's task is to create conditions for their initiative. In the course of interactive learning, students learn to think critically, solve complex problems based on the analysis of circumstances and relevant information, weigh alternative opinions, make thoughtful decisions, participate in discussions, communicate with other people. To do this, pair and group work is organized in the classroom, research projects, role-playing games are used, work is underway with documents and various sources of information, and creative work is used.

The student becomes a full participant in the educational process, his experience is the main source of educational knowledge. The teacher does not give ready-made knowledge, but encourages the participants to search for themselves and acts as an assistant in their work.

Interactive forms of conducting classes:

• arouse students' interest;

• encourage the active participation of everyone in the educational process;

• appeal to the feelings of each learner;
• contribute to the effective assimilation of educational material;
• have a multifaceted impact on students;
• provide feedback (audience response);
• form students' opinions and attitudes;
• form life skills;
• promote behavior change.

Note that the most important condition for this is the teacher's personal experience of participation in interactive training sessions. They can only be learned through personal participation in a game, brainstorming or discussion.

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PEDAGOGICAL POSITIONS OF A TEACHER IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Abstract: The pedagogical positions of the teacher are a system of value-semantic relations that allow transforming conditions into opportunities in order to manage the professional and personal development of a future specialist through a specially organized professional education environment.
Key words: pedagogy, pedagogical positions of a teacher, facilitator, tutor, moderator, analyst-expert, methods, students, teaching.

The environment of professional education within the department of social and humanitarian disciplines is a professional community that creates conditions for the professional and personal development of a future specialist. One of the pedagogical conditions is the pedagogical position of the teacher for the formation of the future specialist of social, personal, academic and professional competencies as an integrated result of professional education. Pedagogical positions allow the teacher not to adapt to the changing surrounding reality, but to influence the situation, transform conditions into opportunities in order to manage the professional and personal development of the future specialist through a specially organized vocational education environment. The pedagogical positions of the teacher are a system of value-semantic relations that affect the teacher's understanding of his place and pedagogical function in interaction with the subjects of the vocational education environment. The nature of the student-teaching community depends on the pedagogical position of the teacher organizing it.

If we proceed from the fact that the teacher's activity within the framework of professional education is multifunctional, then in social and humanitarian education he occupies the positions of: facilitator, tutor, moderator, expert analyst. Each of the pedagogical positions performs a specific function, which is determined by the requirements of normative documents for the pedagogical activity of a higher school teacher [1]. Pedagogical position: the facilitator performs a communicative function; tutor - personalization function; moderator - organizational; analyst-expert - training. All these functions make it possible to implement the function of a teacher of a higher education institution [2].

The facilitator establishes value-significant connections between the subjects of interaction while maintaining their personal uniqueness, creates an atmosphere of humanism, kindness, and creative freedom.

The term “facilitation” (from the English. To facilitate - to facilitate, facilitate) is used in psychology to denote the process and phenomenon of facilitation, optimization and increase in the productivity of the activity of an individual or group due to the imaginary or real presence of another person or group of people [3].

The tutor solves the problem of accompanying students in the educational process: providing psychological and pedagogical assistance. We believe that in the environment of professional education, the student himself builds the field of life, proceeding from his essence, and the teacher contributes to his self-defense and self-realization. The task of managing professional education is to transfer the individual to a self-government regime. The student needs to be able to regulate his learning activity, his emotional state and behavior. The tutor orients students towards the development of personal style, as an indicator of the level of development of his personality. Personal style can be viewed as a stable system of ways to perform any activity that ensures the effectiveness and efficiency of this activity.

The moderator reveals the potential abilities of students, gives them the opportunity to prove themselves in active learning. He organizes learning not as a “translator” of educational material, but an organizer of the cognitive actions of students, with whom he forms the totality of the subject of the joint process of cognitive and other development. An important aspect of learning in a higher education institution is the research activity of students.

The moderator solves the problem of introducing students to research activities, focusing on a research approach in teaching. The role of a scientist contributes to the formation of the future specialist’s ability for self-development, an original style of thinking.

A significant part of the respondents are not interested in participating in conferences, which indicates the low motivation of students to engage in research activities, while research activities help to form a student’s readiness for self-education, creates a basis for continuous improvement, makes it possible to be conscious and active a creator. Involving students in research work, participation in scientific societies gives them the opportunity to master the process and method of carrying out research activities, ways of obtaining and applying scientific knowledge. As a result of such activities, the range of student's research skills expands in different directions: information, search, analytical and critical, broadcast and design.

Analyst-expert - defines the teacher’s desire for self-development, self-activation, critical thinking as a manifestation of an analytical approach to assessing his own pedagogical activity, in the desire not to stop there, but to create a new pedagogical reality, since through his subject the teacher expands the knowledge of students, demonstrates mastery patterns subject and thus shows an example of a professional, attitude to work for a future specialist. All of the above will be implemented more efficiently if the teacher is able to navigate in modern pedagogical technologies and methods, make the environment of professional education of the department is not just a rigidly defined system; it should reflect the author's ideas, intentions, and the individuality of each teacher. The peculiarity of the environment of professional education is that it allows flexibility, the ability to try, search, helping everyone to enter their own unique path of development. The teaching staff of the department can creatively, independently, based on the analysis of the situation, set tasks and develop their own program of activities, individually select the content, forms, technologies, teaching methods and implementation of professional teaching strategies.

A teacher as a subject of activity, realizing his pedagogical positions in the environment of professional education, can transform objective pedagogical conditions into a system of opportunities for continuous and consistent formation of social, personal, academic and professional competencies of students as an integrated result of vocational education.

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UNIVERSAL XARAKTERISTIKALARDAN FOYDALANIB DVIGATELNING ISH HAJMINI O'ZGARTIRISH ORQALI UNI BOSHQARISHDA UNING ZAXARLILIK KO'RSATKICHLARINI TADQIQ ETISHNING HISOB-EKSPERIMENTAL USULI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada avtomobillar dvigatelidan chiqadigan zararli moddalarga nisbatan qo'yilgan mavjud me'yorlarga rioya qilish uchun, avtomobil dvigatellarining ish hajmini o'zgartirish orqali uni boshqarishda uning zaxarlilik ko'rsatkichlarini tadqiq etishning hisob-eksperimental usuli taxlili keltirilgan.
Tayanch so'zlar: avtomobil, dvigatel, samaradorlik, yonilg'i, ekologiya.

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UNIVER CALCULATION-EXPERIMENTAL METHOD OF RESEARCHING THE INDICATORS OF ITS TOXICITY IN ITS MANAGEMENT BY CHANGING THE WORKING CAPACITY OF THE ENGINE USING THE CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: This article provides an analysis of the computational-experimental method of researching the toxicity of automotive engines by controlling them by modifying the operating capacity of the automobile engine in order to comply with the existing standards for emissions from automobile engines.
Key words: Automobile, engine, efficiency, ecology, fuel.

Avtomobillarni hozirgi kunda zamonaviy sharoitda va ayniqsa, yirik shaharlarda ekspluatatsiya qilishda ular dvigatellarining ish jarayoni asosan kichik yuklamalarda (KYu) va salt holat (S-H) rejimlarida ishlaydi. Bunday rejimlarda ishlashda solishtirma yoqilg'i va moylash materiallari sarfining oshishi, ishlatilgan gazlardagi (IG) zaxarli moddalar va is gazi (CO_2) miqdorining ortishi, dvigatel ishonchliligi va uzoq muddat ishlashliligining kamayishi va boshqalar kuzatiladi.

Avtomobillarga bo'lgan talabning ortishi bilan ular dvigatellarining ish sikli iloji boricha yoqilg'i zaxirasini saqlashga qaratildi, quvvat esa shundayligicha qoldirildi yoki undanda pasaytirildi.

Salt holat va kichik yuklamalarda ishlayotgan dvigatel samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan bir qancha usul va vositalar mavjud. Bugungi kunda kichik yuklamalardagi va salt holatdagi samaradorlikni oshirishga va ishlab chiqarilgan gazlardagi zaxarli moddalarni kamaytirish muammosini yechishga qaratilgan istiqbolli usullardan biri silindrlarmi o'chirish, ya'ni ish hajmini o'zgartirish orqali dvigatel quvvatini boshqarish hisoblanadi. Ushbu usulni amalga oshirishda silindrlarni yoki sikllarni o'chirish uchun turli xil tizimlarini qo'llaniladi.

Ish hajmini o'zgartirish orqali dvigatelni boshqarish usulini ijobiy tomonlari sifatida nafaqat yoqilg'i va ekologik samaradorligini oshirishgina emas, balki silindr-porshen guruhining yeyilishini kamaytirish, yonmay qolgan yoqilg'i qurumini ozaytirish, kichik yuklama va salt holatlarda dvigatelning issiqlik holatini ushlab turish, dvigatel yurgizilgandan so'ng o't olishini tezlashtirish va shu kabilar bilan belgilanadi.Chiqarilayotgan zararli moddalarning zaxarliligini bevosita o'lchash sinovlarida chiqindi gazlar tarkibidagi ushbu zaxarli moddalar konsentratsiyalarining miqdorlari mln^{-1} (*ppm*), mg/*l*, g/m^3 va foizlarda ifodalanadi. Oxirgi bajarilgan ishlarda ko'proq o'tish koeffitsiyentidan ($К_П = 10^3 \cdot (22{,}4/\mu)$). Bu yerda μ – moddalarning molekulyar og'irligi, g/mol. Gazlarning g/m^3 dan ga o'tish koeffitsiyenti quyidagi jadvalda berilgan.

1–jadval

Gazlar konsentratsiyasining o'tish koeffitsiyentlari

Gazlar	μ – moddalarning molekulyar og'irligi, g/mol	$К_П$ – o'tish koeffitisyenti
Azot oksidi, *NO*	30	747
Azot dioksidi, NO_2	46	487
Uglerod oksidi, *CO*	28	800
Uglerod dioksidi, CO_2	44	509
Propan, C_3H_8	44	509
Yoqilg'ining shartli tarkibi, $C_1H_{1.85}$	13,85	161,7
Kislorod, O_2	32	700

Shunday qilib, agar chiqindi gazlar tarkibidagi azot dioksidining (NO_2) miqdori 1,5 g/m^3 ni tashkil etsa, bu 1,5 · 487=730,5 *ppm* ga to'g'ri keladi [1].

Qayta hisoblashlar havo va yoqilg'i sarfi, dvigatel quvvati va atrof–muhit parametrlarini hisobga olgan holda aniqlanadi.

Moddalar zaxarliligini o'zgartirish imkoniyatini baholash usulining mohiyatidan kelib chiqib shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, dvigatel silindrlarining bir qismi o'chirilganda, to'la hajmli dvigatelni bajaradigan ishidagi o'chirilgan silindrlar "o'rnini bildirmaslik" asnosida faol ishlayotgan silindrlarining yuklamasi ortib, kompensatsiya ishini bajaradi. Natijada, faol silindrlardan chiqayotgan chiqindi gazlar tarkibidagi azot oksidlarining (NO_X) hajmli konsentratsiyasi ko'payadi, uglerod oksidlari (CO)va uglevodorodlar (CH) konsentratsiyasi esa kamayadi hamda tutash darajasi (chiqindi gazlar tarkibidagi qora kuya (C_C)) yanada ortadi.Qo'llanilayotgan usulning dvigatelni ekologik sifatini oshirishi (yoki kamayishi) bo'yicha kutilayotgan ta'sirini baholash o'rtacha effektiv bosim va tirsakli valning aylanishlari sonining azot oksidi va uglerod oksidlarining hajmli konsentratsiyasini doimiy egriliklariga qanday ta'sir etishini aniqlash maqsadida dvigatelning universal (ko'p parametrli) xarakteristikalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi: C_{NOx}, CCO, $CCH = f(pe, n)$. Bunda o'rtacha effektiv bosim (pe) (yoki effektiv moment (Me)) ordinatasi yuqoridagi tenglamalardan foydalanib, dvigatelning solishtirma samarali ishiga (Lуд) almashtiriladi.

Silindrlarni o'chirish orqali dvigatelni boshqarish usulining ekologik sifatini baholashda, masalan, chiqayotgan azot oksidining soatbay miqdorini aniqlashda quyidagi munosabatdan foydalaniladi.

$GNOx = CNOx \cdot VO\Gamma$, kg/soat (1.1)

Bu yerda

$VO\Gamma = GO\Gamma \cdot \rho_{O\Gamma}$, m^3/soat (1.2)

$G_{O\Gamma} = G_B + G_T = i \cdot V_h \cdot \eta_V \cdot \rho_B \cdot n \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 30 + G_T$, kg/soat (1.3)

Bu yerda soatbay yoqilg'i sarfi solishtirma yoqil'gi sarfi egriliklari orqali universal xarakteristikalardan foydalangan holda aniqlanadi.

Oxirgi formulalarda azot oksidining ($CNOx$), uglerod oksidi (C_{CO}) uglevodorod (C_{CH}) konsentratsiyalari *ppm* da berilgan (1 *ppm* = 10^{-4} %, ya'ni 500 · 10^{-4} % = 500 *ppm*). Shuning uchun hisoblashlar quyidagi munosabatlar orqali amalga oshiriladi [2]:

$GNOx = 0{,}001587 \cdot CNOx \cdot GO\Gamma$, g/soat (1.4)

$GCO = 0{,}000966 \cdot CCO \cdot GO\Gamma$, g/soat (1.5)

$GCH = 0{,}000485 \cdot CCH \cdot GO\Gamma$, g/soat (1.6)

Ba'zi hollarda zaxarli elementlar chiqindilarining ko'rsatkichlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar ushbu moddalarning solishtirma miqdorlari ko'rinishida beriladi.

Shuning uchun yalpi chiqindi miqdorlarini quyidagi munosabat orqali aniqlanadi: $GNOx = gNOx \cdot Ne$, g/soat (1.7)

$GCO = gCO \cdot Ne$, g/soat (1.8)

$GCH = gCH \cdot Ne$, g/soat (1.9)

Bu yerda $gNOx$, gCH , gCO – mos holda azot oksidlari, uglevodorodlar va uglerod oksidining g/(kW·soat) dagi solishtirma miqdorlari.

Chiqarilayotgan gazlar tarkibidagi zaxarli birikmalar konsentratsiyasi quyidagi munosabatlar orqali aniqlanadi [3]:

$CNOx = (GNOx \cdot 10^{-3}) / VO\Gamma$, kg/m^3 (1.10)

$GCO = (GCO \cdot 10^{-3}) / VO\Gamma$, kg/m^3 (1.11)

$GCH = (GCH \cdot 10^{-3}) / VO\Gamma$, kg/m^3 (1.12)

Ko'rinib turibdiki, silindrlarning bir qismi o'chirilganda, chiqindi gazlar miqdori faqatgina faol ishlayotgan silindrlar bo'yicha aniqlanadi. Faol ishlayotgan silindrlardan chiqayotgan zaxarli moddalarning soatbay miqdorini aniqlangandan so'ng, umumiy dvigateldan chiqayotgan zaxarli moddalarning konsentratsiyasini aniqlash kerak. Bunda chiqayotgan chiqindi gazlar miqdori umumiy chiqayotgan gazlar miqdori va o’chirilgan silindrlarga kirgan havo miqdori bilan birgalikda chiqadi deb baholanadi. Yoki, boshqacha qilib aytganda, butun dvigatelga kirayotgan havo miqdori va faol ishlayotgan silindrlarning yoqilg’i sarfini umumiy tarzda hisoblash kerak.

Yuqorida keltirilgan xarakteristikalar ma’lum aylanishlar sonida yuklamaning pasayishi solishtirma yoqilg’i sarfining ortishiga olib kelishiga guvohlik bermoqda. Bunga sabab indikator va mexanik FIK ning pasayishi hisoblanadi. Indikator FIK ning pasayishi yuklama to’la yuklamaning 75 % idan pasayishi bilanoq, ayniqsa, 30–40 % dan kamaygandan so’ng sodir bo’ladi. Natijada, to’la yuklamaning 40% dan paslaganida effektiv FIK sezilarli kamayib ketadi [4].

Dvigatel yuklamalari xarakteristikalarini tahlil qilish shuni ko’rsatadiki, silindrlarga yoqilg’i uzatib berishni to’xtatib qo’yish kabi, qo’shimcha ravishda o’chirilgan silindrlarni drossellanishini yo’qotish va ularning klapanlarini to’xtatish orqali samarali yoqilg’i sarfini kamaytirish mumkin. Chunki, o’chirilgan silindrlarga yoqilg’i uzatib berishni to’xtatib qo’yish yuqori samara berishini ko’rish mumkin. Biroq, qolgan choralar kamroq darajada bo’lsa ham samara beradi.

Ma’lum bo’ldiki, dvigatel ishlash vaqtida silindrlarning turlicha sonlarini yoki siklni kichik yuklamalarning kattaligiga bog’liq holda uning ish hajmini o’zgartirish imkoniyatining mavjud emasligi yanada yuqoriroq iqtisodiy samaralarga erishishga to’sqinlik qiladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan dvigatel yuklamalarining universal xarakteristikalarini tahlil qilish shuni ko’rsatadiki, kichik yuklamalarda silindrlar bir qismini o’chirish natijasida dvigatel chiqargan moddalarning zaxarliligi kamaygan.

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract: The use of a computer is also convenient for the teacher, since he is not able to bring all the objects he needs to education, and their visual representation requires a lot of time.

Key words: education, computer, system, relation, development, practice, teacher, information and communication technologies.

The question of the role of modern information and, more recently, communication technologies in improving and modernizing the existing educational system has been relevant over the past two decades. However, it received the greatest acuteness during the introduction into the practice of the educational process of relatively inexpensive and therefore accessible personal computers, united both in local networks and having access to the global Internet. For the successful implementation of the program for the modernization of secondary education, largely based on computerization and "internetization", not only modern technical equipment of educational institutions will be required, but also the appropriate training of teachers and the organization of the education system.

It would seem that there is nothing fundamentally new in this, and it will only be necessary to expand the scope of what has already been achieved: teachers of the corresponding profile have been trained in pedagogical universities, computer science lessons are held in schools equipped with computers, and administrators of educational institutions, not to mention the heads of the education system of the municipal level, consider the presence of a personal computer on their desk natural and necessary.

However, everything is not so simple, and a closer examination reveals a very fundamental contradiction - between the quality and accessibility of education. So, for each teacher, be it a school teacher or a university teacher, the main goal is to ensure the quality of education, which can be facilitated to a greater extent by the use of information and communication technologies. At the same time, for a manager, in addition to quality, a very important task is to organize the widest possible access to the available equipment and other training resources. And often, instead of providing affordable quality education, a choice is made in favor of solving only one of these tasks.

The use of information technology and communication technologies in higher education is traditionally reduced to two main areas. The first is to use the capabilities of these technologies to increase the accessibility of education, which is carried out by including in the education system those persons for whom another method may not be available at all. It must be said that this form of distance learning meets with many objections. Her opponents rightly point out that future students are deprived of everything that is required to receive a truly high-quality education: work in laboratories, access to scientific libraries, communication with teachers and other students at seminars and in an informal setting.

The second area involves the use of information technology to change what to teach and how to teach, i.e. content and methods of teaching in the framework of the traditional full-time form. But here a very sensitive problem arises, associated with the fact that the introduction of advanced technologies often creates additional benefits for the most successful, active and capable clients, without affecting the level of preparation of the bulk.

The current structure raises the question of the availability and quality of education. The transition to real informatization of general education is possible on the basis of a single educational information environment formed by all participants in the information process.

Creating such an environment can start with a school Internet library with a structured presentation of information that is clear and accessible to students. The organization of wide access to the necessary educational resources in practice contributes to the cooperation of educational institutions of various levels to create a regional educational space.

But in a simplified, but unfortunately, widespread view, it is argued that everything is decided simply by the widespread introduction of information and telecommunication technologies, to which a truly magical power is attributed. And in this case, society is offered a very simple solution - it is enough to provide educational institutions with computers and telecommunications and education, as if by magic, will become cheaper, better quality and more accessible. But even the best and most advanced technologies adopted by teachers and trainees, without adequate reorganization of the educational process, have a demoralizing effect and are simply wasteful. In essence, this is the same as bringing an illiterate person to the library and waiting until he learns to read and navigate fluently in books.

A pragmatic approach to the use of information technologies assumes: with their help, education can be made more accessible with the assumption of possible losses in quality or improve the quality of education, but for a limited, most prepared contingent of students.

Another difficulty that cannot be ignored is an increase in the responsibility of the student himself for the learning outcomes in a situation where he is given many opportunities to choose between different forms of training, an avalanche of necessary and extraneous information and extraneous information in the face of time pressure. And in these conditions, teachers must help students in the correct organization of their learning activities, taking into account their individual characteristics and capabilities.

One of the most significant negative aspects of the changes taking place in the system of modern education is the fragmentary nature of a number of accompanying processes.

1. Many learners develop the habit of not separating leisure time (for example, playing computer games, texting, or surfing the net) and working on the computer itself. As a result, leisure and work are clearly unproductive and fragmentary.

2. In training based on the use of information technology, along with such a positive moment as the systematization of knowledge, very often there is a fragmentation of the content.

3. Loss of contacts between trainees, teachers and trainees, as well as among the teachers themselves, is extremely dangerous. In this situation, students and teachers cease to feel like members of a single community, they only have the role of receiving and providing knowledge anonymous.

Conclusion.

Many new projects have emerged in the education system based on the wide use of the possibilities of information and telecommunication technologies. But to fulfill the main task - to provide a variety of lifelong education - requires the development of new concepts that ensure changes at the level of paradigms. Such a modified educational system, in which modern technologies will be balanced and intelligently combined with the achievements of pedagogy, will provide teachers and students with new opportunities and advantages: from passive perception of educational material to independent productive activity; from communicative learning to discussions and collaborative creative exploration; from dry points to an integrated assessment of the development of personal qualities; from limited assistance to the learner to large-scale educational services; from one diploma to many diplomas and certificates that make up a complex professional portrait of a specialist.

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COMBINATION OF NATIONALITY AND HUMANITY IN MODERN CULTURAL PROCESSES

Annotation: In the article, the author elaborates the growing integration with universal norms, the importance of developing national culture, as well as the theoretical and methodological concept of culture on the dynamic nature of the national norms that have been in force for years. The formation of national culture and its role in the upbringing of young people in the process of long socio-historical development has been under the influence of ethno culture inherent in the Uzbek people.

Keywords: national norm, universal norm, integration, culture, forms of human life, ethnic cultural factors, ethno culture, cultural heritage, national culture.

In the XXI century, the consciousness of humanity is developing and great discoveries are being made in the field of science and technology. As a result of these discoveries, radical changes have taken place in human life, and ultimately in the socio-cultural processes. National norms, which have been in force for centuries, are becoming more dynamic, and integration with universal norms is becoming more important. Its scientific interpretation is important in educating young people in the national spirit and understanding the essence of universal values. Given that the constituent elements of universal culture consist of a set of features inherent in different national cultures, the study of the genesis of national cultural processes allows for a deeper understanding of the content and essence of universal cultural processes.

Philosopher A. Ochildiev noted that the different interpretations of the concept of culture depend on the position of researchers: “Because of such peculiarities, the attempt to give a general, comprehensive, substantive definition of culture has not stopped. The French scientist A. Mol noted that in the sixties of the XX century more than 250 definitions of culture were created. It is not surprising that the definition of the concept of culture today is more than double. Therefore, the main focus should not be on giving a single, final definition of culture, but on understanding the essence of culture as a social phenomenon”[1.9]. Therefore, we can observe that the sources give different definitions based on a contextual approach to culture. For example, some sources state that the concept of culture (Lat. cultura - "cultivation") - originally associated with agriculture, tillage and care [2], while in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy, "Culture (Arabic - medina, urban, educated) is a specific way of human activity that is reflected in nature and relationships. Culture reflects the way of life of an individual (individual culture), the way of life of a social group or society"[230]. "Culture is a society, a certain level of historical development of human creativity and abilities. While the lexical meaning of the word 'culture' is 'urban', 'belonging to the city', its spiritual interpretation means 'morality'. So, today the further development of national culture is very important in creating a new history of the new Uzbekistan"[4]. Therefore, culture in the figurative sense is the care, improvement, attraction of a person's physical and mental inclinations and abilities.

Culture in the broadest sense as a generalizing concept for human life forms is a complex of material production, the spiritual sphere of the life of peoples, and the level of development of each individual.

Culture is a historically defined level of development of society and man, which is reflected in the types and forms of organization of people and life, as well as in the material and spiritual values they create. The first and foremost indicator of the level and quality of a culture is not its external attributes, but its spiritual internal content [5].

For this reason, U. Karabaev explains the genesis of the components of culture as follows: "Habits are based on the natural needs of man. They appeared in ancient times as a necessary exercise. Conscious labor required the use of certain measures. Useful and convenient activities were repeated and experiments were emerged. Deeply meaningful and formally cultured experiences have become the norm. Rituals were aroused based on important customs. Festivities are at the heart of the joyous events in the life of the community. Thus, events of different levels and forms began to emerge"[6.74]. After all, "what has a strong impact on the state of society is the level of quality of relations between members of society. [7.166-167].

D. Rakhmonov draws attention to the functional aspects of ethnic and cultural factors in the formation of the elements of national culture, explaining that "traditions, values, norms, rituals, customs, archetypes, etc., which are the constituent elements of ethnoculture, serve to ensure cooperation in society" [8.20]. Structurally interpreted in the form of "ethnoculture → national culture → universal culture", it shows the indicators of preservation and application of traditions, customs, norms and values.

O.D.Nishonova writes about ethnoculture, which is an integral part of national culture: "Ethnoculture is the result of epistemological research of the people aimed at understanding the world, the social being. Therefore, this subjective basis of ethnoculture comes as an expression of a certain idea and ideology in material and spiritual riches. National culture is essentially associated with national ideas and ideologies. The thoughts, ideas, struggles for freedom, images in the image, lines, and even the colors in the patterns, the technology of their use are a sign of national spirituality "[9.17]. In our opinion, O.Dj.Nishonova pays attention to the aesthetic aspects of ethnoculture, which in turn ignores the issue of harmonization of national culture with universal culture.

Content analysis of cultural sources shows that the national culture was formed in the process of long socio-historical development under the influence of ethnoculture specific to the Uzbek people. After all, ethnoculture is also the source of the basis and content of national culture. As long as there is a nation, the national culture is passed down from generation to generation-based on history and heritage. The material and spiritual riches created in this process allow the people and the nation to realize their identity, turning the nation into a driving force of socio-historical processes. According to Ibn Sina, "... He endowed man with such power that he distinguished good ("good") from evil ("evil"), intellectual maturity, perfection ("rashad") from falsehood, misguidance" [10.181]. Through this view, Ibn Sina emphasizes that the socio-cultural assimilation of the world is inherent in man, and because he enjoys the light of reason, man becomes somewhat free from the blind random forces of nature, and adapts his practical theoretical work to the requirements of the "scales of wisdom".

Of course, in this regard, great work is being done to preserve and promote the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, to further popularize folklore and amateur art, to ensure the active integration of our country into the world cultural space, innovative development of culture and art.

Positive results can be achieved if a person gets acquainted with culture through social institutions in the process of socialization, that is, from childhood through cultural values and knowledge. For this reason, a group of authors noted that these human relations are reflected in the articles, which are examples of Uzbek folklore. This novelty is determined by the assessment of complex social situations, ranging from small life events. Man is faced with countless innovations throughout his life. The simple truths of the experience of the older generation are still new to young people”[11.4695-4698] - focusing on the functional aspects of culture.

The harmonious development of a society involves a number of components, among which cultural development plays an important role. In the process of cultural development, man undergoes a complex multi-stage process, during which the creation, modification, acceptance, rejection, and accumulation of national values take place. If people create the cultural and spiritual values that are most important to the entire world community, they will become the property of all humanity; philosophical ideas born in one region are accepted all over the world. But if we look at the characteristics of spiritual education within a country or society, they take on a certain national form”[12.83-85]. Therefore, the role of education in understanding the socio-functional significance of national culture in young people is of great practical importance, in this regard, the researcher N. Nazarova writes, emphasizing the role of teachers in educating young people in the national cultural spirit: "Teacher's personal example and reputation in academic associations traditions and values, the human environment established in the university, can serve as a means of spiritual and moral education. Since only a morally and spiritually mature person has the ability to have a positive impact on young people, only a highly qualified specialist can instill in students a sense of pride in their chosen profession, motivate them to express themselves professionally and creatively ”[13.495-500]. After all, one of the important functions of a teacher in education is to help his students become civilized. Education implies that a person's ancestors "absorb" their national culture, national spirit, and existence. During the educational process, a person is instilled with cultural skills; he perceives himself as an ethnic group and finds his place in the world. Therefore, in a survey conducted among students of Tashkent State Transport University on "National culture and information security is our important task," "Do you think it is necessary to increase the information on social networks that promotes the harmony of national and universal cultures?" 51.1% of respondents - yes, it would be useful, 15.6% - there is no need for it, 10.3% - these social networks cannot attract users, 18.6% - I do not care, 4.4% of students found it difficult to respond. This means that today's world the Uzbek youth are interested in social sites that promote national and universal culture, so based on this demand, one of the urgent tasks today is to prepare information that promotes the harmony of national and universal culture and increase the level of existing ones.

Although national culture is characterized by stability, it cannot stay away from the life of the people, the changes taking place in it, the processes of transformation. Changes can occur due to various political, socio-economic, technical factors occurring in the life of a society. The manifestation of nationalism and universality, tradition and modernity, stability and variability affect national values, imagination and worldview, and national culture undergoes a transformation under the influence of a social process. This means that in the national culture, the people will also have a practical character with the existence of a stable, basic and transformative part of the nation, which will serve the development of a stable, basic and universal culture.

In this regard, S. Huntington emphasizes that "modern fashion, in contrast to the clash of civilizations, it is necessary to develop a theory of universal, civilizational and ethno-national values, on this basis the concept of dialogue, cooperation and movement towards equal partnership of civilizations" [14.35].

Thus, it is necessary to look at the harmonization of national cultures with universal cultures as a natural process, and strive for equal partnership between intercultural harmony and cooperation. For, if factors such as ethnic tradition, customs, values, language, and territorial integrity are considered the constituent elements of the formation and development of national culture, just as human components are formed and developed because of the constituent elements of national culture. "It is the system of national culture and universal cultures that determines the appearance of civilization as the core of the socio-cultural system, and accordingly cultures form the basis of communication between them" [15.44-48].

Based on the above considerations, we found it necessary to develop the following proposals and recommendations: effective use of the Internet, which is an important source of information, to inform young people about the transformation of national culture; to increase national social networks and enrich them with new information on a regular basis, as well as to preserve national traditions, values, moral norms, ethno-cultural, national historical roots, to educate members of society in the spirit of national pride, enlightenment, tolerance, peace reflection; to raise the socio-cultural level of young people in the new Uzbekistan, to report on the harmony of national and universal cultures in the field of social sciences and humanities taught in preschool education, school education, academic lyceums and vocational education, higher education institutions; it is advisable to include seminars.

It is necessary to organize special courses in the Council of the Youth Union to raise the national culture among the youth, to give them a deeper understanding of the essence of universal culture.

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УДК 613

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IMPACT OF PERSONAL HYGIENE ON HUMAN HEALTH

Abstract: The article discusses the impact of personal hygiene on human health. Personal hygiene rules have been revised.

Key words: health, quality of life, hygiene, environment, ecology

Personal hygiene is the basis of a healthy lifestyle, a condition for effective primary and secondary prevention of various diseases. Personal hygiene develops the principles of maintaining and promoting health by observing hygiene requirements in daily personal life and activities.

Personal hygiene includes body and oral hygiene, physical education, hardening, prevention of bad habits, clothing and footwear hygiene, rest and sleep hygiene and other types.

Keeping your body clean, and caring for your skin and hair have long been a part of personal hygiene. The skin, which has several million thermoreceptors, sweat and fatty glands, was directly involved in heat transfer processes. Through the skin through infrared radiation, evaporation and conduction, the body loses more than 80% of the heat, which is necessary to maintain the thermal comfort of the body. 10-20 ml of sweat is secreted through the skin per time. During hard work and overheating, this amount can increase to 300-500 ml or more.

3. Hygienic hardening procedures, their meaning

Hardening is understood as an increase in the body's resistance to the effects of fluctuations in air and water temperature, air humidity, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation and other physical environmental factors. In physiological terms, hardening is considered as an adaptation that is achieved by repeated training, the influence of one or another hardening factor or a complex of factors. Hardening increases the adaptive capabilities of the body not only to weather, but also to the second unfavorable (physicochemical, biological, psychological) factors, reduces hearing to respiratory and other infectious diseases, increases efficiency, and contributes to the formation of positive psychophysiological reactions.

During the over-the-body procedures, the following principles should be taken into account: gradualness (a gradual increase in the intensity and duration of the effect of the over-body factor), systematicity (carries out procedures regularly according to a certain system), complexity (a targeted combination of the effects of several factors, for example, air and water), individual regime (the nature, intensity and mode of hardening should take into account the individual characteristics of a person: age, gender, health status, and the like.

For the purpose of hardening, you can use bathing, shower, washing, rubbing, foot baths and the like. According to the temperature regime, the following types of baths are distinguished: cold (less than 20 ° C), cool (20-33 ° C), indifferent (34-36 ° C), warm (36-39 ° C), hot (over 40 ° C) ... One of the most effective types of water hardening is swimming in open reservoirs, the beneficial effect of which is due to the combination of active physical exercises (swimming) with solar radiation, mechanical action of water.

A regular and especially a contrast shower is very useful. Ego should be taken with alternating durations of 0.5-2.0 minutes with a temperature varying in the range of 10 ° C. In the absence of the technical possibility of variable switching on of the shower with different water temperatures, a warm (hot) shower is alternated with pouring cold (cold) water. Pouring can be used as an independent zagartuvalny procedure (lowering the temperature from 30 to 15 ° C or less) with the obligatory subsequent rubbing of the body, which enhances the training effect on the vessels. The temperature of water for dousing in preschool age should not be lower than 20-25 ° C, for schoolchildren - 18 ° C.

Hygiene (translated from Greek means "bringing health", "promoting health") is one of the sciences about human health, means and methods of preserving and strengthening it.

Following the rules of personal hygiene involves, first of all, a rational daily regimen, careful body care, hygiene of clothes and shoes.

Compliance with a rational daily regimen creates optimal conditions for vigorous activity and effective recovery of the body, contributes to an increase in mental and physical performance. This is explained by the fact that when the regime is observed, a certain rhythm of the body's functioning is developed, due to which a person is able to perform various types of activities with the greatest efficiency. The basis of a rational daily regimen is the correct distribution of time for various activities and rest, nutrition and sleep during the day. When establishing the daily regimen, it must be borne in mind that the living conditions of each person are significantly different, moreover, each person is characterized by his own individual characteristics. For these reasons, it is inappropriate to establish a rigid and uniform daily regimen for all.

Its observance is especially important in the education of willpower. In this regard, the well-known domestic teacher VA Sukhomlinsky wrote: "Put a hundred teachers over yourself - they will be powerless if you cannot force yourself and demand from yourself."

The skin is extremely important for the normal state of the body. Human skin, being the outer cover of the body, is a complex organ that performs many important functions, the main of which are the protection of the internal environment of the body; excretion of metabolic products from the body; participation in the activity of the body's thermoregulatory mechanisms.

It should be remembered that all these important functions can be performed in full only by healthy, strong and clean skin.

Hair care provides for timely cutting and washing, protection from excessive pollution during physical education and sports activities and outdoor activities. Each person should have an individual hairbrush or a special massage brush.

Proper dental and oral care protects the body from many infections and disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. For teeth to be strong and healthy, you need a full-fledged diet with a sufficient amount of calcium and vitamins D and B. It is necessary to undergo a preventive examination by a dentist 2-3 times a year. In the morning, before going to bed and, if possible, after each meal, it is necessary to thoroughly brush your teeth for 2-3 minutes. When eating, it is advisable to avoid rapid alternation of hot and cold dishes.

Compliance with the rules of personal hygiene is one of the indispensable conditions that characterize the behavior of a cultured person.

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ISSUES OF ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The ways of ensuring sustainable economic growth of the country, the development of foreign investment and foreign direct investment,increasing the investment activity of enterprises and organizations, and modernization of production are justified.
Key words: foreign investment, enterprises with foreign investments, export, tax regimes, taxes and customs duties, tax rates, tax incentives and preferences

To date, the provision of political and macroeconomic stability, the guarantee of the protection of the rights of foreign investors and the creation of a system of broad preferences are one of the priorities of the country's rational investment policy.

Also, according to the state statistics office in our country at the moment, according to the state of March 1, 2021, the number of enterprises operating with the participation of foreign capital in the Republic is 12069 units. In the context of regions, the largest number of enterprises with foreign capital is located in the city of Tashkent-7124 and the smallest-in the Republic of Karakalpakstan-164.[13]

In this regard, the head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev said:”The international experience demonstrates that those countries, which pursue active investment policy, succeed in steady growth of their economies.It is therefore, it will not be an exxageration to say that investments are driving engine of country’s economy, or “it’s the heart of economy”to say it in Uzbek.Investments bring modern technologies, advanced experiences and skilled expertise to different fields and regions, facilitate development of businesses,,[14]

In 2017-2021, special attention was paid to the third important direction of the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan – the further development of international economic cooperation, including the expansion of ties with leading international and foreign financial

[13] O’zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika Qo’mitasi; https://www.stat.uz/uz/
[14] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasini.2018 yil 28 dekabr; https://nrm.uz/

institutions, the continuation of a well-thought-out foreign debt policy, and ensuring the effective use of budget funds.[15]

On December 28, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted the "State Program for the implementation of Active Investments and Social Development in the current year", which provides for the implementation of projects worth 16.9 trillion soums and $ 8.1 billion in order to ensure the implementation of important issues identified in the address to the Oliy Majlis and the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan.[16]

An important priority direction of this program in the field of economic development and active investment is ensuring macroeconomic stability, create the necessary conditions for healthy competition, radical improvement of business and investment climate, significant reduction of the state's participation in the economy, to maintain high performance of economic indicators, it is important that "secret" is aimed at combating the economy and sharply reducing its share,continuing the liberalization of monetary policy.

In 2018, 18 interstate visits were made and investment agreements worth $ 50 billion were reached.According to 2019, 456 projects worth 23 billion US dollars were implemented in our country from the account of foreign investments.[17]

Currently, a large number of enterprises with foreign investments are being created in our country, working in various industries. The increase in the number of enterprises with foreign investments is primarily due to the political stability in the country and the improvement of the legal framework for investment.

In connection with the tasks defined in the state program to increase the investment potential of the Republic, attract investment in priority areas and sectors of the economy, ensure the interaction of the investment process with the production of products intended for competitive export, as well as the implementation of the strategy of action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the management system in the field of investment and foreign trade"was adopted on January 28, 2019. According to the decree, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Investment Agency, and its main tasks and activities were defined.[18]

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[15] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi “2017-2021yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasinini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo’nalishi bo’yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to’g’risida”gi farmoni; https://www.lex.uz/

[16] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi “2017-2021yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasinini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo’nalishi bo’yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini “Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yili”da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi to’g’risida”gi farmoni; https://lex.uz/

[17] 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasinini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo’nalishi bo’yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini “Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yili”da amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturi to’g’risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni; https://president.uz/uz

[18] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 28-yanvardagi “Investitsiya va tashqi savdo sohasida boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi farmoni; https://lex.uz/

According to the State Statistics Committee, as of January 1, 2021, the number of enterprises with foreign capital in the republic is 11,781, including joint ventures - 5,672, foreign enterprises - 6,109.[19]

Industry	3943
Sales	3113
Construction	955
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	673
Accommodation and catering services	498
Transportation and storage	316
Information and communication	315
Health and social services	169

1st table

As of January 1, 2021, the number of enterprises with foreign capital by industry.(State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan https://www.stat.uz/uz/)

Improving the effectiveness of attracting foreign direct investment in the infrastructure development of the city of Tashkent, widely informing foreign investors about the opportunities and potential of the capital, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan"On additional measures to attract foreign direct investment in the infrastructure development of the city of Tashkent " of January 4, 2019, adopted in order to increase the responsibility of district khokimiyats in creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment and implementing investment projects.[20]

The resolution defines the main tasks of the heads of khokimiyats, district khokimiyats and public administration bodies of the city of Tashkent in the field of attracting foreign direct investment and creating investor support centers under the khokimiyats of the districts from February 1, 2019.

Economic sectors	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018
The impact of foreign investment on total investment volume	35.4	23.5	23.1	21	26.9	29.2

[19] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika Qo'mitasi https://www.stat.uz/uz/

[20] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 4-yanvardagi "Toshkent shahrining infratuzilmaviy rivojlantirishga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori; https://www.lex.uz/

The impact of foreign direct investment on the total volume of investments	30.5	21.2	16.9	15,2	20.4	13.7
Total foreign direct investment impact of foreign direct investment	86.2	78.8	72	73	75.8	46.8

2nd table

Dynamics of foreign investments attracted to the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in percentage terms).(State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan https://www.stat.uz/uz/)

Creation of favorable conditions for the accelerated development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, further strengthening of legal mechanisms for the protection and guarantees of private property, elimination of bureaucratic barriers to the development of entrepreneurship, in order to consistently implement measures aimed at improving the investment climate and business climate, The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to radically improve the system of state protection of the legitimate interests of business and the further development of entrepreneurial activity”of June 19, 2017 has become important.[21]

According to this decree, as part of the implementation of projects for the integration of economic entities of the Republic into the international business community, ensuring the export of products of local enterprises to foreign markets, actively promoting national brands abroad, attracting local and foreign investment, as well as modern technologies, including in the small industrial and free economic zones that are being created on the territory of the Republic, the task of providing comprehensive assistance to foreign investors was determined individually.

In order to provide preferential tax benefits to foreign enterprises operating in Uzbekistan, their further expansion and development, we can make the following proposals:

- Further acceleration of the implementation of an open-door policy towards foreign investors who supply Uzbekistan with competitive products that meet international requirements to increase exports,technologies that are attracted to production, in accordance with the requirements of the time;

- develop a mechanism to support high-tech industries, including in small industrial zones and technology parks, with an increase in their production and export volumes, and foreign direct investment;

- Increasing the incentive impact of incentives on enterprises with foreign investment to accelerate scientific and technological progress and its production in

[21] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 19-iyundagi “Biznesning qonuniy manfaatlari davlat tomonidan muhofaza qilinishini va tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirishga doir chora-tadbirlar to’g’risida”gi farmoni; https://www.lex.uz/

free economic zones, increase competitiveness in the world market and the production of consumer goods.

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УДК 374

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PHILOSOPHY AS A UNITY OF SCIENTIFIC AND EXTRA-SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Abstract: This article analyzes philosophy as a unit of scientific and unscientific knowledge.
Key words: Philosophy, scientific knowledge, unscientific knowledge, worldview

The modern era, in contrast to the medieval consciousness and way of life, proclaims science as the highest and, in essence, the only true form of knowledge. Science is interpreted not only as a standard of genuine knowledge, but also as knowledge of the divine. The Middle Ages considered only faith capable of knowing the absolute, of superintelligent (but not unreasonable, according to Thomas Aquinas) knowledge. The antifeudal philosophy of modern times puts science in place of faith. The matter is moving towards the deification of science, and this process finds its most vivid expression in Hegel, who asserts: "The absolute idea is the content of science."

It would be wrong to believe that the classics of philosophy overestimated all the sciences of their time. Mathematics was undoubtedly highly appreciated by them, while the empirical sciences did not enjoy much of their recognition. "Science in the proper sense," wrote, for example, Kant, "can only be called a science whose reliability is apodictical; knowledge that can have only empirical reliability is knowledge only in an improper sense."

Our understanding of the attitude of the classics of philosophy to science would be incomplete, insufficient, if we did not fully take into account their ideas about the relationship between philosophy and sciences. The classics strove to turn philosophy into a science, into a rigorous science. They criticized previous philosophy as inconsistent with the standard of scientificity. And at the same time, they argued that philosophy, since it becomes a science, is a science of sciences, i.e. higher science, thereby opposing philosophy to sciences. It is very significant that, according to Hegel's teachings, the highest form of the absolute spirit, i.e. absolute knowledge is not science, but philosophy. In such a formulation of the question, there is no underestimation of science or scientific character. We are talking about something else: philosophically meaningful, interpreted sciences are included in philosophy, which, thus, is declared the only adequate form of scientific knowledge. So, on the one hand, already at the dawn of modern times, science is proclaimed the standard of all knowledge, and philosophy is criticized for lack or even lack of scientific character. But, on the other hand, those philosophical systems that are declared scientific are opposed to sciences as the highest scientific knowledge. It should be noted that the sciences are also opposed to those philosophical doctrines that do not pretend to be scientific, but consider sciences as the lowest forms of knowledge. Such are, for example, religious and philosophical teachings. Consequently, the high assessment of science, scientific character, so characteristic of the modern era, did not exclude the opposition of philosophy to sciences. This opposition was already present in the very understanding of philosophy as a science of sciences.

In the twentieth century, the relationship between philosophy and sciences is changing significantly. Despite the tremendous achievements of the sciences and the scientific and technological progress associated with them, a critical assessment of science arises and develops. Such an assessment appears in the sciences themselves as an expression of their methodological crisis. However, the main role in the critical understanding of the sciences is played, of course, by philosophy. Her critical position is directly related to the fact that, on the one hand, she is a member of the scientific community, and on the other, she is more or less an extra-scientific phenomenon.

Here the question arises: in what sense is the concept of science applicable to philosophy? Given the highly significant differences between the sciences (for example, between mathematics and historiography), we may also ask: what is science in general? Formally, science can be defined as some kind of institutionalized teaching that is studied in educational institutions. Students attend lectures, participate in seminars, pass exams, and receive appropriate grades. Lectures are given by professors, associate professors conduct seminars, academic councils award academic degrees.

The institutional definition of science is essential for its existence in society. But it is completely insufficient for understanding the cognitive significance of science. It is necessary, therefore, to determine what distinguishes scientific from non-scientific knowledge. From my point of view, science can be defined as systematic, specialized research, limited to a certain area, research that applies concepts, evidence, special methods of achieving and verifying its results.

Philosophy can be viewed as a science not only from an institutional, but also from a cognitive point of view. Like any science, it is a systematic, specialized research that limits its field, operating with concepts, evidence, experimental data, as well as methods of checking its own results. Scientific is not only Spinoza's attempt to prove geometrically the foundations of his system, but Hegel's attempt is also scientific, proceeding from the concept of pure being, devoid of any definitions, to deduce a system of categories covering all reality.

Of course, we can disagree with the conclusions of Spinoza and Hegel. We can judge their systems as faulty. But these assessments, although they relate not only to the content, but also to the methods of these teachings, do not refute the fact that philosophy as a form of systematic specialized research, regardless of whether its content is scientific, is a science (science sui generis). It would be a gross mistake to belittle, underestimate the form of scientificness inherent in philosophy on the grounds that it does not guarantee scientific content. As you know, the laws of logic also do not guarantee the truth of logically correct statements, but if statements contradict logic, they are unscientific. Philosophy conforms to logic and therefore its form is scientific, regardless of its content.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY CATEGORIES "INTERNET MARKETING"

Abstract: The article is dedicated to the definition of the substantial aspects of the internet-marketing category in conditions of technological progress. The model of development of this term is demonstrated by taking into account the external factors and time interval.

Keywords: internet-marketing, marketing development, marketing mix, new economy.

Modern research in the field of Internet marketing over the past few years has changed the vector of development from theoretical to practical. This is due to the changing economic environment and the impact of technological progress. Changes in business are becoming inevitable, so many companies are restructuring their marketing policies on the Internet [1]. In this regard, the concept of "Internet marketing" requires updating to understand the essence of all actions performed by the information environment.

According to the established ideas, Internet marketing is aimed at the development of communication with consumers. It includes everything that is somehow related to information technology. However, this methodology for justifying this direction is incorrect, since the technological level of the Internet marketing sphere has less segmentation. Despite these technical features, the new sphere of public activity is only forming its fundamental provisions, so the best solution for the formation of the concept of "Internet marketing" is to study all the stages of development of this industry and identify the changes that have occurred in recent years in the conceptual and categorical apparatus of leading domestic and foreign authors.

The Internet represents a tremendous opportunity. For customers, it gives a much wider choice of products, services and prices from different suppliers and the means to select and purchase items more readily. For organizations marketing these products and services it gives the opportunity to expand into new markets, offer new services and compete on a more equal footing with larger businesses. For those working within these organizations it gives the opportunity to develop new skills and to use the Internet to improve the competitiveness of the company. At the same time, the Internet gives rise to many threats to organizations. For example, start-up companies such as Amazon (books) (www.amazon.com), Expedia (travel) (www.expedia.com), AutoByTel (cars) (www.autobytel.com) and CDWOW (CDs) (www.cdwow.com) have captured a significant part of their market and struck fear into the existing players. Indeed the phrase ‘amazoning a market sector’ has become an often-used expression among marketers [2].

For example, the American Marketing Association (AMA) - one of the most authoritative organizations in the field of information technology - points out that Internet marketing is a marketing activity based on the principles of the Internet and e - mail and includes advertising using banners, e - mail, search engine optimization, e-commerce and other tools.

Internet marketing implies a whole complex of subsidiary industries, including not only banner advertising and public relations, but also methods of conducting marketing research on the Internet, in particular, the study of demand and consumer audience, the development of algorithms for forming and ensuring high efficiency of advertising campaigns, ways to correctly position a brand in the market, and much more. The first is associated with the use of Internet tools to expand the marketing system of traditional enterprises: organizing information interaction between company employees, customers, partners; conducting market research; promoting and selling goods via the Internet, and in the case of their digital nature, delivering them to the buyer; organizing service and much more[3]. The second direction is associated with the emergence of new business models based on the Internet itself, for example, online stores, electronic trading platforms, virtual information agencies, companies that provide services to Internet market participants, etc.

A leading Western specialist in the field of marketing, F.Kotler defines Internet marketing as a component of e-commerce [4]. Thus, the author refers this term to one of the tools of product promotion. A characteristic focus on practical results is present in the majority of foreign specialists, so the term "Internet marketing" for them means a special process, as a result of which all market participants extract a positive economic result:

* companies increase profits by meeting customer needs;

* the consumer with the help of this product meets their needs;

* the company balances the process of spending resources.

Special attention should be paid to the social effect of Internet marketing, which is achieved as a result of providing the opportunity to receive timely, complete, reliable and objective information and useful information that is not available to other participants of social networks, creating a positive image of the company due to a high degree of trust, which makes it possible to obtain social guarantees that provide access to various resources, increase the loyalty of the target audience and effectively solve the marketing tasks facing the company.

In fact, Internet marketing covers both the production process (demand research, development, release) and the implementation of the product (advertising, after-sales service, informing customers about the product).

In Russian practice, Internet marketing is considered as a comprehensive tool that allows you to use all the features of the Internet and apply them in accordance with the overall business development strategy. The main tools of promotion on the Internet, experts believe: search engine optimization; contextual and banner advertising; social media marketing (SMM); viral marketing; Internet PR; buying traffic in exchange networks; organization of thematic mailings (e-mail marketing); development of promotional sites. Most practitioners support this definition, but they specify that the concept of Internet marketing has not yet been formed due to the growth of the Internet's marketing capabilities and the constant change in its tools.

The considered definitions of Internet marketing allow us to conclude that the formation of the term is influenced by two approaches:

1) theoretical-focuses on the interaction of classical marketing and information technology, the consequence of which is the projection of established market knowledge on the field of innovation;

2) empirical-represents the constant updating of terminology as a result of the introduction of new technologies.

The advantage of the first approach lies in the well-established theoretical and methodological basis inherent in classical marketing, but attempts to combine two completely different directions in terms of technology can lead to erroneous definitions of Internet marketing.

The second approach also has its pros and cons. One of the important advantages of this method is the focus on the practical component of Internet marketing, i.e., when forming this concept; specialists pay great attention to the enumeration of its tools and specific features. Among the shortcomings of this methodology, we can note the descriptive nature and the lack of sufficient attention to the study of the theoretical foundations of Internet marketing.

Our research on the development of the term "Internet marketing" in the economic literature and thematic communities proves that this definition does not sufficiently meet the criteria for the formulation of scientific concepts and requires significant additions.

Thus, based on the above, we propose to introduce the following interpretation of the concept of "Internet marketing" into scientific circulation. Internet marketing is a branch of marketing aimed at studying the principles of interaction of economic entities on the Internet in order to develop universal systems for making profit and meeting the social needs of society. By universal systems, we mean a set of promotion tools that can be used by enterprises when solving business problems in the Internet environment. The task of marketing is to be where there is an audience.

In the end, the definitions of digital, online and internet marketing are not all that different, nor are they very important. Cordon points out that the definitions are technicalities, it is far more essential that you understand their general implications and decide which approach to use based on what you hope to achieve. When making your decision, ask yourself what you hope to gain from a digital marketing campaign. Are you hoping for company exposure? Do you want to get to know your desired audience in order to market to them more effectively? Once you have made your choice, deciding on a digital marketing approach and campaign will come very easily.

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ERKAKLAR NOTIPOVIY QOMATLARIGA MOS KIYIMLARNI ISHLAB CHIQARISH

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada erkaklar notipoviy qomatlariga mos kiyimlarni ishlab chiqarish va uni loyihalash bo'yicha bo'lib, unda qomat nima va uning turlari, tipaviy qomatdan og'ishgan qomatlar tahlil etilgan. Bundan tashqari tadqiqotimiz davomida tashkil etilgan so'rovnoma keng muhokama etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qomat, tipaviy qomat, notipaviy qomat, loyihalash, erkaklar, so'rovnoma.

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MANUFACTURING OF MEN'S WRONG CLOTHES

Abstract: This article deals with the production and design of clothing for men with unusual shapes, which analyzes what the body is and its types, the deviations from the typical figure. In addition, a survey conducted during our study was widely discussed.

Keywords: stature, typical stature, unusual stature, design, men, questionnaire

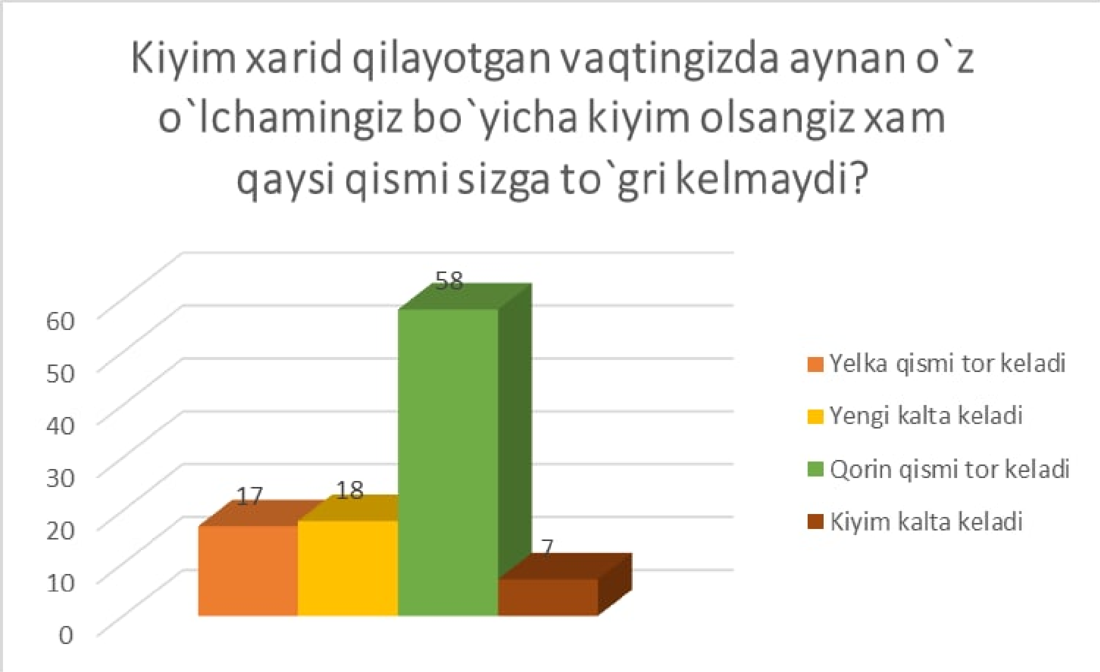
Qomat, boshqa mor fologik belgilar kabi ma'lum darajada odam gavdasi tashqi shakl larining xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Shuning uchun qomatni o'rganish antropologlar va shifokorlar, shuningdek, tikuvchilik ishlab chiqarish mutaxassislari uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Fanda odam qomatini tinch va to'g'ri yurgan vaziyatda, tananing vertikal holatida o'rganiladi. Qomatning vertikal va ziyatda bo'lishi deb, tinch holat, ya'ni mushaklar va tananing muvozanatda turishida organizmning kam energiya sarflashi tushuniladi. Bu holat ilmiy adabiyotlarda «tabiiy holat», «birin chi holat», «qadni rostlangan vaziyat» deb ham ataladi. Qomat deganda, gavdani muvozanatda saqlash uchun minimal energiya sarfianadigan tabiiy (tinch) holatda odam tanasi konfiguratsiyasining individual xususiyatlari tushuniladi. Qomatga boshqa morfologik belgilar singari o'zgaruvchanlik ham xosdir. Qomatning o'zgaruvchanligiga asosan umurtqa pog'onasi shaklining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, chanoqning oldga egilganlik darajasi ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Qomatning holati mushak laming qisqarishiga ham bog'liq bo'lib, antropometrik, tabiiy va harbiy holat turlariga bo'linadi.

L.P. Nikolayevning qomatni tasniflab bergan taklifi tikuvchilik sanoatida ko'proq qiziqish uyg'otdi. Bunga ko'ra, u qomatni beshta turga bo'ladi: normal, to'g'ri, bukchaygan, lordoz va kifoz. Normal qomat umurtqa pog'onasining bir tekis egilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. To 'g'ri qomat umurtqa pog'onasi hamma bo'limlarining kuchsiz egilganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bukchaygan qomat bo'yin lordozining oldinga ko'proq egil ganligi va bel lordozining kamayganligi (orqa dumaloq shaklda bo'ladi) bilan ajralib turadi. A.P. Nikolayevning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, bunday qomatlar ko'proq qariyalarda uchraydi. Lordotik qomat bel lordozining kuchli va bo'yin lordozining kuchsiz rivojlanganligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Kifotik qomat ko'krak kifozining keskin kuchayib ketishi bi Ian xarakterlanadi. Tikuvchilik sanoatida qabul qilingan tasniflanish bo‘yicha qomatning asosiy uch xil tipi farqlanadi: bukchaygan, normal va kekkaygan. Qomatning u yoki bu qomat tipiga mansubligini aniqlashda tana yuqori qismining egilganligini bildiradigan parametr — gavda holati ishlatiladi. Ikkinchi parametr sifatida — yelka qiyaligining balandligi Bn qabul qilingan.

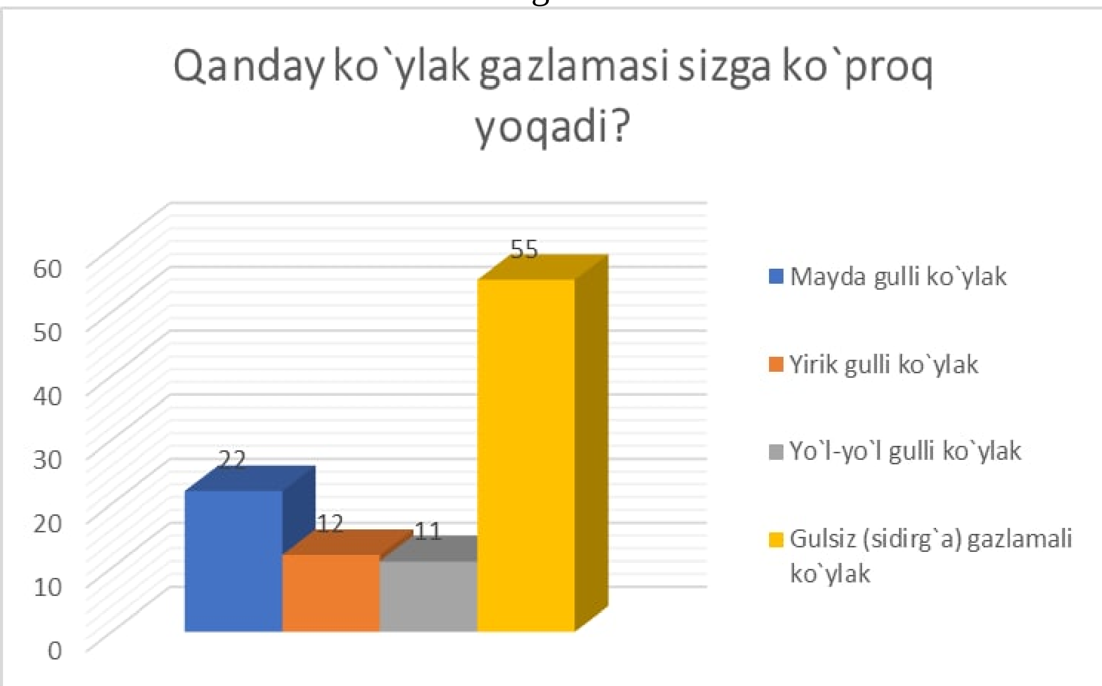
Tikuvchilik sanoatida qabul qilingan erkaklar qomatining tasnifi bo’yicha bukchaygan, normal va kekkaygan turlari farqlanadi . Bukchaygan qomatning orqasi ko’zga tashlanadigan darajada dumaloqroq, ko’krak chiqqan, yelka oldinga bukchaygan, belda biroz egilish bor, ko’kraklar tor, orqa kengaygan, orqa belgacha uzunroq, old kaltaroq bo’ladi. Normal qomat - o’rtacha variant, to’g’ri qomat va to’g’ri toslar bilan xarakterlanadi. Kekkaygan qomatning orqasi yassi, kuraklar tekis, yelkalar orqaga yo’nalgan, bel ko’proq egilgan, ko’krak keng, orqa toraygan, old belgacha uzunroq, orqa belgacha kaltaroq bo’ladi. Sanoatda ishlab chiqariladigan buyumlar faqat tipaviy qomatlarga moslab tayyorlanadi. Lekin hayotda normaldan farqlanadigan qomatlar uchrab turadi. Ular qatoriga bukchaygan va kekkaygan, past yelkali hamda baland yelkali tiplar kiradi. U lar uchun qaddi qomatni tavsiflaydigan o'lcham lardan biri gavda holati yoki yelka balandligining me’yoridan farqlanishidir. Kiyimning statikada qomatga mosligi, muvozanati o'lchamlari va shakllari tananing yuqori tayanch uchastkasi hajmiy shakliga nechog‘liq mosligi bilan baholanadi. Odam-kiyim tizimida o'lchamlar to'g'ri kelmasa, balans buzilib, qator nuqsonlar paydo bo'ladi. Natijada bort chetlari, yon choklar, yeng holati vertikaldan og'adi, etagi buyumning tashqi ko'rinishini buzadi. Demak, qomatda kiyim o'rnashuvining sifatiga birinchi navbatda qomat tuzilishi ta ’sir etadi.Tipaviy tuzilishdan og'uvchan bo'lgan qomatda kiyim konstruksiyasining old-orqa va yon balanslari buziladi. Bu hoi o'z navbatida kiyimning o'rnashuvida qator nuqsonlarga sabab bo'ladi.

Quyida biz erkaklarning notipaviy qomatlariga mos kiyimlarni loyihalashni ko’rib, tahlil etidik: Uchinchi to‘lalik guruhiga mansub bo‘lgan chiqqan qorin va katta bel aylanasiga ega qomatlar uchun yelkali buyumlar konstruksiyasi old bo‘lak o‘rta chiziq bo‘ylab qorin sathidan etakkacha kengaytiriladi. O‘rta chiziq siljishi qorin chiqig‘iga oid qo'shimcha qiymatiga bog‘liq. Qorin chiqig‘iga qo'shimcha qiymati 1 sm dan 2 sm gacha olinadi yoki qorin va ko‘krak bezlari chiqig‘i ayirmasi tariqasida aniqlanadi. Old bo‘lak chizmasida o‘rta chiziqning yuqori nuqtasi o'miz tomonga 0,5 sm dan 1 sm gacha suriladi.

Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotimizni o’rganish vaqtida so’rovnoma yaratdik. Ushbu so'rovnoma O’zbekiston Respublikasi Farg'ona shahri xalqining 300 ta turli yoshdagi, erkak jinsli shaxslari o' rtasi o'tkazildi. Sòrovnoma òtkazishdan maqsad, xalq orasidagi notipoviy erkaklar uchun ularga kiyayotgan kiyimlarining noqulaylik tug'dirayotgan tomonlarini aniqlash va ularning o'z fikrlari bòyicha zamonaviy va qulay bòlgan kiyim modelini yaratib, konstruksiyasini ishlab chiqib tahlil qilishdir. Sòrovnoma yuqori kayfiyat va qiziqish bilan òtkazildi. So'rovnoma marketing tahlilini diogramma usulida olishda ijobiy natijaga erishildi va notipoviy erkaklar orasidagi muammolarni tahlil qilish davom etmoqda.



1-diagramma



2-diagramma

Yuqoridagi ilmiy izlanishimiz quyidagi so'rovnomalar orqali o'z ifodasini topdi:

FISH: ____

Yoshi: ____

Jinsi: ____

Kasbi: ____

1. Qanday ko`ylak gazlamasi sizga ko`proq yoqadi?
a. Mayda gulli ko`ylak b.Yirik gulli ko`ylak
c.Yo`l-yo`l gulli ko`ylak d.Gulsiz (sidirg`a) gazlamali ko`ylak
2. Kiyim xarid qilayotgan vaqtingizda aynan o`z o`lchamingiz bo`yicha kiyim olsangiz xam qaysi qismi sizga to`gri kelmaydi?
a) Yelka qismi tor keladi b) Yengi kalta keladi
c) Qorin qismi tor keladi d) Kiyim kalta kaledi
3. Kiyim ustingizda, ya`ni tanangizda qanday turganini ma`qul korasiz?
a) Keng turadigan b) Sal yopishib turadigan
c) O`tta yopishib turadigan d) Trapetsiya
4. Qaysi bichimdagi yenglar sizga ko`proq yoqadi va qulay keladi?
a) O`tkizma yengli b) Yaxlit bichimli
c) Reglan yengli d) Kombinatsiyalashgan
5. Qaysi uslubda kiyinish sizga qulay?
a) Klassik uslubida c) Sport kiyim uslubida
b) Zamonaviy uslubida d) Farqi yo`q
6. Kiyimda qanday taqilmalarni qo'llanilishini hohlaysiz?
a) Zamok b) Tugma
c) Knopka d) Lipuchka
7. Shim kiyganingizda qaysi qismi sizga noqulaylik tug'diradi?
a) Bel qismi b) Og' qismi
c) Son qismi d) Tizza qismi
8. Qanday turdagi shimlar sizga ko'proq yoqadi?
a) Klassik uslubidagi shimlar b) Jinsa shimlar
c) Sport uslubidagi cho'ziluvchan triko d) Shortik
9. Qaysi turdagi cho'ntak qulay?
a) Ikki yon qismidagi cho'ntak b) Ustki qoplama cho'ntak
c) Ichki ko'rinmas cho'ntak d) Qopqoqli qoplama cho'ntak
10. Kiyimlardan ko'proq qaysi biri yoqadi?
a) Klassik uslubdagi ko'ylak b) Kostyum
c) Yahtak d) Ustki sport kiyimi

Sizning qo'shimcha fikringiz va kiyimga bo'lgan munosabatingizni yozib qoldiring.

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APPLICATION AND PROPERTIES OF POLYMER COMPOSITE CARBON FIBERS

Annotation: The production of synthetic fibers based on polymer compounds, which is one of the achievements of modern science, and carbon fiber, one of the new synthetic fibers, can be found at every stage of our lives today. Today's development of industry, production, engineering and technology is related to carbon fiber.

The article reviews the research and development work on carbon fiber over the last few decades. The two most important types of carbon fiber are the leading industrial polyacrylonitrile (LIP) and mesophase height (MH). The structure and composition of the precursor significantly affect the properties of the carbon fibers formed.

Keywords: carbon fiber, graphite, polyacrylonitrile, composite materials, polymer.

Introduction.

Carbon fiber is a long and thin material with a diameter of 0.0002-0.0004 (0.005-0.010 mm) and consists mainly of carbon atoms. Carbon atoms are bonded together in microscopic crystals that are more or less flattened parallel to the long axis of the fiber. The alignment of the crystal is extremely strong due to the size of the fiber. Several thousand carbon fibers are twisted together to form a yarn that can be used on its own or woven into a fabric. The yarn or fabric is bonded with epoxy and wrapped or shaped to form a variety of composite materials. Carbon fiber-reinforced composite materials include aircraft and spacecraft parts, racing car hulls, golf club shafts, bicycle frames, fishing rods, automotive welds, sailing poles, and carbon fiber, among other sports, aerospace, civil engineering, military, and motor sports. widely used in equipment. However, compared to similar fibers, they are relatively expensive glass fibers or plastic fibers. To produce carbon fiber, carbon atoms are bonded together in more or less flattened crystals parallel to the long axis of the fiber because the alignment of the crystal provides high strength.

In 1860, Joseph Swan first produced carbon fiber for use in light bulbs. [1] In 1879, Thomas Edison used carbon fiber in one of the first incandescent light bulbs to heat cotton yarn or bamboo yarn electrically heated to high temperatures. [2] In 1880, Lewis Latimer developed a reliable carbon wire filament for an electric incandescent bulb. released. [3]

In 1958, Roger Bacon created high-efficiency carbon fibers. [4] This process proved inefficient because the resulting fibers contained only 20% carbon and had low strength and hardness properties. Polyacrylonitrile (LIP) was developed by Dr. Akio Shindo in the early 1960s. This produced carbon fiber, which contained about

55% carbon. In 1960, H.I. Richard Millington. Thompson Fiberglas Co. developed the high-carbon (99%) fiber production process (U.S. Patent № 3,294,489), using the region as a pioneer. These carbon fibers are strong enough to be used to reinforce high-strength composites for weight and high temperature-resistant application.

Structure and properties:

Carbon fiber is often transferred continuously in a coil. A network is a collection of thousands of continuous carbon filaments that are joined together and protected by an organic coating or dimension, e.g. polyethylene oxide (PO) or polyvinyl alcohol (PA).

The atomic structure of the carbon fiber (Fig. 1) is similar to that of graphite, a hexagonal pattern in which the atoms of carbon layers are arranged in regular order (graphene tables), the difference being in the interconnection of these sheets. Graphite crystal sheets are regularly placed parallel to each other. The intermolecular forces between the sheets are relatively weak Van der Vals forces, giving graphite its` soft and brittle properties.

Figure 1. Structure of graphitic crystals and crystal directions.

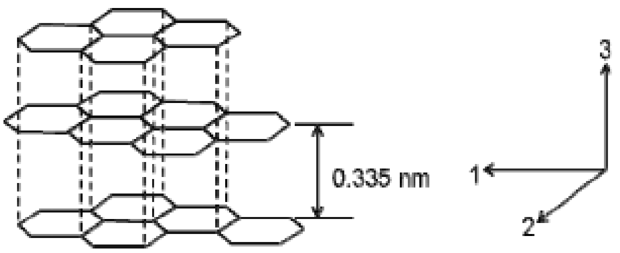

Figure 1 . Structure of graphite crystals.

Depending on the fiber manufacturer, carbon fiber can be turbostratic or graphite, or it can have a hybrid structure with graphite and turbostratic components. In a turbostratic carbon fiber, the layers of carbon atoms are randomly folded or twisted. The resulting carbon fiber is polyacrylonitrile (LIP) turbostratic, while the carbon fiber obtained is graphite after heat treatment at temperatures above 2200 ° C with mesophase altitude.

Two different equations that control the exact elastic modulus of composite materials using the properties of carbon fibers and polymer matrices can also be applied to plastics reinforced with carbon fibers. [5] The following equation,

$E_C = V_m E_m + V_f\ E_f(1)$

Fibers apply to composite materials according to the direction of load applied. E_C is the general composition modulus, V_m *and* E_m are the corresponding volume fractions in the matrix and fiber composition, and E_m and E_f are the matrix and fiber elasticity modules, respectively. Another extreme state of the elastic modulus of a composite with transversely oriented fibers can be found using the following equation. [5]

$E_C =(V_m / E_m + \ V_f / E_f)$ (2)

The fracture toughness of carbon-fiber-reinforced plastics is governed by the following mechanisms: 1) decontamination between the carbon fiber and the polymer matrix, 2) tensile strength of the fiber, and 3) delamination between the carbon fiber plates. [6] Typically, epoxy-based carbon fibers exhibit almost no plasticity, which is less than 0.5% for failure. Although epoxy-operated carbon fibers have high strength and elastic modulus, brittle fracture mechanics pose specific challenges for engineers in determining failure. [6] Thus, recent efforts to harden carbon fibers include modifying the existing epoxy material and finding an alternative polymer matrix. One such highly promising material is PEEK, it exhibits a greater stiffness order with a similar elastic modulus and tensile strength. [6] However, PEEK processing is much more difficult and expensive. [6] Environmental influences such as temperature and humidity can have a major impact on polymer-based compositions, including most carbon fibers. Although carbon fibers exhibit excellent corrosion resistance, exposure to moisture over a wide temperature range can lead to deterioration of the mechanical properties of carbon fibers, particularly the matrix-fiber interface. [7] Moisture plasticizes the polymer matrix when the carbon fibers themselves are not affected by the moisture diffused into the material. [6] This led to significant changes in the properties affected by the matrix effect on the carbon fibers, such as compression, interlaminar shear, and impact properties. [8] The epoxy matrix used for engine fan blades is designed to be impermeable to reactive fuel, lubrication and rainwater, and external paint is applied to the composite parts to minimize damage from ultraviolet light. [6] [9]

Composite materials: Carbon fiber is a composite material used to reinforce, in particular, a class of materials known to be carbon fiber or graphite-reinforced polymers. Non-polymeric materials can also be used as a matrix for carbon fibers. Reinforced carbon-carbon (RCC) is a graphite-reinforced graphite that is used systematically in high-temperature applications. The formation of a thin carbon fiber layer significantly improves the fire resistance of polymers or thermoset composites because a dense, compact layer of carbon fiber effectively reflects heat. [10] The increasing use of carbon fiber composites due to galvanic corrosion problems is pushing aluminum out of aerospace applications in favor of other metals. [11] [12]

Carbon fiber can be used to make electrically conductive asphalt concrete in addition to asphalt. [13] The use of this composite material in transport infrastructure, especially on airport pavements, reduces some winter maintenance problems, leading to flight cancellations or delays due to the presence of ice and snow. The 3D network of carbon fibers passing through the composite material dissipates heat energy, which increases the surface temperature of the asphalt, over which ice and snow can melt. [14]

In textiles: Motorcycle racing gloves with carbon fiber protectors for the ligaments on your fingers. Carbon fiber yarns are used in several processing techniques: direct use pre-fabrication, yarn wrapping, pultrusion, weaving, knitting and more. For example, 200 tex for 3000 carbon fiber is three times stronger than

1000 carbon filament yarn, but at the same time three times heavier. The appearance of this fabric usually depends on the linear density of the yarn and the selected weave. Some of the most common types of fabric are round, satin, and flat.

Microelectrodes: Carbon fibers are also used to make microelectrodes. A single carbon fiber, typically 5–7 mm in diameter, is sealed in a glass capillary. [15] At the end, the capillary is sealed and polished with epoxy to form a carbon fiber disc microelectrode, or the fiber is cut to a length of 75–150 mm to form a carbon fiber cylindrical electrode. Carbon fiber is also used in microelectrodes to detect biochemical signaling by amperometry or rapidly checked cyclic voltammetry and in other cases.

Conclusion.

Of course, the use of carbon fiber is not one hundred percent beneficial, as these fibers can cause the following disadvantages: absorption, skin damage, and the negative impact of fibers on electrical equipment. In addition to being strong, carbon fiber is a good conductor of electricity. As a result, carbon fiber dust can cause springs and shorts in electrical equipment. Today, the latest development of carbon fiber technology is the so-called nanotubes of small carbon tubes, these hollow tubes with a diameter of 0.00004 (0.001 mm) have unique mechanical and electrical properties that make them a new high can be useful in the production of new semiconductor materials for strong fibers, submicroscopic test tubes, or integrated circuits.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CONTROL SYSTEM USING GEOFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: The application of geoinformation technologies in trucks on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the use of foreign experience in the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as the analysis and application of the management system in accordance with the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: geoinformation, city, electronic, KPI, GIS, information, GAT, model, GPS, technical, passenger, intellectual, site, tool, automation, internet, 1C, PDA, direction.

Introduction. A geographic information system is a generalized software system under the control of specialists and analysts, whose main tasks are to collect, store, manage, analyze, model and describe geophysical data of natural and social phenomena by special means. Geoinformation mapping is the result of the interdependence of geoinformatics and cartography. Geoinformation mapping is an integral part of automated cartography, aerospace methods, including remote sensing, decoding, digital photogrammetry, and geoinformatics. Geoinformation mapping is one of the main directions of cartography. It provides automated cartographic modeling of natural and socio-economic information based on GAT and geographic databases. [1]

The use of modern methods to ensure the efficient operation of logistics companies is necessary to improve the management, coordination processes in supply chains, as well as the development and implementation of advanced information technologies that support all key processes of company management and its integration with partners. consists of

The KPI system is used to achieve the following objectives:

- formation of the structure and target values of indicators of activity of sales staff;
- daily accounting of staff performance in the regions;
- providing the opportunity for operational analysis of performance indicators in trading houses;
- maintaining the achievement of consolidated indicators by providing analytical capabilities;

- provide service managers with tasks for ordinary employees of sales opportunities for rapid staging. To do this, a rapid data exchange is established between the accounting system and personal computers.

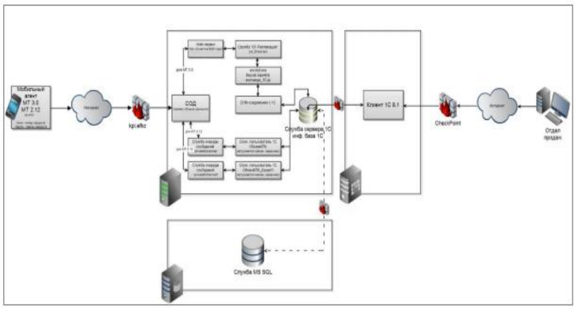
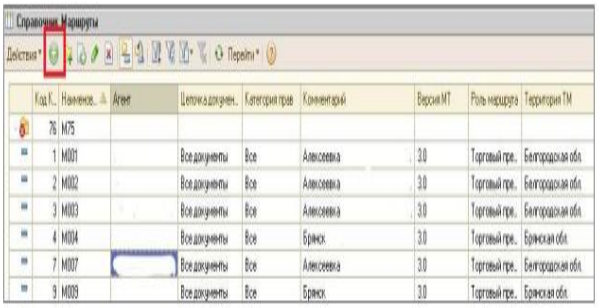


Figure 1. Online data exchange scheme.



Справочник Маршруты

Действия Перейти

	Код К..	Наименов..	Агент	Цепочка докумен..	Категория прав	Комментарий	Версия МТ	Роль маршрута	Территория ТМ
	76	М75							
	1	М001		Все документы	Все	Алексеевка	3.0	Торговый пре..	Белгородская обл.
	2	М002		Все документы	Все	Алексеевка	3.0	Торговый пре..	Белгородская обл.
	3	М003		Все документы	Все	Алексеевка	3.0	Торговый пре..	Белгородская обл.
	4	М004		Все документы	Все	Брянск	3.0	Торговый пре..	Брянская обл.
	7	М007		Все документы	Все	Алексеевка	3.0	Торговый пре..	Белгородская обл.
	9	М009		Все документы	Все	Брянск	3.0	Торговый пре..	Брянская обл.

Figure 2. "Routes"
directory.

To track employee performance, 1C software connects employees to the PDA’s GPS data to track their daily routes, as well as visually see on the map the employee’s day-to-day routes, deviations, and retail visits. create a report that gives. Based on this information, the employee’s job is his or her salary to be paid. Another important improvement is the determination of the coordinates of the points of sale. A map is attached to the "Output Locations" directory, one part of the map is needed for the printed path, and the other is the output coordinates, which are automatically determined and saved in the directory. You will then need to track the employee’s route. Each employee has his own route - a list of trading days, which he must visit during the working day. The GPS data from the PDA of the employee is compared with the installed GPS data to create a “Points of Sale” directory “Agent’s actual route” report, from which it is clear whether the employee visited the point of sale from his direction [2]

Methodology: Geographic Information System (GIS) - This can give us a new perspective on the world around us. If you do without generalizations and images, then GIS is real-world construction maps, as well as real-world construction maps, as well as events happening on our planet. This technology combines traditional database operations with the advantages of complete visualization and geographic (mektivona) analysis provided by the map as well. These features are distinguished from other information systems by GIS and provide a wide range of tasks related to environmental analysis and understanding and distribution of key factors and causes, as well as understanding and understanding of causes and their distribution, as well as, understanding and reasons.

Analysis and Results: The principles of operation of geographic information systems are similar to the principles of working with databases (surveys and statistical analysis), but at the same time they have a number of advantages that allow for full visualization. All of this provides unique opportunities for the program to address geographic information systems in a wide range of tasks the analysis of events and incidents, the prediction of their possible consequences, makes it possible to plan strategic decisions.

Discussions: The success of many companies in a market economy is directly dependent on the efficient use of transportation networks as people and goods move. In this case, it is very important to have a clear transportation schedule that allows all actors: carriers, suppliers and consumers to optimize costs, reduce the time and number of vehicles. The problem in question can be described as a transportation problem. The vehicles that need to deliver a certain amount of goods to existing customers. However, in solving this problem, it should be taken into account that the delivery will take place in real urban conditions, when the delivery depends not only on the distance but also on the congestion of the route, i.e. the unevenness of city streets should be taken into account.

In short, the use of the above-mentioned programs makes it very convenient for us to register trucks when crossing the border between our countries. In addition, the use of these systems in high-profile manufacturing enterprises saves time by automatically transferring all operating conditions to the system. It was concluded that all employees, trucks, as well as other similar items are automatically counted through these systems, which allows to analyze how much a monthly salary for each employee, fuel consumption for trucks, how long it takes to reach the specified distance. . I hope that as a result of applying these systems for our independent Uzbekistan, we will make a significant contribution to the development of our country.

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OLIY TA'LIMDA "UMUMIY KIMYO'' FANI MAZMUNINI BAYON ETISH IZCHILLIGI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada "Umumiy kimyo" fani mazmunini bayon etish izchilligi borasida fikrlar mujassamlashtirilgan va o'qitilishi yuzasidan tavsiyalar berilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: tizim, ixtisos, kimyoviy jarayon, uslub, usullar, qobiliyat, ijodiy tafakkur, ta'lim, mustaqil fikrlash, mas'uliyat, o'qitish jarayoni.

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CONSISTENCY OF RENDERING THE OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY IN HIGH EDUCATION

Annotation: This article summarizes the ideas about the sequence of presentation of the content of the subject "General chemistry" and provides recommendations for teaching it.
Keywords: system, specialty, chemical process, method, methods, abilities, creative thinking, education, independent thinking, responsibility, learning process.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritib, jahonning rivojlangan davlatlari qatoridan o'zining munosib o'rnini egallashi sari dadil qadamlar bilan ilgarilab borar ekan, shubhasiz, shu mustaqillikka va uning porloq istiqbolini ta'minlovchi inson omillarining ahamiyati tobora ortib boraveradi. Shuning uchun ham, mustaqilligimizning ilk damlaridanoq, respublikamiz hukumati tomonidan mutaxassislar tayyorlash, yoshlarga tegishli ta'lim-tarbiya berish masalalariga alohida e'tibor berib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi №PF-5847-sonli O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risda Prezident farmoni, 2020 yil 12-avgustdagi PQ-4805-son "Kimyo va biologiya yo'nalishlarida uzluksiz ta'lim sifatini va ilm-fan natijadorligini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" Prezident qarorini qabul qilinishi va ularni hayotga tatbiq etish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan tadbirlar mutaxassislarning kasbiy bilimlarini egallashdagi tayyorgarligini tubdan yaxshilashni talab etadi.

Kadrlarning tayyorgarlik darajasi yuqori bo'lishi, ishchan, shuningdek, mas'uliyatni chuqur tushunishi, umumiy-texnik taraqqiyot va xalq xo'jaligini yanada intensivlashtirishdagi saviyasi qat'iy hisobga olinadi. Mamlakatimizda oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'limni qayta qurishning asosiy yo'nalishlaridagi vazifalar jismoniy hamda aqliy mehnatga qobiliyatli, xalq xo'jaligida, ijtimoiy va davlat hayotining turli sohalarida, fan va madaniyat jabhalarida aktiv faoliyat ko'rsatishga qodir ongli, bilimdon kishilarni tarbiyalashni talab etadi. Bugungi kunning mutaxassisi fan sirlarini, asoslarini o'zlashtigan, hozirgi zamon iqtisodiy tafakkurga, tashkilotchilik, yo'lboshchilik, murabbiylik malakasiga, umumiy madaniyatga ega bo'lishi lozim. U tashabbuskor, mas'uliyatni his etuvchi, o'z bilimini yangilash va boyitish, masalani dadil, novatorlarcha hal qila olishi va hayotga qo'llay bilishi bilan ajralib turishi kerak.

Mazkur maqolani maqsadi universitetning kimyo fani o'qitiladigan fakultetlarida umumiy kimyo-kursini o'qitishni tashkil etishning ilmiy-metodik asoslarini aniqlash va hozirgi zamon talabiga mos keluvchi mutaxassislar tayyorlashga oz bo'lsada hissa qo'shishdan iboratdir. Umuman olganda o'qitish tamoyili-bu oliy va o'rta o'quv yurtlaridagi barcha ta'lim sistemasining, shuningdek, ayrim fanning didaktik qoidalaridan iboratdir. Oliy ta'limdagi o'qitish tamoyillari o'rta maktabdagi o'qitish tamoyillaridan farq qiladi. Lekin ko'pchilik metodistlar o'rta maktabdagi bu tamoyillarni sal boshqacha iboralar bilan ifodalaydilar.

O'qitish jarayoni-inson hayotidagi butun bir bosqich bo'lib, uni mexanik ravishda o'rta va oliy maktab o'qitish jarayoni deb ikkiga ajratish noto'g'ridir. Shuning uchun didaktikaning umumiy tamoyillari oliy va o'rta maktablarda bir xil, faqat konspekt hollaridagina xususiy fanlar metodikasida farq qilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, birinchi kurs talabalariga asosiy fanlarni o'qitishning muhim tamoyillari sifatida fundamental predmetlarni o'qitishni, o'rta maktab ta'lim metodikasidan oliy maktab o'qitish metodikasiga asta-sekin o'tish tamoyilini tan olmoq lozim. Shu sababli o'rta maktabda qabul qilingan va oliy ta'limda ishlab chiqilayotgan o'qitish tamoyillari haqida to'xtalib o'tamiz [1-3].

Didaktik pedagogikaning bilim va ta'lim jarayonining umumiy qonuniyatlarini o'rganuvchi sohadir. Didaktik tamoyillar ta'lim jarayoni tushunchasi va mohiyati, o'quv ishlarining mazmuni, tashkiliy forma va metodlari, o'qish va o'qitish jarayonining xarakterlari, yo'nalishi, o'quvchilar tomonidan ilmiy bilimlarning o'zlashtirilishi, tegishli ko'nikma va malakalar hosil qilinishining asosiy qonun va qoidalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ular quyidagilar: ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarni milliy ruhda va har tomonlama tarbiyalash, ilmiylik va o'quvchi saviyasiga moslik, onglilik va ijtimoiy aktivlik, ko'rgazmali va nazariy tafakkurni o'stirish, sistemalilik, ta'limdan mustaqil bilim olishga o'tish, ta'limning hayot va turmush malakasi bilan aloqadorligi, ta'limning ijobiy emotsiya tug'diruvchilik tamoyili, ta'lim natijalarining mutaxassisligi va o'qitish jarayonida o'quvchilar bilimini rivojlantirish tamoyili, ta'limning jamoaviy xarakteriga egaligi hamda o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish tamoyili. O'qituvchilarning ta'lim tamoyillariga amal qilishi o'qitish jarayonining maqsadga muvofiq tashkil etishga imkoniyat tug'diradi. Ta'lim nazariyasi va tajribasi, maqsadi hamda vazifalariga chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan ta'lim tamoyillari ham uzluksiz yuksalib boradi.

O'quv materiallarini ilmiy asosda tanlash tizimli bilim shakllanishi jarayonida asosiy rol o'ynashidan tashqari, uni izchillik bilan o'zlashtirishni, ayni vaqtda tizimli tamoyil qo'llanilishini talab etadi va bu o'rinda predmetni o'rganish tizimi bilan berilgan fandagi obyektiv tizim ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Izchillik talab qilinadigan har qanday variantga qo'yiladigan asosiy talab shundan iboratki, talaba o'zi o'rganayotgan fan miqyosida D.I.Mendelyeyev ta'limotidan to'liq foydalansin. Materialni izchil berish muammosi ancha murakkab bo'lib, u hozirgacha uzil-kesil ko'rib chiqilmagan. Uni rivojlantirishning bir necha yo'llarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Materialni ma'ruza kursida bayon etishning eng oddiy usuli-chiziqli usulidir. Bunda o'qituvchi birin-ketin bir bo'limni bayon etgach, ikkinchisiga o'tadi. Asosiy kimyo qo'llanmalari va ma'ruza kurslari chiziqli tamoyil asosida tuzilgan. Ancha bo'sh talabalar bu usulda berilgan materialni yaxshi qabul qiladilar, chunki ular faqat yodda saqlashga tayangan holda imtihonga tayyorlanadilar. Bu usul talabalarda kimyo fani bir necha bo'lim va ta'limotlardan tashkil topganligi haqida tasavvur hosil qildiradi. Lekin buni tizimli yondashish deb bo'lmaydi. Chunki fan mazmunida bloklar o'rtasidagi bog'lanishni ochib ko'rsata olmaydi. Ko'rib chiqayotgan usulning boshqa tomoni shundaki, ma'ruza kursining oxirida talabalar ma'ruza materiallarini yoddan chiqaradilar, bu esa o'z o'rnida o'quv semestri oxirida salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Konsentrlangan yoki spiral deb nomlangan metodlar qo'llanilganda, yuqorida keltirilgan kamchiliklar ancha bartaraf etiladi [4-5].

Konsentrlangan metodda ma'ruza materiali bosqichli bayon etilib, davriy ravishda o'tilgan mavzular yanada yuqori saviyada qaytariladi. Amalda bu metod ma'ruza kursida hamma oliy maktab umumiy kimyo darsliklarida ishlatilmasligiga sabab, kimyoni o'rganish qisqa vaqtga mo'ljallangan. Kimyoviy tushunchalarni o'rganishda (masalan, valentlik tushunchasi) bu usuldan keng foydalaniladi. Konsentrlangan usulning murakkabligi shundan iboratki, boshlang'ich tushuncha keyingi materiallarni o'rganish jarayonida o'z kuchini yo'qotmasdan, unga albatta kirib borishi lozim. Talaba pog'onadan pog'onaga o'tgan sari kimyoviy tushuncha, hodisa, qonunlar haqidagi o'z bilimini kengaytirib borishi lozim.

Ta’limni takomillashtirish vazifasi har qanday fan o’qituvchisining oldida turadi. Ta’lim har bir davrga mos ravishda jamiyatning ijtimoiy xususiyatiga va talabiga javob bera olishi lozim. Fan, texnika, ishlab chiqarishning intensivlashishi va qayta qurilishi, rivojlanishi jarayoniga muvofiq holda fanni o’zlashtirish ham uzluksiz o’sib boradi. O’qitish jarayonini tashkil etish ta’lim maqsadiga bog’liqdir.

Oliy va o’rta ma’lumotning fundamental muammolaridan biri o’qitish maqsadini asoslab berish bo’lib, uning asosiy talabi maqsadga muvofiq keluvchi ta’limning predmetli mazmunini tanlash, talabga javob beradigan o’qitish mazmuni va metodlarini qo’llash, butun o’qitish jarayonida tashkillashtirish effektivligini oshira bilish, hamma o’zlashtirish metodlari va talablarining shakillangan o’quv malakalarini nazorat va tahlil etishdir.

Oliy o’quv yurtlarini bitirgandan keyin jamiyat kutayotgan mutaxassisda mujassamlangan sifatlarni ta’lim maqsadi belgilaydi. Fan va texnikaning intensiv rivojlanishi va qayta qurilishi jarayonida mutaxassisning faoliyati xarakteri va u tomondan yechiladigan masalalar tiplarida keskin o’zgarishlar sodir bo’ladi. Bo’lajak kasb egalari katta va murakkab , ko’p komponentli tizimlar bilan ish ko’radilar. Muammolarni qo’yishda va ularni yechishda har xil bilim manbalaridagi ma’lumotlardan foydalanish lozim. U faqat o’z ixtisosligini yaxshi bilib qolmasdan, balki tutashib ketgan oraliq sohalarda boshqa fanlardagi g’oya va metodlarni ham qo’llay olishga qodir bo’lishi kerak. Chunki hozirgi zamonda tabiiy fanlar uzluksiz integratsiyalanishi bilan ajralib turadi. Har xil fanlar metod va g’oyalarining birlashib ketayotganligi, ilmiy chegaraning yo’qolib borishi, kimyo, fizika, geologiya va biologiya fanlarining o’zaro yaqinlashuvi o’zlashtirilayotgan fan mazmunini tez-tez o’zgartirishni talab etadi. Tabiiy-ilmiy fanlarni o’qitishda tizimli fikrlash qobiliyatini shakllantirish ta’lim jarayonida quyidagi yo’llar bilan amalga oshiriladi: 1) o’qituvchi tomonidan o’rganilayotgan obyektni tizimli yoritish; 2) o’qituvchi va talabalarning o’rganilayotgan obyektni birgalikda tizimli analiz qilish; 3) talabalarning tizimli obyektni o’rganishidagi mustaqil, ijodiy faoliyati [6].

Kimyoviy jarayonlarni yoritishda ko’p qirrali ta’lim uslubini qo’llash jarayonlarning ko’p omilli bog’lanishga ega ekanligini nazarda tutadi. Masalan, kimyoviy reaksiyalarning tezligi konsentratsiyaga, temperaturaga, katalizator ishtirokida, elektromagnit maydoniga, erituvchining turiga, reaksiyaning (turi) muhitiga, idishning hajmi va shakliga bog’liqdir. Kimyo fanidan ijodiy tafakkurni shakllantrish jarayonida shunday metodni tanlash lozimki, u bor ilmiy–metodik yondoshuvlarning hamma afzallik tomonlarini o’zida mujassamlashtirib, ta’lim maqsadiga yuqori darajada javob bersin.

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DERIVATIVE MODELS OF MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE

Annotation: The subject of this article is the word-formation models of the German language and the identification of the frequency of their use in newspaper and texts with computer topics. The purpose of the work is to characterize the main functions and describe the main ways of word formation in the German language.

Key words: model, language, German, principles, educational process, activity, method, training.

The language is constantly developing, improving, having its present, past and future. The enrichment of the vocabulary is one of the most important factors in the development of a language, evidence of its dynamic nature. The vocabulary of the language is in a state of continuous change in accordance with linguistic laws. With the development of society, new objects and phenomena appear, they are imprinted in new words and new meanings.

In modern grammar, the following derivational models of the modern German language are distinguished:

1. Model of root words.
2. Model of non-affix (implicit) word production.
3. Prefix model.
4. Suffix model. Composition model.

Root words have two features: indecomposability of their stems on morphemes and unmotivated. Root German words usually include one or two syllables, for example: Tisch, klug, hier, Abend, oben, nieder, wieder, aber; Dissyllabic root verbs are rare, except for verbs with unique and coherent stems. As for borrowed words with stems indivisible on German soil, they can be not only two-syllable, for example: Perlon, Perkal, but can also include a larger number of syllables, for example: Rendezvous, etc. It is borrowed words that replenish the composition of root words, in while the composition of German root words is stable.

The bases of root words participate in word production as productive bases, and also replenish the fund of word-formation means as semi-affixes and frequency components.

Implicit (non-affix) word production model. In this case, we are talking about the mutual transition of parts of speech (conversion, "morphemic-syntactic" way of word formation). A feature of this model is the difficulty in distinguishing the derivative from the derivative in terms of synchronicity due to the absence of a derivational affix - a derivative marker. Attempts to determine the direction of motivation, i.e. from the standpoint of semantics, do not always lead to the desired results. It seems most rational to consider this model as the functioning of the same basis under conditions of different distribution (i.e., different environments): we are talking about different paradigms corresponding to different parts of speech, and different syntactic compatibility ...

Prefix Model. This model is formally characterized by the fact that the associated word-formation morpheme precedes the generating basis. This pattern is represented in verbs, adjectives. The semantic essence of the model consists in giving the word a certain categorical attribute (supply, removal, negativity, strengthening, etc.). German prefixes are characterized by their clear division into nominal and verb. German prefixes are productive. The number of German prefixes is small, but most of them are ambiguous, i.e. express different categorical features.

Suffix model. Formally, this model is characterized by the fact that the associated derivational morpheme is located after the generating stem. The suffix model is presented in all parts of speech (for example: seid-en, gold-en, Freund-heit, etc.). Its essence lies in the fact that the suffix brings the corresponding lexical unit under a broader semantic category (person, collectiveness, action or state, diminutiveness, etc.); however, many German suffixes are ambiguous, i.e. are able to express different semantic categories (for example: -er denotes different shades of the meaning of persons, inanimate objects, action; -heit has the basic meanings of state and collectiveness with further subdivisions, etc.). Most suffixes are specialized for a certain part of speech and have the ability to translate one part of speech into another (for example: Lehrer - lehren, Zwanziger - zwanzig, etc.).

Suffixes can be productive and non-productive, the number of the former prevails.

Composition is a very common way of word formation in the German language, and its productivity is constantly growing. As part of the composition model, a distinctive and indeterminate addition are distinguished. The first is a combination of two components; they can have a different derivational structure, but the division of a compound word is always binary, for example: Freiheits-liebe (both components are suffix stems), Arbeiter-erholungshiemn (the first component is a suffix, the second is a complex stem). As a rule, the first component determines the second, and the second gives a general morphological and semantic - categorical characteristics of the connection.

The second type of addition includes "imperative names" such as Vergissmeinnicht, Tischleindeckdich, etc., compositional additions and some other types of compounds, for example: Ohnebart (connection of a noun with a preposition).

Difficult words can have varying degrees of rethinking, up to the complete erasure of motivation.

The most widespread and productive definitional term. It plays a large role in the design of lexical units, but is also closely related to syntax: complex words can semantically coincide with phrases, for example: Abteilfenster - Fenster des Abteils, Briefmarkenverkauf - Verkauf von Breifmarken.

1. Doubled formations. They are found in the form of simple doubles (Mama, Papa, Pinkepinke - "money"), rhymed formations (Hokuspokus, Klimbim) and "doubled ablated formations" (Singsang).

2. Contaminated (crossed) words are the product of the merger of several (more often two) words: Erdtoffel - "Kartoffel" from Erd - (- apfel) and (Kar -) - toffel. Often this opportunity is used in fiction to achieve expressive effects: Formular + Larifari = Formularifari, etc.

3. Abbreviated words essentially differ from all other methods of word formation in that for the most part they are derivational variants, not representing a "true" enrichment of the vocabulary. In extreme cases, word-formation synonyms are found in this group.

An overview of this method of word formation will be given in the section on word formation of nouns, since it hardly plays any role in the composition of other parts of speech.

English and German languages have much in common in their word-formation systems. However, the relations between the methods of word formation in these languages are different: affixation is more characteristic of the English language, and word composition for the German language.

To borrowed suffixes, we refer to such derivational elements that are isolated from only slightly assimilated borrowings and form in the German language amenable to analysis of derivational constructions. In view of the relatively large number of different borrowed suffixes, for greater clarity, it seems appropriate to subdivide them according to the grammatical gender of the nouns.

The prefixation of nouns, in contrast to word composition and derivation, is less developed. The number of prefixes is significantly less than the number of suffixes, and semantically they are much poorer. Therefore, the following description of them is given not on the basis of individual word-formative elements - as in the case of suffixation -, but from the word-formative meaning.

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USE OF GEOGRID TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MODERN HIGHWAYS

Annotation: This article covers issues such as laying fiberglass geogriding (SSNP) on asphalt concrete pavement, laying of masonry on its protective coating, elimination of irregularities in the process of laying geogrids.
Keywords: fiberglass geogrid, geogridic packaging, advantages of geogridic layer, the process of laying the geogridic.

Introduction

We know that there are a number of problems and shortcomings in the system of state management of the road sector of the Republic, which hinder the formation of a competitive environment and investment in the sector. Of course, road construction will play an important role in the development of the country. No matter how strong the cement-concrete pavement is, if the geology of the road construction site is complex, the pavement is also ineffective. In this regard, a new technology to increase the service life of asphalt concrete and cement concrete pavements, to build them even in complex climatic conditions is a geogrid. In the course of preparing this article, it was proposed to take measures to repair asphalt concrete pavement using fiberglass geogrids (SSNP), technology of road construction using geosettles (SSNP), geogrid laying process based on the geography of the region.

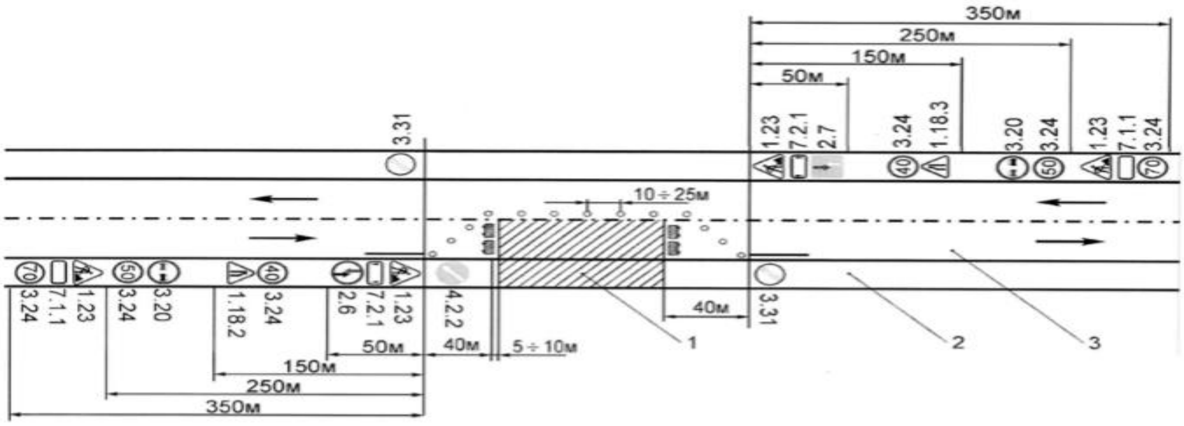
The main part

During the construction of roads, the process of repairing the asphalt concrete pavement using fiberglass geogrid is based on more calculations that are complex. Before laying the geogrid, some defects in the foundation (pits, cracks, etc.) must be eliminated. The bottom layer should be dry and free of dust. The plane of the layer must meet the specified requirements. It is recommended to bring geogrid packages directly to the workplace before laying. Its length should be calculated in accordance with the length of the floor on which it is laid. It is advisable to keep the geogrid in its own special protective packaging before the laying process begins. A damaged geogrid cannot be left in the sun. Laying the geogrid begins with breaking its protective coating. The geogrid shall be laid at least 0.10-0.15 m from the edges of the area to be laid under the influence of small gravity. Fastening of geogrid is carried out with the help of iron washers in the range of 1.0 - 1.3 m. The distance between the geogrid in the longitudinal direction is 3.0 - 5.0 m, and in the transverse direction - 1.0 - 1.3 m. [1, p. 110].

The following measures are proposed to eliminate irregularities in the geogrid laying process:

- Asphalt concrete mix should be spread manually or mechanically (in the form of a single layer) and compacted 2-3 times using a specialized compaction machine;
- It is advisable to reduce the pitch in the longitudinal direction.

When the geogridic sticks to the car wheel, it is necessary to throw the asphalt mixture in the direction of the wheel.



1-figure geogrid laying processes: Workplace movement organization.
1-work area, 2-area adjacent to the work area, 3- traffic section.

There are several advantages to building a road using geogrids:
• Significantly reduce construction time;
• Minimum costs;
• Reduction in consumption of bulk materials (sand and gravel) (up to 40%)
• reducing the frequency of road repairs;
• Improving the transport and operational properties of the road surface;

2-figure the process of construction of the roadbed using a geogrid

Use and research of geogrid in construction works:

- Reduces the use of cast materials for the road foundation by almost 50% - reduces the cost of construction work;
- Increases the strength of the road, makes it more durable and reliable - increases the service life of the road;
- Virtually eliminates the possibility of blurring of the road surface;
- Protects sidewalks from the destructive effects of groundwater;
- Reduces and dissipates pressure on the road when the soil freezes.

The use of geogrids in road construction helps to strengthen the top layer of the road, so you forget about cracks, crevices, potholes and other defects in the asphalt and cement concrete. The geogrid prevents the collapse of dirt roads, as well as concrete pavement roads used in the laying of old asphalt and strengthens the seams during its repair. [2, p. 128-129].

Results

Tests have shown that mesh-reinforced asphalt improves quality slightly, but such a coating requires 2.80 times more energy to break down. Therefore, the appearance of cracks in the coating is slowed down several times and the cost of renting construction equipment is reduced. Asphalt roads can last up to 10-15 years, and with this geogrid it will last up to 20-25 years if the asphalt pavement is of good quality. Similarly, if cement-paved roads last up to 50 years, this geogrid will significantly extend its service life. Of course, the quality of the coating and the quality of the construction technology are also very important here. The construction and operation of roads and the use of geogrids are constantly evolving and evolving. High efficiency can be achieved as a result of automation and modulation of this process. This requires fieldwork to be performed using a GPS device or electronic taximeter, and coding in the ArcGIS program. [4, p. 4]. This system is designed for the development of projects for the construction and reconstruction of roads, as well as covers all design processes from the processing of technical survey data for other industrial and civil construction facilities to the preparation of project documentation takes [5, p. 2].

Conclusion

Highways are the key indicators that ensure the smooth and safe movement of vehicles and other key indicators. In order to maintain the required performance, the complex maintenance work during the operation is studied.

Road maintenance and factors affecting their quality will be studied. Criteria for assessing the quality of operational work will be studied. The use of innovative technologies to extend the service life of asphalt pavements, based on the criteria, is an urgent task today. To this end, preliminary recommendations have been developed for the reinforcement of asphalt pavements using new geogrid materials.

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FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS' WORK IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article is dedicated to the development of information educational technology based on teaching foreign language. The development of education today is organically linked to an increase in the level of its information potential. One of the most revolutionary advances in recent decades, which has significantly influenced the educational process around the world, was the creation of the Internet, which literally means "international network".

Key words: Internet, educational processes, practical, methods, information educational technology.

Currently, you can find and purchase educational materials from almost any English language publishing house, as well as use electronic versions of printed publications. You can listen to audio materials and watch videos in unlimited quantities on various sites.

Any theoretical material is available from Internet resources dedicated to the study of the English language, you can use online dictionaries and electronic translators. This accessibility of the material, as well as the rich assortment, help to make the process of learning English interesting and fun.

The current stage in the development of education is associated with the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the opportunities provided by the global Internet. In this regard, remote access to educational resources published on the Web and the possibility of prompt communication of all participants in the educational process are of decisive importance.

Much attention at the state level is paid to the information of society in general and the education sector in particular. Federal, interdepartmental and sectoral programs are being implemented aimed at solving urgent problems of information of education, including the development of the infrastructure of a unified educational information space, the development of electronic educational resources, advanced training of teachers in the use of information and communication technologies, their introduction into the organization of the educational process, the practice of educational management. institutions.

In recent years, within the framework of programs and projects aimed at creating and developing a unified educational information space, measures have been taken that have made it possible to position information technologies in a new way in the field of education. First of all, this concerns the system of general secondary education. Substantial purchases of computers and licensed software for urban and rural schools have been carried out.

A number of projects have been implemented aimed at developing the telecommunications environment in the education sector. In many regions of the country, the range of educational institutions with full Internet access has been significantly expanded. Much work has been done to improve the content of education and the content of electronic publications and resources. As part of this work, a system of educational portals has been formed, professional sets of electronic educational resources have been developed, websites have been created and are developing that provide access to information resources in almost all disciplines.

The didactic property of a multimedia tool is based on two important functions of the Internet - information and communication, characterized by a text presentation of information; visual information; sound presentation information; integrated presentation of information; search for information; receiving and transmitting information; storage of information; classification and structuring of information.

Learning with the use of Internet technology requires a didactic system that is based on a student-centered approach to education. This approach is based on the development of critical and creative thinking, which can be formed by the presence of a problematic presentation of the material, additional search for the necessary information, comparison of opposing points of view, the search for original solutions to problems, and so on.

possibility of the Internet is determined by various tasks that can be solved in the educational process. The most important tasks that can be implemented when teaching a foreign language by means of Internet technology at a university are characterized by:

- development of foreign language communication skills in different spheres and situations;
- formation and improvement of language skills;
- development of the student's independent and research skills through specially organized activities using Internet technology, which initiates independent activity and eliminates gaps in knowledge, ability, and skill;
- increasing motivation and creating a need for learning a foreign language;
- implementation of an individual approach by means of taking into account the individual characteristics of the student through the use of the communicative service of the Internet;
- the formation of communication skills and communication culture.

Since one of the important reserves for increasing the effectiveness of higher education lies in optimizing the student's independent work, then, given the information of education and a limited number of academic hours that are allocated for studying a foreign language at a university, high-quality foreign language training of specialists is possible only if the main emphasis when teaching a foreign language, it is done not so much for an classroom lesson as for an independent student's activity, which is competently combined with modern information technology in general and Internet technology in particular.

Independent work of a student using the possibility of the Internet can take place in two main ways through:

- classroom work of a student;
- extracurricular student work.

Classroom independent work of a student means completing tasks in a computer class, which is equipped with Internet access, as part of a foreign language lesson under the direct supervision and guidance of teachers.

The second option, when using the Internet, implies extracurricular independent work of a student to perform a specially prepared task with the widespread use of a predetermined Internet capability.

Independent work in this case is structured in such a way that allows students to complete the educational task in any place convenient to him with an Internet access point.

An out-of-class version of the integration of Internet technology will allow the implementation of the following tasks:

- keep a record of the individual characteristics of the student, giving him greater freedom in time and information space for action;
- to minimize the technical complexity of the task by taking into account the level of computer skills and the student's Internet skills;
- to optimally integrate the form of using the Internet technology of teaching, taking into account the main aspects of the educational process when teaching a foreign language with minimal cost;
- to teach students to be more responsible for their own knowledge, since he must be able to organize his own time, decide what information can be used to complete tasks, in what form to present his point of view.

Thus, the specificity of teaching a foreign language creates all the necessary prerequisites for integrating Internet technology into the educational process as a tool for independent activity.

As an information system, the Internet offers its users a variety of information and resources: e-mail; teleconferences; video conferencing; the ability to publish your own information, create your own home page; access to information resources; reference directories; search engines; conversation on the net.

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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract: The learning is the active process which is carried out through involving pupils in a various activities, thus making it active participant in reception of education. In this bilateral process it is possible to allocate the basic functions which are carried out by each the parts. The teacher carries out organizational, teaching and supervising functions. Functions of the pupil include acquaintance with a teaching material, the training which is necessary for formation of language skills and speaking skills, and application of investigated language in the solving of communicative problems.

Keywords: language, independent work, motivation, competence, home reading, professional training.

To determine how well each of the described methods, we will try to highlight and explore the pros and cons of each.

The communicative method has several positive aspects that should be actively used to work with him.

First, this is the purpose of training, which is not just mastering a foreign language, and learning a foreign language culture. This is achieved by subordinating and interrelatedness of all aspects of training. Following such installation, the teacher involves in the formation of the individual student, which is certainly a positive side.

Another advantage of this concept is the interface and the balanced development of all activities (speaking, listening, reading, and writing). This factor is very important.

Very good factor is the creation of an additional motivation, using interdisciplinary communication.

But the most important positive aspects were the use of communication as the main method of teaching English language, and use situations to realize this.

However, the unjust will not say that the latter two factors are characteristic for the other techniques discussed in the research.

This technique does not have pronounced negative features. Perhaps it has minor issues, but they are not expressed as clearly as positive qualities.

We now turn to the intensive method. Undoubtedly, the biggest of its plus this is the fastest results. Also important are the psychological bases of advantage of this technique (of suggestion), which allow a psychologically comfortable in the classroom, but also used for more effective learning.

Big plus is multifunctional exercise, repeatedly referred to earlier, as well as very well a lot of time given to activate the new vocabulary. At each cycle of training is recommended to spend up to 20-24 hours, including on the activation of a new material - 18-20 hours.

There are also some disadvantages in this method. For example, too much new material, which is given for a presentation.

The disadvantage is also the training, especially oral forms of communication: reading and listening comprehension, writing as a form of communication while becoming secondary, which is impossible to allow in any case.

The project methodology of foreign language teaching has distinct disadvantages, like the communicative method. In this case it is characterized by positive features, such as: capture the culture of designing, developing abilities to think creatively and independently, to predict the solutions to the task.

A positive feature is the extensive use of problem issues, it makes students think. It is worth noting that the grammar is given most often in the form of tables, which greatly facilitates the acquisition and systematization of the students.

This course itself is very interesting and exciting, because it is widely used ego-factor. Now turn to Activity Based methodology, which has the following advantages. First, it is the formation of skills of choice of language when the speech based not only from the meaning imparted, but also the ability to construct a logical sequence.

The second positive feature is the possibility of constructing a system of grammar according to this method, using communicative units.

This technique also requires copious verbal practice. Drawback of Activity Based method is that the goal of learning English (practical, educational, educational and developmental) are not sufficiently interconnected, and the fact that the percentage of independent cognitive activity is lower than in other methodologies.

Analyzing all of the above, we can say that the ideal methods of teaching English does not currently exist. Although the communicative and design techniques nowadays are the most harmonious and relevant to the modern methodology.

The purpose of this work was to discover the most effective ways of teaching a foreign language to children. For achievement of the purpose the works of home and foreign authors on the given problem have been studied. In formation of interest to a subject the huge role is played by the person of the teacher. Therefore a pledge of successful mastering a foreign language by the pupils is professionalism of the teacher which should in the work not only take into account the methodical principles underlying teaching, but also to be in constant search of new receptions and means of teaching which will recover a lesson, will make it fascinating, cognitive and remembered.

The most useful for this purpose are the following receptions and methods: methods of constructivism, communicative methods, methods of projects and discussions, games and role games, etc.

While some of the methods are let be omitted by the teacher (like silent way, synthetic or analytic (every teacher choose his own way to work with students) all of these must be included in the learning process. They act like general concepts giving you a full length of techniques to apply within one method. They don't give strict directions of how to apply them but a wide space for creative work.

Basic principle of all these techniques is the principle of active communication, is a basis which is taken the situation of different nature (from the social and living up problem). The situations are realized through working in groups (teamwork), but these principles are both a student-oriented, and most effectively implemented in a positive psychological atmosphere where all feel comfortable and are in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and active interaction, sharing not only information but also emotions. Another significant point described methods is to create additional motivation for high interest of students in the learning process. Also worth mentioning is that in modern methods plays an important role independent cognitive activity of students. Not welcome submission of the finished material to students, they should show more independence, because it promotes memorization. The basic idea of these methods is the same: the best way of learning is communication.

At the moment there is no universal technique, since the effectiveness of a method depends on many factors. At the present stage of development methodology is the integration methods. We can say that the early formation of an integrated method that incorporates the best elements of different methods.

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JOINT WORK OF SCHOOL, FAMILY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES (MAHALLI) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: In our country, working all sectors together to protect young students from different moral threats is the main task. This article represented development of spiritual life of young students in partnership with schools, families and mahalla.

Keywords: ideology, spirituality, threat, education, good breeding, society, family, school, student, parents, teacher, thinking skills.

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ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗМИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА МАКТАБ, ОИЛА ВА МАҲАЛЛА ҲАМКОРЛИГИ

Аннотация: Мамлакатимизда ўқувчи-ёшларни турли маънавий таҳдидлардан ҳимоя қилишда барча соҳа вакиллари ҳамжиҳатликда иш олиб бориши долзарб масаладир. Ушбу мақолада мактаб, оила ва маҳалла ҳамкорлиги орқали ўқувчилар маънавий оламини ривожлантириш масаласи баён этилган.

Таянч сўз ва тушунчалар: мафкура, маънавият, таҳдид, таълим, тарбия, маҳалла, оила, мактаб, ўқувчи, ота-она, ўқитувчи, мустақил фикр, бунёдкор ғоя.

Ҳар томонлама баркамол, комил инсонни тарбиялаш жамиятимиз олдида турган долзарб масалалардан бири бўлиб келмоқда. Бугунги кунда рўй бераётган муҳим ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва сиёсий ўзгаришлар ёшлар онгига таъсир қилмасдан қолмайди.

Ёш авлодни маънавий-ахлоқий, маданий-маърифий жиҳатдан етук инсонлар қилиб тарбиялаш иши биринчи навбатда оиладан бошланади. Бу борада баркамол авлодни тарбиялашда ота-она, маҳалла ва таълим муассасаларининг ҳамкорлиги муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Ёш авлодни ватанпарварлик, инсонпарварлик каби хислатлар билан бирга диний ва миллий бағрикенглик, юксак маънавият эгаси ҳамда бошқа миллатларга нисбатан ҳурмат билан қарайдиган, инсоний қадр-қимматни эъзозлайдиган қилиб тарбиялашда уч асосий омил – оила, маҳалла ва таълим муассасалари ўртасидаги ҳамкорлик муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир.

Глобал ахборот алмашув даври шиддат билан ривожланаётган бир даврда ёшларимизнинг маънавий оламида бўшлиқ вужудга келмаслиги учун уларнинг қалби ва онгида соғлом ҳаёт тарзи, миллий ва умуммиллий қадриятларга ҳурмат-эҳтиром туйғусини болаликдан бошлаб шакллантиришимиз зарур. Бугунги кунда ўқувчи маънавиятига қарши йўналтирилган, бир қарашда арзимас бўлиб туюладиган кичкина хабар ҳам ахборот оламида глобаллашув шиддатидан куч олиб, кўзга кўринмайдиган, лекин зарарини ҳеч нарса билан қоплаб бўлмайдиган улкан зиён етказиши мумкин. Ҳар бир ота-она ўз фарзанди камолини кўриш учун уни вояга етказади, албатта, бу жараён ўз-ўзидан амалга ошмайди. Халқимизда бир нақл бор: «Нима эксанг, шуни ўрасан», шу нақлни бошқа талқинда айтиб кўрайлик: «Нима ўришни хоҳласанг, шуни эк». Ота-она фарзандларига мол-мулк, уй-жой, автомобиль ва бошқа қимматбаҳо моддий бойликларни бериши мумкин, лекин тарбия, бахтни топиб бера оладими? Бунга ўзларининг қандай тарбия кўрганлик даражаси билан эришилади. «Ота ўғлини етаклаб кетаётиб, ўғлим қадамингни ўйлаб бос деб айтса, ўғли шундай жавоб берибди: ота сиз қандай қадам боссангиз мен шундай юраман, чунки мен сизга эргашаяпман». Педагогик адабиётларда педагогиканинг луғавий маъноси «бола етакламоқ» деб айтилади. Бизлар барибир болаларни етаклаб юрамиз, демак биз қандай қадам боссак, фарзандлармиз ҳам шу йўлдан юради. Бу тарбиянинг ибрат-намуна усулига мисол бўла олади. Таълим-тарбия масаласи ҳар доим кун тартибидаги масалалардан бири бўлиб келган ва шундай вазифа бўлиб қолади. Чунки янги авлодлар туғилади, ҳаётда камол топиш учун таълим-тарбияга эҳтиёж сезади. Бу фикрларнинг муҳимлигини яна бир бор Ўзбекистон Республикаси Биринчи Президенти Ислом Каримовнинг фикрлари билан уйғунлаштириш муҳимдир: «Ҳар қайси миллатнинг ўзига хос маънавиятини шакллантириш ва юксалтиришда, ҳеч шубҳасиз, оиланинг ўрни ва таъсири беқиёсдир. Чунки инсоннинг энг соф ва покиза туйғулари, илк ҳаётий тушунча ва тасаввурлари биринчи галда оила бағрида шаклланади. Боланинг характерини, табиати ва дунёқарашини белгилайдиган маънавий мезон ва қарашлар — яхшилик ва эзгулик, олижаноблик ва меҳр-оқибат, ор-номус ва андиша каби муқаддас тушунчаларнинг пойдевори оила шароитида қарор топиши табиийдир»[1]

Мақсадимиз – иймон-эътиқоди бутун, иро даси бақувват эркин фуқаро маънавиятини шакллантиришдир. Яъни, мустақил дунёқарашга эга, аждодларимизнинг бебаҳо мероси ва замонавий тафаккурга таяниб яшайдиган баркамол шахс – комил инсонни тарбиялашдан иборат бўлиб, бу вазифаларни амалга оширишда кенг жамоатчилик билан ҳамкорлик ишларини амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастурининг «4.4. Маънавий-аҳлоқий тарбия ва маърифий ишлар» бандида «Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги принципларига садоқатли ҳамда жамият тараққиётига муносиб ҳисса қўшишга қодир шахсни шакллантириш мақсадида таълим муассасалари ота-оналар, оила, маҳалла қўмиталари, Республика Маънавият тарғибот маркази, Миллий ғоя ва мафкура илмий амалий маркази, жамоат ташкилотлари, фондлар билан ўзаро пухта ҳамкорлик қиладилар.

Маънавий-ахлоқий тарбия ва маърифий ишлар тизимини мунтазам амалга оширишда ҳар бир муассасанинг вазифалари мавжуд. Бу борада «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқ таълими вазирлиги қуйидаги функцияларни амалга оширади. Таълим муассасаларининг ота-оналар, оилалар, фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари, жамоат ташкилотлари, жамғармалар билан ижодий фаол, Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги ғояларига садоқатли ва жамият тараққиётига аниқ улуш қўшишга лаёқатли шахсни камол топтириш бўйича ўзаро яқин ҳамкорлигини амалга оширади. Ўқувчиларни маънавий-ахлоқий тарбиялаш, ўз Ватани ва халқига содиқ фуқарони шакллантириш бўйича мактабларнинг ота-оналар, оилалар, маҳалла қўмиталари, Республика Маънавият тарғибот маркази бўлинмалари, жамоат ташкилотлари ва жамғармалар билан мустаҳкам ўзаро ҳамкорлиги амалга оширилади[2]. Болаларнинг маънавий баркамол ва жисмоний соғлом бўлишларида оиланинг вазифалари:

● оилада соғлом ижтимоий муҳитни яратиш, миллий руҳ ва турмуш тарзини ҳисобга олган ҳолда фарзандларда ота-она, Ватанга муҳаббат туйғусини шакллантириш;

● болаларнинг қизиқиши, иқтидори ва эҳтиёжларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда касбга йўналтириш;

● уларни мустақил фикрлашга ўргатиш, истиқлол ғоялари ва миллий мафкурага садоқат руҳида тарбиялаш;

● болаларнинг бўш вақтларини тўғри ташкил этиш ва уларнинг қўшимча таълим олишларига шарт-шароит яратиш;

● болалар онгига санитария-гигиеник, эко ло гик билим ва кўникмаларни сингдириш, диний ақидапарастлик, ичкиликбозлик, гиёҳвандликка қарши тарбиявий ишларни амалга ошириш.

Маҳалланинг вазифалари:

● таълим муассасалари билан биргаликда таълим-тарбия жараёнида амалга оширилиши керак бўлган масалаларни муҳокама қилишда қатнашиб, оқилона ечимлар топишда фаоллик кўрсатиш;

● фарзандлари тарбияси билан етарлича шуғулланмайдиган ота-оналарни маҳалла йиғинларида муҳокама қилиш, уларга жамоатчилик таъсирини ўтказиш, лозим ҳолларда бундай ота-оналар билан тегишли профилактик тадбирларни белгилаш мақсадида маҳалла фаолларини бириктириш ёки қонун доирасида бошқа чоралар кўриш;

● ёшлар диний мазҳаблар ва секталар, ақидапарастликнинг салбий таъсирини тўғри англаб етишида уларга ота-оналар орқали таъсир кўрсатиш, улуғ аждодларимизнинг тарбиявий ўгитларини сингдириб боришга кенг жамоатчиликни сафарбар қилиш;

● маҳалла ҳудудидаги нотинч оилаларни аниқлаш ва уларда содир этилиши мумкин бўлган келишмовчилик ва низоларнинг олдини олиш.

Таълим муассасаларининг вазифалари:

● болаларга таълим беришда илғор педагогик технологиялар, ахборот-коммуникация воситаларидан ўринли фойдаланишга шартшароит яратиш;

● ўқувчи-ёшларнинг таълим-тарбия олиш жараёнида турли хил чалғитувчи воситаларнинг зарари ва улар оқибатларининг олдини олиш бўйича кенг тарғибот-ташвиқот ишларини олиб бориш;

● ҳозирги мураккаб шароитда ёш авлод онги ва шуурига таъсир этишга қаратилган маънавий таҳдидларга нисбатан мафкуравий иммунитет ҳосил қилиш;

● таълим муассасаларида ёшларнинг бирорта касб-ҳунарни эгаллаши учун пойдевор яратиш;

● ёшларни мустакил фикрлашга ўргатиш, уларни истиқлол ғоялари ва миллий мафкурага садоқат руҳида тарбиялаш;

● ўқувчи-ёшларнинг спорт турлари билан шуғулланишларига шарт-шароитлар яратиш, уларнинг бўш вақтларини тўғри ташкил этиш. Оила, маҳалла, таълим муассасалари ҳамкор лигида қуйидаги тамойиллар ва босқичларга амал қилинганда самарадорлик янада юқори бўлади:

● таълим ва тарбия жараёнида ҳамкорлик ҳаракатларининг иш бирлиги;

● тарбияланувчига ҳурмат ва талабнинг уйғунлиги;

● ҳамкорлик жараёни субъектларининг тенг ҳуқуқлиги ва юксак масъулиятлилиги;

● фаолият жараёнида миллат ва давлат манфаатлари устуворлиги;

● ҳамкорлик ишларининг илмийлиги

Юқоридаги усулларнинг фаол қўлланиши, ота-оналар билан ўтказилган тарбиявий суҳбат лар ҳуқуқ ва мажбуриятлар ҳақидаги билимлар, уларни замонавий ёшлар тарбияси муаммоларига жалб этиш, миллий тарбияни маҳалла, маҳалла оқсоқоллари кенгашлари фаолияти йўналишига айлантириш ва отаоналарнинг тарбиячилар сифатидаги фаолликларининг ошишига олиб келди. Бунинг натижасида ўқувчиларимизнинг маънавийахлоқий тарбиясида ҳеч қандай ёт ғояларга ўрин қолмайди.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Шавкат Миромонович Мирзиёев таъкидлаганларидек «...Биз ёшларга доир давлат сиёсатини ҳеч оғишмасдан қатъият билан давом эттирамиз. Нафақат давом эттирамиз, балки бу сиёсатни энг устивор вазифамиз сифатида бугун замон талаб қилаётган юксак даражага кўтарамиз». Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда ватанимиз келажаги бўлган азиз фарзандларимизни маънан бой аҳлоқан етук, интеллектуал салоҳиятли қилиб тарбиялаш аввало ота-она, маҳалла, таълим муассасаси ва кенг жамоатчиликнинг муқаддас бурчидир.[3]

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LITERARY TRANSLATION: DIFFERENT APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES

Annotation: Figurative language is so effective since it helps readers visualize what the author is telling in an imaginative fashion. In other words, whenever one meets a figurative tool while reading a literary piece, he is more likely to imagine the concept being described and then fully understands the author's intended meaning. But, it is very important that the translators would be able to understand the connotative meaning which would be hidden in the content and find simile, and an appropriate metaphor which could substitute the original Literary translation is a type of translation where the source documents are fiction.

Key words: Literary translation, advertising materials, figurative language, poetry, advertising materials, artistic translations.

Specialists in literary translation, working for polyglot, translate any kind of artistic works at a high level. Translation of literary texts includes:

- literary translation of books, articles, stories and other types of prose,
- literary translation of poetry,
- translation of advertising materials,
- translation of other texts that requires a creative and flexible approach.

[5, 88]

Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other categories. This is because the main principle of literary translation is the dominance of poetic communicative function. It means that in addition to rendering information to the reader, literary translation also has aesthetic functions. The artistic image created in the particular literary work (be it the image of a character or nature) will certainly have an impact on the reader. For this reason the literary translator should take into account specific features of the text. It is the poetic focus of the text that makes this type of translation different from, say, texts of an informative type. When reading a story, poem or any other type of literary work translated from a foreign language, we perceive the text itself with its meaning, emotions and characters. It is quite a challenging task to achieve the main goal of the translation - creating a particular image for the reader. Therefore, literary translation might involve some deviations from the standard rules. A literal translation cannot reflect the depth and meaning of the literary work. A literary translator reproduces a non-literal rendition of the original text. It is all about how the translator perceives it. He/she rewrites the text from the beginning to the very end. This applies, for example, when an obvious expression is replaced by synonyms or the structure of sentences is changed.

Artistic translations play an important role in our translation agency because our approach to the source information allows us to provide the best quality of the rendered poetic text. Work is done by a concrete algorithm. The translator reads the text through, then allocates individual terms, divides the text into logical sections and translates these sections one by one. In addition, we pay great attention to the stylistic translation. The translated text is processed in several stages. Literary translation requires a lot of skill. We should not forget that the translation of a book or a poem, perhaps, will be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text needs to be adequate and moreover - we need to focus on the fact that the translated document should create the same image as the original. Perfectly executed work often makes the translator famous. The guild of masters of literary translation determines the best translators of the year.

If a translation is to be natural in the target language, it must be based on a correct interpretation. Therefore, certain linguistic skills as well as cultural knowledge are required on the part of the translator. The method adopted in this study is the comparison of the stylistic features of the English version of the novel and the Uzbek translations in order to find those aspects of style which had challenged the translators. The first step was the collection of a large number of examples of translation difficulties

Literary translation has always been the matter of discussion among translation scholars. Some translation scholars state that that this special type of translation could be attempted somehow, provided that the literary translator, in addition to having linguistic knowledge of both source and target language and being familiar with the target culture, enjoys some literary creativity like that of the original author so that s/he can reproduce the flavor of the original in her/his translation. On the other hand, some scholars believe that this very particular type of translation – particularly when rhyme is involved – should not be attempted at all. (2)

Much has been written and said about literary translation, yet the term is mainly applied to translating fiction (poetry and prose). Meanwhile, fiction is but a moderate part of the great amount of texts that require bilingual literary processing. Every translator knows well the difference between processing a poem or a literary diary, although it will make difficulty to verbalize this difference. In practice, we consider them as different types of text to be perceived and translated, even if they use similar words and sentence structures. Usually and, mostly, aposteriori, we argue about such vague features as stylistic (pragmatic, communicative, etc.) adequacy, imagery, aesthetic or cultural acceptability, verisimilitude and apply a diversity of other criteria to the assessment of a translated text. From my own experience, I know that two independent critics may evaluate a translated poem (or any other literary work) with relatively or fundamentally opposite conclusions. These considerations have made me work on a sort of model for literary translation strategy. (5)

A document appeals to reason and is intended for logical perception as a clear-cut subject matter. To avoid entropy as much as possible, its informational capacity is limited to the purport, which is why the parlance is strictly determined to be unambiguously perceived. The level of determination and, accordingly, the restrictions of ambiguity may differ in different cultures and require different linguistic means to follow the purport but the samples are considered equivalent irrespective of the language. What is required from the documentary translation is the steady knowledge of such samples in the appropriate areas.

Literary translation is still considered as a secondary activity, for this particular type of translation is said to be (and in fact in many cases) inferior as compared to the original. One reason for that is the lack of creativity in many of the translations of literary works where the process is kind of mechanical and artificial which is only aimed at conveying the meaning. As a result, many literary translations fail to achieve the fame and quality of the original. This becomes even more problematic when the literary work to be translated is versified – such as poem – where its music and rhythm is as important as its content, if not more important. Accordingly, in the act of literary translation, reproducing the music of the original in the translation is as crucial as reproducing the poet’s intended meaning, for if a poem is stripped off its rhythm and music, little there remains for its audience. Considering that words in a literary work carry a special energy and extra load other than that found in other types of texts, it could be stated that those translators who translate just using their linguistic knowledge of source and target language, and fail to include in their translations the creativity, rhythm and nuances of meaning one finds and feels in the original poem, cannot provide their readers with a work which is a good representative of the original. It is indicative of the fact that even if a literary translator succeeds in rendering the original’s intended meaning and conveying rhythm and music of the original in his translation, the translation of a literary work almost never reaches the level of the original.

Literary translation has always been the matter of discussion among translation scholars. Some believe that this type of translation cannot and should not be attempted, for it will never reach the level of the original. According to these theorists’ views, any literary work should only be read in the original language in which it has been written. Some other translation theoreticians, on the other hand, suggest that this very special type of translation could be done somehow – though with some loss of original author’s intended meaning, and more importantly with loss of the beauty and flavor of the original. But there is another aspect which needs to be taken into consideration as well; a literary translation has the ability to elevate an original work in terms of its audience.

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A CONTRIBUTION TO OPTIMAL TAXATION THEORY

Abstract: Currently in our globalized world and modernized societies, economic development is becoming one of the main goals of economic policymakers in order to provide nations with highest possible level of prosperity and improved living standards. Public economics as being one of the important parts of the economy, in recent years, has, to some extent, an impact on economic development. Specifically, core part of the public economics, taxation, have been influencing growth path of the economy since the first initiation of it. With respect to this, current paper mainly tries to contribute to the optimal tax theory literature by trying to establish a mathematical model that can calculate optimal level of different types of tax rates, such as personal income tax and consumption tax, which eventually leads to steady state level of economic growth in the long run. As it already obvious, by optimal it is meant that the certain level of tax rate that may push economic growth to its golden steady state level in the long run[22]. An undisputable fact that needs to be included here is that the mathematical model constructed mainly based on golden rule of saving of basic Solow model of economic growth along with basic consumption/saving theory of macroeconomics. Specifically, mathematical model tries to develop basic Solow model of economic growth by adjusting it for possible effects of public economics and taxation. Besides, noteworthy point to emphasize here is that taxation can be a very useful tool that can increase aggregate saving level in the economy towards its golden rate, especially in developing countries, by properly controlling and resetting different types of tax rates based on the households' and government's marginal propensity to save.

Key words: economic growth, GDP per capita, taxation, personal income tax, consumption tax, optimal tax theory, mathematical model.

JEL classifications: C02, C23, F63, H21, O11.

1. Introduction and motivation

While economics, being a social science[23], is all about finding possible ways of dealing with the fundamental problem of conciliating unlimited desires of individuals with scarce resources, numerous approaches have been revealing specific objectives of the subject, such as economic growth, stability of balance of payments, redistribution of income, price stability, full employment and many others. Alternatively, it is also possible to state that economics is an art of

[22] For detailed information regarding golden steady-state level of economic growth see Robert M. Solow, 'A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth', *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 70, 1956. and Sorensen P. and Jacobson H., 'Introducing Advanced Macroeconomics: Growth and Business Cycles', 2010, pp. 78-79.

[23] Social science studies behavior of society and of individuals

distributing limited resources in an optimal way that maximizes utility of every single participant of an economy in order to reach the highest level of prosperity[24] in the society, while all individuals are concentrated on behaving rationally with an eye to get greater satisfaction from life or in economic language trying to maximize their utility. From the perspective of microeconomics, generally, an individual maximizes his utility by consuming preferable variety of goods and services in an optimal quantity subject to the prices of commodities and his/her income, which is determined by individual's labor supply who tries to optimally balance his/her working and non-working (leisure) time. However, according to macroeconomic point of view, where all indicators measured in aggregate level, welfare of the society could be increased by optimally allocating aggregate income into consumption and saving, which eventually leads to the highest level of prosperity through its effect on capital accumulation.

While optimal tax theory along with various growth models have long been embarrassing economic policymakers and fascinating economic theorists, this paper mainly concentrates on exploring the role of taxation in the process of reaching economic growth. Specifically, it tries to initiate a mathematical model that is addressed to calculate optimal rates of different types of taxes in order to achieve long run economic growth based on basic Solow model of economic growth[25]. Government by possessing controlling and monitoring role in the economy has, to some extent, an engagement to provide population with public goods and services[26], for example education and healthcare, legal system and defense, as well as infrastructure like roads. In order to fund these expenses government needs to obtain some financial assets. Despite other forms of revenues, such as income from certain public goods and services, or from sales of government assets and bonds, and maybe even from the opportunity of borrowing from international organizations, like World Bank or International Monetary Fund, levying taxes remains as the main source of government budget. Hence, taxation is required with an eye to finance public expenditure.

Current research mainly concentrates on first function of the government, economic stabilization, by trying to reveal optimal level of various types of tax rates, such as personal income tax and consumption tax that can eventually lead to the long run steady state level of economic growth. In addition, the model also tries to balance the rates of different types of taxes by calculating their optimal levels as it mentioned above. However, standard theory of optimal taxation affirms that a tax system that considered as optimal one should be constructed to maximize social welfare subject to the utility function and consumption decisions of households in the economy (Mankiw, Weinzierd, Yagan, 2009). As it mentioned above, therefore, the model of the research is based on the basic Solow model of economic growth

[24] Prosperity is high level of life standards with successful social status and profuse wealth, such as health and happiness.
[25] Robert M. Solow, 'A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth', Quarterly Journal of Economics, 70, 1956.
[26] Public goods and services are the goods and services that are not supplied by private sector of market due to the fact of inefficient production process and lower rate of profitability, thus being produced by public sector.

and believed to calculate optimal level of different tax rates that can lead to optimal level of long run economic growth. It is essential to emphasize that great scientist and economist Robert Merton Solow in his work in 1956 analyzed a possible theoretical way of reaching optimal level economic growth that maximizes share of consumption in the income in the long run. Based on his research it is possible to mention that aggregate consumption of a nation reaches its maximum level, when national saving rate in the economy equals to the share of aggregate capital stock in the production process[27]. Tax system, thanks to its flexibility feature, can influence consumption and saving decisions of households. To be more specific, it is an undisputable fact that almost all of the modern tax systems consist of mixture of various types of taxes, by allowing different forms of taxes to impact the economy in different ways, in order to increase influential power of tax system to the economy. Hence, the role of taxation in the process of reaching maximum level of aggregate consumption is going to be the subject of this research. Precisely, the question what should the rates of different taxes be in order to achieve golden rate of economic growth[28] in the long run, will be answered with the help of the mathematical model. Besides, the model also tries to balance the rates of various types of taxes in the economy for stabilization purposes.

2. Literature review

Since the latter half of the previous century optimal taxation has become one of the most analyzed and examined topics in the literature on public economics. To be more species, public economics is mainly concentrated on the study of economic policy, with specific focus on taxation. As a matter of fact, public economics have been existing for almost more than two centuries, as Ricardo (1817) initiated some of his ideas regarding possible influences of public debt on general economic performance. Later on, Cournot (1838) conducted a research regarding origins of taxation in the imperfectly competitive markets, whereas impact of taxation on multiproduct companies was main interest of Edgeworth (1925). Besides, great contribution to this field of study made by Pareto (1909) by designing basics to efficient social decision making process. It is worthy stating that there needs to be developed an appropriate theory before implementing an adequate policy. However, according to Myles (1995) public economic is a challenging subject, since there is a need on accomplishing considerable work because major part of this field of subject still in the level of infancy. One of this type of subject areas is designing optimal taxation that makes economic performance in its highest level. By economic performance, many different concepts can be understood, such as sustained economic growth, equal distribution of income among individuals, decreased poverty rate, efficient production process and many others. In fact, current paper tries to design an optimal taxation rate taking into consideration sustained economic

[27] See golden rule of basic Solow model of economic growth available from: Sorensen P. and Jacobson H., 'Introducing Advanced Macroeconomics: Growth and Business Cycles', 2010, pp. 78-79.

[28] Golden rate of economic growth is a certain level of economic growth in which the gap between the aggregate income and national saving, level of aggregate consumption, becomes maximum in the long run as a result of equalizing saving rate to the share of capital stock in the production process.

growth and increasing level of prosperity. Before analysis of effect of taxation on economic development, it seems to be efficient to review some interesting studies regarding optimal taxation theory. We designed our review of literature first separately discussing optimal taxation theory in personal income tax and consumption tax level, which are main interest of this research, and then we introduce combined optimal taxation theory. Once, Myles emphasized that "the motivation for the study of public economics follows naturally from the observation that unregulated economic activity does not lead to a socially optimal outcome".

2.1. Consumption tax

According to the literature on the topic of optimal commodity taxation, or consumption tax, certain level of government revenue needs to be collected solely from commodity taxation. In addition, the problem most of the scholars tried to solve is that how should the structure of taxation needs to be in order to minimize the cost of collecting this required level of revenue to the society. There are several studies done with an eye to come up with possible design of optimal structure of commodity taxation, which solves above stated problem. To begin with, Ramsey (1927) introduced the first and the oldest formal results. Specifically, according to him equity should not be considered in the process of setting the tax rate, which eventually results in efficient tax system. As a matter of fact, Ramsey rule was the core of this subject area until initiation of inverse elasticities rule after approximately four decades. Possible limitation of the study of Ramsey was that he introduced his rule based on single-household economy, which cannot meet all the real life economic conditions. Furthermore, Samuelson (1986) also supported the idea of Ramsey by re-revealing the results for the case of US Treasury. An important study to mention here is the research of Diamond and Mirrlees (1971), which upgraded commodity taxation to its modern form. More precisely, they mostly employed emerging duality methods in their analysis. Besides, it is also possible to emphasize that Diamond and Mirrlees (1971), differently from Ramsey (1927), revealed their results based on both single-household and many-household economy. To be more specific, their analysis results in general equilibrium theory and they also proved Production Efficiency Lemma. Since the initiation of inverse elasticities rule by Diamond and Mirrlees, almost all of the studies have been taking the form of empirical and more practical implementation of inverse elasticities rule.[29]

However, there is no clear information regarding exact level of government revenue that needs to be collected from commodity taxation, despite the possibility of designing optimal structure of taxation system that results in socially optimal outcome. To be more specific, almost all of the theoretical papers regarding optimal commodity taxation are in microeconomic level. However, there is an important role of dynamics of macroeconomic factors as well. More clearly, what share of government revenue needs to be collected with the help of consumption tax and what are the possible determinants of this. Alternatively, what kind of forces or

[29] For more detailed analysis and explanation of the papers, see Myles G., 'Public economics', 1995.

factors determine how many percentage of government revenue is supposed to be collected from the consumption of households? What are the main criteria for designing such a study? In fact, there is no such information in the literature of optimal commodity taxation. Hence, because of aforementioned uncertainties of the literature current paper will introduce possible method of calculating optimal level of consumption tax in terms of achieving sustained economic growth based on Solow model of economic growth.

2.2. Personal income tax

Since the establishment of income taxation, it has been becoming a major source of government tax revenue almost in all emerging economies and in some developing ones as well. Hence, optimal income taxation is one of the commonly analyzed concepts in the public economics literature. On the one hand, government may introduce income taxation in order to effect the distribution of income and may possibly equally redistribute the income in more equal manner, with the help of different social services. However, on the other hand, incentive to supply labor force is highly influenced by the implementation of income tax, especially if it is in a progressive rate that is with higher marginal rate than average rate of tax. By reviewing proper literature, it becomes quiet evident that how these two contradicting concepts and trade-off between them effect the optimal income taxation theory. The analysis that is done by Mirrlees (1971) captured both equity and efficiency objectives while designing optimal income tax structure. More specifically, he introduced nonlinear structure of income taxation that might result in optimal conditions. According to his results, with an eye to meet equality objective income taxation cannot be in progressive rate. Besides, he also argued that supply of labor also need to be based on the ability of the workers, for example forcing certain group, with lowest ability, of labor not to work also might be optimal choice. An important assumption to include here is that both consumption and pre-tax income must be rising function of ability, for which all the results are based. In order to explore detailed information regarding the structure of taxation, it necessitates to take numerical analysis into consideration, which is available in the chapter regarding income taxation of “Public economics” by Myles (1995). One of the possible limitation of the Mirrlees economy in which he analyzed optimal income taxation is that he considered only one form of labor service. There are some other papers, such as Feldstein (1973), in the literature, which makes design of optimal income tax structure more difficult by introducing more than one form of labor supply.

Even though, almost all of the paper in the literature regarding optimal income taxation assumes that there needs to be some part of government revenue, which is required to be collected by income taxation. Majority of the papers consider that this share of revenue as being constant number and to be exogenous. However, if we take various macroeconomic factors into account, it turns out that there should be some factors affecting total income tax revenue. Similar to the case of commodity taxation, there is a gap in the literature concerning possible determinants of income tax revenue. Specifically, what are the main determinants that dictate about the amount of income tax revenue? Furthermore, based on what criteria optimizing problem needs to be designed. What government function or objectives need to be taken into account while calculating optimal level of income tax revenue? In other words, what we need to optimize in order to get optimal level of income tax revenue? Such kind of question increased my incentives to come up with a mathematical model that can calculate the optimal level of income tax revenue, which will be analyzed in further parts of the paper. A point that can be mentioned here is that, the model tries to maximize long-run consumption, which is explained in the golden rule of Solow model of economic growth, by optimally calculating the level of different types of tax rates.

2.3. Combined optimal taxation

Finally, turning to the possible tax structure that combines both commodity tax and personal income tax, and simultaneously results in an optimal outcome for society, have been analyzed by several scientists, namely Revesz (1986), Mirrlees (1976) and Atkinson and Stiglitz (1976). Specifically, they based their work on the analysis of Mirrlees (1971) regarding optimal income taxation, by adding possible effect of commodity taxation on the Mirrlees economy. To be more precise, the study based on utility maximization problem considering both consumption of goods and labor supply (more clearly non-labor working time, which is leisure time) subject to income constraint, price of various types of commodities as well as ability of workforce. In that manner having leisure time also considered as being one of the commodities with its price being equal to hourly wage of the labor, since one needs to forgive one hour salary in order to get extra hour of leisure time. According to the claim of Atkinson and Stiglitz (1976) commodity taxes can be equal to zero and implementation of only income tax is enough to meet welfare maximizing objective. Specifically, the results are based on the taxation of innate ability of individuals, however in the condition of separability, insignificant effect of commodity taxation on consumption choice is revealed. Alternatively, it also can be interpreted that the certain group of commodities that are being preferred more compared to other types of goods by consumers, who are supplying more working hours, needs to be taxed more. This is mainly due to the fact that there should be positive correlation between marginal rate of substitution of a commodity and labor as labor supply rises, ceteris paribus. Moreover, Mirrlees in his work in 1976, made above conclusion more stronger by emphasizing that the certain type of goods that are being more preferred by those workers with highest ability should be taxes the most with the highest rates. Alternatively, Christiansen (1984) made slightly different approach with respect to combined optimal taxation structure by considering income taxation and commodity taxation jointly. Specifically, he explains his structure in two stages. First step is the economy with the optimal income taxation structure without any commodity taxes. At the second stage, he includes commodity taxation and evaluates its effect on the welfare of households by keeping the tax revenue constant. According to his conclusions, it is possible to argue that positive commodity tax should be implemented on the goods, which demand on them increases as leisure time rises, but holding the income constant. Furthermore, he also claims that if change in leisure time do not effect on demand of the commodity, the tax on this particular commodity should be zero, again considering constant income. Finally, his third conclusion is that there should be negative commodity tax, if demand for the good falls by increase in leisure time, with the assumption of constant income.

As in the previous two cases, where commodity taxation and income taxation analyzed solely, in this combined optimal taxation structure also exists some limitations, even though it can solve for certain problems that was impossible with solely optimized tax structures. To be more specific, keeping the total revenue constant as in the case of Christiansen (1984), can balance the rates of personal income tax and consumption tax. However, his assumption of constant income makes it difficult to reveal appropriate taxation structure, since one of the main reasons of modifying labor supply, or leisure time as Christiansen stated, is the wage rate, which is also main source of income and it changes over time depending on the productivity of labor force. Even though if it is possible to design optimal combined tax structure based on the model that was introduced by Christiansen, there is no clear information regarding total tax revenue. The same questions arise here as well regarding importance of macroeconomic factor dynamics and determinants of total tax revenue along with shares of each type of tax in the total revenue. Hence, as it emphasized above current paper tries to fill this gap in the literature by introducing a mathematical model that can reveal optimal levels of different types of taxes as well as it provides with an opportunity of balancing these optimal rates with respect to each other.

3. Mathematical model

In this part of the paper, we introduce a new mathematical model that calculates golden rate of the personal income tax rate and consumption tax rate. To be more specific, the mathematical model was developed based on the idea of golden rule of saving of basic Solow model of economic growth and basic consumption/saving theory of macroeconomics. In particular, according to basic consumption /saving theory, households spend certain portion of their income on consumption and the remaining part is saved. On the other hand, based on basic Solow model of economic growth, especially its golden rule of saving, in order to maximize long-run aggregate consumption saving rate needs to be equal to share of capital in the process of production (that is alpha from Cobb-Douglas production function $Y=A*K^{\alpha}*L^{1-\alpha}$). I included different types of taxes into the consumption/saving model and denoted rate of saving in terms of rate of consumption and tax rates. Precisely, households do not spend their income only on consumption, they also pay different types of taxes, such as personal income tax (directly) and consumption tax (indirectly). Hence, there is a possibility of revealing golden rate of different taxes as well, since golden rate of saving is already known. Generally the formulas for calculating golden rates of consumption tax and personal income tax are as follows:

$$b = \frac{i^p * \left(1 - k - f^i - c^g - i^g\right) - \left(\alpha - i^g - f^i\right) * (c^p + i^p)}{c^p * \left(\delta_i * (1 - k - f^i - c^g - i^g) - (\delta_c + \delta_i) * (\alpha - i^g - f^i)\right)}$$

Where,

b – golden rate of consumption tax

i^p - private marginal propensity to invest

k – exports of goods and services as a percentage of revenue

f^i – foreign direct investment inflows as a percentage of revenue

c^g – government consumption as a percentage of revenue

i^g – government investment as a percentage of revenue

α – share of physical capital in production (from Cobb-Douglas production function)

c^p – private marginal propensity to consume

δ_i – effect of consumption tax on private investment

δ_c – effect of consumption tax on private consumption

$$a = 1 - x - \frac{\alpha - i^g - f^i}{(i^p - \delta_i * b * c^p) * (q + c^f * e + w * e + p * t)}$$

Where,

a – golden rate of personal income tax

x – other taxes of households as a percentage of income

α – share of physical capital in production (from Cobb-Douglas production function)

i^g – government investment as a percentage of revenue

f^i – foreign direct investment inflows as a percentage of revenue

i^p - private marginal propensity to invest

δ_i – effect of consumption tax on private investment

b – golden rate of consumption tax

q – remittances received as a percentage of revenue

c^f – consumption of an average firm as a percentage of firm's expenses

e – expenses of an average firm as a percentage of revenue

w – wages for employees as a percentage of expenses

p – profit of an average firm as a percentage of taxable income

t – taxable income of an average firm as a percentage of revenue

These are the final versions of the formulas. The derivation of the formulas could be found in https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nl-KIPug1EOOpHbHqUrv0fDTgHqGiib-/edit. In the following paragraph we try to test the applicability of the formulas by utilizing real life data for the case of Uzbekistan.

4. Interpretation of the results

Table 4: main findings (1) for non-optimal economy

	non-optimal economy					
Year	Consumption tax rate (VAT+EXT)[30], without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (VAT+EXT), with reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only VAT), without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only VAT), with reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only EXT), without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only EXT), with reinvestment
2010	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01
2011	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03
2012	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.05
2013	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04
2014	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
2015	-0.07	-0.09	-0.05	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03
2016	-0.12	-0.13	-0.08	-0.09	-0.04	-0.05
2017	-0.06	-0.07	-0.04	-0.05	-0.02	-0.02
2018	0.38	0.38	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.10
2019	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.06
average	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02

Table 5: main findings (2) for optimal economy

	optimal economy						
Year	Consumption tax rate (VAT+EXT), without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (VAT+EXT), with reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only VAT), without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only VAT), with reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only EXT), without reinvestment	Consumption tax rate (only EXT), with reinvestment	Personal income tax rate, without reinvestment
2010	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.23
2011	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.20
2012	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.12
2013	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11
2014	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.10
2015	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
2016	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.08
2017	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.13
2018	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.14
2019	0.30	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.07	0.07	-0.06
average	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.11

Above two tables mainly summarized the calculations of the golden rates of personal income tax and consumption tax rates for optimal and non-optimal economy. To be more specific, optimal economy is defined as when alpha in Cobb-Douglas production, which is share of capital stock in the process of production,

[30] VAT – value added tax
EXT – excise tax

equals marginal propensity to save. However, while developing mathematical model we split marginal propensity to save from basic consumption/saving theory. In particular, not all the saved money are invested, hence we introduced another variable that calculates only marginal propensity to invest. Table 5 represents golden rates of both consumption tax and personal income tax assuming that alpha (share of capital stock in the process of production) is equal to marginal propensity to invest. However, in the Table 4 for alpha was calculated by dividing private sector's expenditure on capital stock to the summation of private sector's expenditure on labor and capital stock. Alternatively, what percentage of private sector's expenditure is allocated to capital stock is represented by alpha. Besides, an important fact to include here is that according to the tax code of Uzbekistan there are two types of taxes, whose base is consumption of goods and services. To be more precise, value added tax and excise taxes are levied on the consumption of different types of commodities. Hence, we tried to calculate golden rate of these taxes both separately and together. Another grouping of the results is based on the fact that firms in private sector may keep certain portion of their profit rather than spreading all of it among shareholders in the form of dividends. Alternatively speaking, some of the firms may decide to reinvest particular portion of its profit in order to improve and enlarge the sales of the firm. Hence, different golden rates of consumption tax also calculated considering the aforementioned possibility. Turning to the results it is possible to emphasize that the economy in the previous decade was not in its optimal condition, which is natural for developing economy. Hence, lower consumption tax rate was required in order to support economic growth. As a matter of fact, there was 15 percent of value added tax on all products and services and excise tax on top of it. Specifically, rate of excise tax is different depending on the type of goods and services. In the model we just calculated the percentage share of excise tax in total consumption of goods and services. Based on the mathematical model that was developed in the previous part of the dissertation, it is possible to argue that consumption tax including both value added tax and excise tax needed to be equal to 7 percent to push the economic growth to its optimal level. On the other hand, personal income tax needed to be equal to 14 percent if assume that firms decide to reinvest particular portion of their profit. If we look at the key mathematical formulas for calculating golden rates of consumption tax and personal income tax, we may realize that calculations was based on (1) Private marginal propensity to consume, (2) Export of goods and services, (3) Foreign direct investment inflows, (4) Government's marginal propensity to consume, (5) Government's marginal propensity to invest, (6) Share of capital stock in the production process, (7) Private marginal propensity to invest, (8) Remittances received by households, (9) Firms' consumption expenditure, (10) General expenses of the firms, (11) Average salary in the economy, (12) Profitability ratio in the private sector, (13) Corporate tax rate. Hence, it is believed that the model is performing well in terms of predicting different rates of taxes. Moreover, if we consider that none of the firms in the private sector decides to reinvest their profit, golden rate of consumption tax would be equal to 8 percent. Meaning that government need to penalize less for consuming. Or in different words, since any type consumption tax has a positive relationship with aggregate price level, decreasing consumption tax may shift aggregate demand curve upward by lowering aggregate price level. Basically, all calculations mainly based on marginal propensity to invest of both households and government. For instance, if the households marginal propensity to invest decreases consumption tax tends to increase, while personal income tax decreases. This is mainly due to the fact that, effect of personal income tax and consumption tax on households consumption/saving decision is different. Specifically, personal income tax effects on the general level of consumption, while consumption tax influences on the growth rate of consumption. For example, if we consider the consumption as an increasing function of income, personal income tax modifies the intercept of the curve, while consumption tax impacts on the slope. That is why, effect of consumption tax on aggregate consumption level is more strict and significant compared to the effect of personal income tax. Besides, the model also gives an opportunity to separate total consumption tax into two parts, namely value added tax and excise tax. In particular, out of this 8 percent how much of it needs to be collected through value added tax and excise tax. Precisely, the model predicts it as 6 to 2 respectively.

Now it is possible to turn to the Table 5, which mainly summarizes the results regarding golden rates of personal income tax and consumption tax in the case of optimal economy. According to the basic Solow model of economic growth if the aggregate investment rate in the economy reaches the level of alpha (share of capital stock in the process of production), economy will be in its optimal level. Optimal economy is defined as the aggregate consumption reaches its maximum level[31]. We artificially made investment rate equal to alpha, and tried to predict golden rate of tax rates. According to the results, consumption tax needs to be equal to 12 percent, while it is recommended to set personal income tax rate at 11 percent, for the condition if firms do not decide to reinvest. Besides, it is also possible to predict that two components of consumption tax separately. In particular, value added tax is recommended to be equal to 8 percent, while excise tax is the remaining part of the consumption tax, which is 4 percent on average. As we know excise tax is different depending on the type of goods and services, the model only can predict weighted average rate of excise tax. However, if some of the firms in private sector decides to reinvest certain part of their profit, the results will be slightly different. To be more specific, in that case consumption tax is required to be equal to 11 percent, while personal income tax needs to be set at 12 percent. This is mainly due to the fact that aforementioned level and growth effects of personal income tax and consumption tax on aggregate demand in the economy, which is one of the best proxies of economic growth and prosperity.

Now turning to the limitations of the model it is obvious from the tables that model is predicting certain negative values as well, which is impossible by nature.

[31] For detailed explanation see golden rule of saving of basic Solow model of economic growth

This might be the case due to the fact that the model is not in its perfect form. To be more specific, the mathematical model is still enjoying certain strict assumption, such as there is no tax avoidance and tax evasion, there is a constant returns to scale in the production process dividends, remittances and wages are considered as an income and taxed at the same level, there is no financial sector in the economy and many others. Indeed, the data is taken from the real world, in which none of these above assumptions hold. Besides, it is important to acknowledge that the model predicts optimal level of tax rates considering only economic growth as the main goal of economic policymaking. However, there are other functions of government from levying taxes. However, in general, it is an undisputable fact that the tax system is such a system that cannot be reformed annually. In particular, it is difficult to adjust the tax system to the macroeconomic fluctuations so often. Normally, tax reforms take place in every decade. Considering this feature of the taxation, it is possible to argue that the model is performing well enough to recommend some policy implications.

1. Conclusions and recommendations

To conclude with it is important to restate that the dissertation was mainly concentrated on contributing the optimal taxation theory by developing a new mathematical model that can predict golden rates of different types of taxes, such as personal income tax and consumption tax. Generally, the model was based on golden rule of saving of basic Solow model of economic growth and basic consumption/saving theory of macroeconomics. Appropriateness of the mathematical model was evaluated considering the case of Uzbekistan, and it is performing well in terms of prediction. However, the model still can be developed further by properly adjusting it to above stated assumptions. Besides, there might be some more assumptions as well that are not included in the list and the model possibly may be enjoying them as well. Hence, the list of assumptions also needs to be reviewed and enlarged if necessary in order to increase the appropriateness of the model. Finally, it is recommended to set tax rates according to the model that was initiated in the paper, which takes different important macroeconomic indicators into account while predicting golden rates of various types of taxes.

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FEATURES OF PREVALENCE OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Summary: In article are presented information about spreading of arterial hypertension in population of the men and women of the miscellaneous of the age, about increasing predisposed to her depending on age. Also, is in detail described information 11 factors of the risk dug about prevalence in population of the men and 9 factors of the risk in populations of the women in origin arterial hypertension.

Key words: prevalence, early detection, screening methods, underlying causes, incidence rates.

Relevance. Arterial hypertension (AH) is one of the most pressing medical and social problems today. There are several reasons for this: it is widespread among the population; this disease corresponds to the majority of cases of disability of the atherosclerotic continuum; insufficient control of blood pressure at the population level [1,2].

Therefore, the creation of a scientific basis for improving the system of early detection and treatment of hypertension has become a necessity in Uzbekistan.

Purpose of the study. The aim of the study was to study the prevalence of hypertension in the male and female population of Andijan using new epidemiological criteria.

Our inspections were organized and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the epidemiological research of the World Health Organization (WHO). In particular, the study used uniform epidemiological methods, and the results were analyzed and evaluated according to the JCCT criteria.

Materials and research methods. For our epidemiological survey, we randomly selected two people aged 15 to 70 years (2184 in 10% of the sample and 1909 in the absolute sample) and in the male group (1579 in the 10% of the sample and 1313 in the absolute sample). using random numbers. In our study, we used questionnaire, instrumental, biochemical and epidemiological methods based on WHO recommendations. Epidemiological classification of hypertension is based on the recommendations of the WHO (1999) and the IV Congress of Cardiology of Uzbekistan.

Research results. Comparative epidemiological characteristics of mean blood pressure levels and prevalence in quintiles were studied in the populations participating in the study.

The results showed that one in three men needs active primary, secondary and tertiary preventive measures against this disease. In addition, mild hypertension is the most common (72.6%) among the male population. It was 2.6 times lower (27.9%) than moderate hypertension (R <0.01). AH was revealed, which was 3 times less severe than mild AH.

It should be noted that these results confirm the results of large epidemiological surveys carried out in recent years and indicate the urgent need for the implementation of the following important epidemiological legislation: special attention should be paid to this group, the intended surveillance of which should remain a daily activity, which allows detection at an early stage. the most dangerous complications of hypertension (stroke, myocardial infarction, disability, etc.) up to 70%.

Only 33.1% of men aged 15-70 know that they have high blood pressure, and 66.9% do not even know about it. It turns out that the subjects were almost unaware of how much they had at almost 100% blood pressure.

It was noticed that AH increases in women of different ages from 8.8% (15-19 years old) to 66.4% (in people over 70 years old), that is, up to 7.5 times. A sharp increase in hypertension occurs in people aged 50-59, 60-69 and 70 years, but it has also been found that it occurs in the reproductive period up to 50 years, up to 33.5%, which means that hypertension is not limited to women of average and older age. but also shows that women of childbearing age have become a serious problem today.

Hypertension is most commonly associated with obesity, hypercholesterolemia (GXS) and clotting risk factors (COX), relatively low stress levels, dyslipoproteinemia (DLP), hypertriglyceridemia (GTG), excessive salt intake, and low levels of hypodynamics and heredity.

An unfavorable epidemiological situation associated with risk factors aggravates the formation of hypertension in men to 60.4%, or an increase of 25 times, was also evident from a special analysis of the study results. This process is especially pronounced with age, while the risk of developing hypertension is most associated with obesity and compared with this risk, which is 1.5 times lower in obesity, 1.6 times lower in GXS and 1.8 times lower with KXO, This is observed in GTG with almost the same degree of dependence on 2 times less DP and stress, as well as on alcohol and hereditary predisposition 3 times less and almost 7 times less in hypodynamics.

Researchers also cite differentiated results in this regard (3) and note that they were mainly obtained in the countries of near and far abroad [4,5]. In Uzbekistan, especially in the Fergana Valley, in recent decades, there has been a sharp decline in such epidemiological data [2].

In general, taking into account the population characteristics of hypertension identified in our study, and, as a consequence, the practice of healthcare organizations, ETHIC effectively improve the existing treatment and prophylactic programs for hypertension, leading to a reduction in the proportion of hypertensive continuity in the population.

Output.

1. Among the male population of Andijan aged 15-70 years and older, the highest level (72.6%) is mild AH, 2.6 times less (27.9%) than the average AH and 3 times less (24 , 5%).) Severe hypertension. was discovered. Every third man needs active primary, secondary and tertiary preventive practice against hypertension.

2. In the female population of Andijan aged 15-70 years and older, in contrast to men, mild AH is 74.3%, AH of 2 degrees - 30.1% and AH of 3 degrees - 26.4%.

3. In the male and female population, AH increases up to 7.5 times, depending on age. In terms of origin and development, 11 major risk factors prevail in men, and 9 in women.

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IQTISODIY MATEMATIK MODELLARNI KLASSIFIKASIYASI

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy matematik modellashtirishda matematik dasturlash usullaridan, iqtisodiy statistika usullaridan, korellasion-regrission tahlil usullaridan, ommaviy hizmat ko'rsatish nazariyasi va boshqa usullardan foydalanish va matematik dasturlash usullari haqida batafsil ma`lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: korellasion-regrission, Galori, rekurrent, strategiya, Shvarsman, Lagranj, algoritm, matrisa, model.

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CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Annotation: The article provides detailed information on the use of mathematical programming methods, methods of economic statistics, methods of correlation and regression analysis, the theory of public services and other methods, as well as methods of mathematical programming in economic and mathematical modeling.

Keywords: correlation-regression, Galori, recurrent, strategy, Schwartzman, Logrange, algorithm, matrix, model.

Iqtisodoyotda qo'llaniladigan modellar o'zining xarakteriga, qo'llanish sohasiga, qollaniladigan usullariga qarab turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Iqtisodiy matematik modellashtirishda matematik dasturlash usullaridan, iqtisodiy statistika usullaridan, korellasion-regrission tahlil usullaridan, ommaviy hizmat ko'rsatish nazariyasi va boshqa usullardan foydalanish mumkin.

Matematik dasturlash usullari iqtisodiyotda keng tarqalgan usullardan hisoblanadi

Hozirgi vaqtda sanoat iqtisodiyotida bir necha xil matematik usullar qo'llaniladi. Bular yordamida iqtisodiyotni boshqarishning turli masalalari yechiladi.

Bunday masalalarga ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining samaradorligini oshirish, korxonalarda bor resurslardan to'la foydalanish va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarining taraqqiyot yo'llarini iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan tanlab olish kerak bo'ladi.

Iqtisodiyotda qo'llanilayotgan matemtik usullarni quyidagi guruhlarga ajratash mumkin.

Matrisali usullar va modellar chiziqli algebra nazariyasiga asoslangan bo'lib, uning yordamida shunday masalalar yechiladiki, bunda masalani yechish maqsadi va sharti chiziqli tengliklar ko'rinishida bo'ladi. Bunday masalalarga xalq xo'jaligida ishlab chiqarilgan va taqsimlanishi kerak mahsulotlarning balansini tuzishda foydalaniladi.

Matematik dasturlash usullari o'z navbvatida quyidagi yo'nalishlarga bo'linadi:

1. Chiziqli dasturlash usullari;
2. Butun sonli dasturlash usullari;
3. Kasr chiziqli dasturlash usullari;
4. Chiziqli emas dasturlash usullari;
5. O'yinlar nazariyasi.

Chiziqli dasturlash usullari bilan shunday masalalarni yechiladi, unda izlanilayotgan miqdorning optimal qiymatlari topiladi. Buning uchun yechiladigan masalaning maqsadi chiziqli funksiya orqali va uning echilish shartlari esa chiziqli tenglik va tengsizliklar orqali ifodalangan bo'lishi kerak.

Butun sonli dasturlash usuli bilan chiziqli dasturlash usulining shunday masalalari yechiladiki, unda izlanilayotgan miqdor albatta butun son bo'lishi kerak, agar natija son bo'lmasa mantiqqa ega bo'lmaydi. Lekin ishlab chiqarish dasturini optimallash mezoni sifatida ishchilar soni olinganda; dastgohlar soni olinganda korxona quyma mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarilganda. Butun sonli dasturlashni amalga oshirishda Galorining I va II algoritmlaridan foydalanish mumkin. Galorining birinchi algoritmi bilan shunday masalalar yechiladiki, unda izlanilayotgan miqdorlarning hammasi butun bo'lishi kerak.

Galori II-algoritmi bilan esa shunday masalalar yechiladiki, unda izlanayotgan miqdorlarning hammasi emas, balki oldindan tanlab olinganlari butun bo'lishi talab etiladi.

Kasr chiziqli dasturlash bilan shunday masalar yechiladiki, unda masalaning maqsadi kasr chiziqli funksiya bilan va uning echilish shartlari esa chiziqli tenglik va tengsizliklar bilan ifodalangan bo'ladi. Bunday masalalarga korxonalarning ishlab chiqarish dasturini, mehnat unumdorligini o'stirish, korxonaning foydalilik darajasini oshirish, mahsulot tannnarxini kamaytirish masalalari misol bo'la oladi.

Kasr chiziqli dasturlash SHvarsman usuli bilan yechiladi.

Chiziqli emas dasturlash usuli bilan maqsad funksiyasi chiziqli bo’lmagan, echish sharti chiziqli bo’lmagan masalalar yechiladi. Bu yo’nalishning yuqoridagi aytib o’tilgan yo’nalishlardan farqi iqtisodiy masalalar echishda aniq algoritmik ko’rinishning yo’qligidir.

Shuning uchun masala echilayotganda masalaning tabiatiga va xususiyatiga qarab bor bo’lgan algoritmlar ichida yaroqlisi tanlab olinadi va shuning yordamida yechiladi. Hozirgi davrda chiziqli bo’lmagan algoritmlarni echish uchun quyidagi algoritmlardan foydalaniladi.

a) dinamik dasturlash algoritmi

b) kvadrat dasturlash algoritmi

Dinamik dasturlash algoritmi yordamida shunday masalalar yechiladiki, bunda optimal echim bir necha ketma-ket amalga oshiriladigan qadamlar bilan olib boriladigan hisoblar asosida topiladi. Bunda har bir qadamdagi xususiy optimal echimi turkumiga kiradi. Bunday masalalarga korxonalarda mablaғlarni ishlab chiqarish ob`ektlariga taqsimlash va korxonaning boshqa omillaridan samarali foydalanishni rejalashtirish kiradi.

Dinamik dasturlash masalalarning asosiy yechim usulini amerikalik olim R.Bellman o’zining “rekurrent munosabatlar metodi” asari bilan kashf etgan.

Kvadratik dasturlash algoritmi bilan chiziqli emas masalalarning shunday turlari yechiladiki, bunda yechiladigan masalaning maqsadi kvadrvat tenglama shaklida bo’lib yechilish sharti tenglik yoki tengsizlikdan iborat. Masalan:

$L(x)q\sum C_i X_i Q \sum a X_i$

Logranj ko’paytuvchilari algoritm bilan maqsad funksiyasi chiziqli bo’lmagan, shartlari esa chiziqli tenglamalar bilan ifodalangan masalalar yechiladi.

O’yinlar nazariyasi matematik modellashtirish nazariyasining bir bo’lagi bo’lib, ziddiyatli yoki noaniq xodisalarning optimal yechimlarini topish bilan shuғullanadi.

Har bir o’yin ishtirokchisi o’zining strategiyasiga ega bo’ladi. Strategiyalar yiғindisiga o’yin yutuqlari mos keladi. IMMni o’yinlar nazariyasidan foydalanib tuzishdan maqsad umumiy o’yinlar bahosini optimal aniqlashdan iboratdir.

Tajribada ikki o’yinchi ishtirok etadigan va o’yinlar baxosi yiғindisi nolga teng bo’lgan modellar ko’p qo’llaniladi. Bunday modellarni echish chiziqli dasturlash modellari orqali amalga oshiriladi YUqorida ko’rib o’tilgan matematik dasturlash usullaridan boshqa yana bir qancha usullar mavjud bo’lib, ular xam iqtisodiy jarayonlarni topishda ma`lum bir axamiyat kasb etadi.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF CITY PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM USING GEOFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: It is about the prevention of congestion of the population and passenger cars in the city of Namangan, as well as the application of geoinformation technologies in the territory of Uzbekistan using foreign experience, the development of measures to prevent various inconveniences.
Keywords: Geoinformation, city, electronic, raster, vector, GIS, ITSGIS, information, Tissen, model, GPS, technical, Data Mining, passenger, intellectual, telecommunications, site, tool, automation, measures, internet, navigation, route.

Introduction. Geoinformation technologies are aimed at the practical application of data expressed in the form of electronic mapping systems and data processing environments of various natures. The main class of geoinformation systems consists of coordinate data that store geometric information and reflect the spatial aspect. The main types of coordinate data are: point (nodes, ends), line (open), contour (closed line), polygon (sphere). In practice, a large amount of data is used to build real objects. These are: hanging point, pseudode, normal knot, coating, layer, and so on. These data types have different relationships to each other. Vector and raster models form the basis of visual representation of data using GIS technologies. Vector models are based on the representation of geometric information using vectors. In raster models, the object (region) is reflected in the spatial cells that make up the periodic table. Each cell of the raster model has the same level of parts, but different in characteristics (color, density). This procedure is called scaling. Raster models are regular, irregular and recursive or hierarchical. There are three types of flat regular mosaics: square, triangular and hexagonal. The square shape is convenient for processing large amounts of information, creating triangular spherical surfaces. Irregularly shaped triangular grids and Tissen polygons are used as irregular mosaics. [1]

Figure 1. The structure of the geoinformation system.

Methodology: Taxonomy models based on object-oriented design of the instrumental environment aimed at the development of complex systems in the activities of transport infrastructure are used as a methodological and informational basis for the construction of geoinformation management systems. ITSGIS smart transport geographic information system is a tool for geodata storage and processing, with great potential in the field of rational decision support. ITSGIS programs are based on network-oriented management tasks. ITSGIS intelligence is provided by the presence of neural network technologies in functionality. One of the ITSGIS subsystems is the dislocation system of vehicle management techniques in the thematic layers of the electronic map, which is designed to verify the correct installation of the road map and traffic lights. In intelligent transport, the system for locating accident concentration locations on a map implements methods based on the use of intelligent Data Mining technology. The geoinformation component of ITSGIS tracks the geographical objects (polygon, line, point) of the electronic map.

As part of the assessment of the reliability of the transport network, a special method of obtaining and analyzing GPS tracks was developed, which is as follows:

- Record tracks along the route

Passenger car equipped with GPS-navigator;

- export tracks for different hours of the day and redirect the days of the week to the Microsoft database

Excel;

- use and speed of statistical tools for estimating travel time;

- Graphs based on Microsoft Excel database: calculation of speed dependence on distance, distance dependence on time.

To implement this technique, we used data obtained using a GPS-navigator. The passenger car movement schedule is based on the data obtained. Such universality is due to the fact that neural networks provide a standard way to solve many non-standard problems. Perhaps a program that specializes in solving a particular class of problems may be better, however, it is very important that one neuroimitator solve a problem of one class or another. [2]

Figure 2. Namangan city route planning using GPS navigator.

With the help of this system, ie GPS navigator, we can prevent traffic jams by calculating the population density by introducing a program that automates the system of passenger transportation through the city of Namangan.

Analysis and results: Improving the quality of services provided to the population through the use of information and telecommunications technologies, the introduction of a system of remote control of rolling stock (GPS) to ensure compliance with traffic intervals and traffic schedules. Strengthening public control over the work of urban passenger transport, receiving SMS messages to take prompt action on citizens' appeals, complaints and suggestions related to urban passenger transport service organization. As a result of the creation and implementation of an automated system for recording information on the number of vehicles, including the number of vehicles, their condition, spare parts and other material assets, it will be possible to provide full information to the population. ladi. As a result of this work, we will make a significant contribution to the development of passenger transport in the city.

Discussions: In order to bring existing railway stations in line with international norms and standards (access to wireless Internet, electronic queues at ticket offices, centralized passenger notification system, security measures) to ensure the necessary convenience and safety of passengers , to create convenience for passengers with disabilities or those traveling with heavy luggage) modernization and equipping. By posting information on a special site, developing and implementing a system of notification of public transport activities, providing free access to databases on routes, schedules, services and other necessary information for the population and passengers. Increase the level of information provision for hunters. [3]

In short, we need to make extensive use of automated GPS to improve the city's passenger traffic. This is mainly due to the convenience of passengers, which means that we are constantly informed in the case of automated bus or passenger transport, so that we can know in advance the desired direction. In addition, as a result of the introduction of navigation systems and the introduction of remote control of moving vehicles (GPS), taking into account the provision of communication to drivers of vehicles, we can instantly find out which direction is on the Internet.

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SO`ZLASHUV LEKSIKASIDA USLUBIY BO`YOQDOR SO`ZLARNI ISHLATILISHI

Annotatsiya:Ushbu maqolada So`zlashuv leksikasida uslubiy bo`yoqdor so`zlarni ishlatilishi haqida bayon qilingan.Har qanday til ikki ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi: o'gzaki va yozma. Tabiiyki, tilning o'gzaki shakli tilning yozma shaklidan farq qiladi. Bunda ko'pincha so'zlashuv stiliga xos so'z va iboralarga e'tibor beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Adabiy so'zlashuv stili, grammatik vositalar , og'zaki nutq

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THE USE OF METHODOLOGICALLY COLORED WORDS IN COLLOQUIAL LEXICON

Abstract: This article describes the use of methodologically colored words in colloquial vocabulary. Any language comes in two forms: oral and written. Of course, the oral form of a language is different from the written form of a language. It often focuses on words and phrases that are specific to the style of speech.

Keywords: Literary style, grammar, oral

Biz so'zlashuvda ko'pincha ba'zi so'zlarni qisqartirib berilganini ko'ramiz: ingliz tilida: It's no use; don't be silly; you'd better mind you business; I do wish, mum, I'd brought my camera: so what's wrong? Sorry the bridge is out of order, etc.

Og'zaki nutqda undovlar, ayniqsa, so'zlashuv uslubiga xos so'z birliklari ko'p ishlatiladi. Masalan, How about the bags! Why do you come here! You'll buy it for a song! I lost my head-I've got it very badly! Step aside, boy! No wonder! See? OK. Bob, keep to the point. I couldn't be worse-It might be worse! O'zbek tiliga bu quyidagicha tarjima qilinadi: Obbo, azamat-e! Iya! Balli! Yashang, o'rgilay! Aylanay! Mayli! kabilar.

So'zdagi unlilarning cho'zib talaffuz qilinishi ajablanish, ta'kid, kuchaytirish, hayajon,olqish, erkalash, yalinish kabi konnotativ ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

Uyda, ko'chada, insonlarning o'zaro so'zlashuvida qo'llanadigan uslub so'zlashuv uslubi deb ataladi.

So'zlashuv uslubida llug'aviy va iboraviy usullar tasnifi masalasi uzuksiz muhokama qilinib kelinmoqda. Ko'pchilik tilshunoslar an'anaga binoan so'zlashuv uslubinig ko'plab turlarini farqlab kelmoqda.

So’zlashuv stilining ikki xil ko’rinishi bor;

1. Adabiy so’zlashuv stili. Bu uslubning til me’yorlariga rioya qiladigan ko’rinishi.

2. Oddiy so’zlashuv stili. Bunda nutq me’yorlariga rioya qilinmaydi.

Adabiy so’zlashuv stilida o’qituvchilar, suxandonlar, jurnalistlar, ilmiy xodimlar, yozuvchi va shoirlar, rahbar xodimlar, artistlar gaplashadilar. Bu stil dars jarayonida, sahna nuqtida, kino san’atida, telefilmlar, axborotlar, teleocherklar, radiointsenirovkalarda ishlatiladi. Adabiy so’zlashuv stilida jargon va sheva so’zlari bo’lmaydi. Oddiy so’zlashuv stilida betakalluflik bilan erkin muomala qilinadi. Bunda shunday so’zlar ishlatiladiki, ular adabiy tilda bo’lmasligi mumkin. Lekin bunday so’zlar badiiy nutqda ayrim personajlar nutqining o’ziga xosligini ta’minlash uchun qo’llanishi mumkin. Oddiy so’zlashuv nutqi dialektal nutqni ham aks ettiradi. So’zlashuv uslubidagi nutq ko’pincha diologik shaklda bo’ladi. Ikki yoki undan ortiq shaxsning luqmasidan tuzilgan nutq diologik nutq deyiladi. So’zlovchi qaysi dialekt vakili bo’lsa, shu dialektda gapirishi mumkin.So’zlashuv uslubida ko’pincha turli uslubiy bo’yoqli so’zlar, grammatik vositalar, tovushlar tushib qolishi, orttirilishi mumkin.So’zlashuv uslubida gapdagi so’zlar tartibi ancha erkin bo’ladi, piching qochiriqlar, kinoyalar ko’plab ishlatiladi. Ko’proq soda gaplar, to’liqsiz gaplar, undalmali gaplardan foydalaniladi. So’zlashuv uslubi kishilarning kundalik rasmiy-norasmiy, erkin muomalalari doirasida til birliklarining o’ziga xos tarzda amal qilishidir. Uni ma’lum ma’noda tildagi boshqa uslublarga qarama-qarshi qo’yish mumkin. Bu uslubning o’ziga xos xususiyati nutq jarayonida til va tildan tashqari omillarning uyg’un bo’lishida ko’rinadi. Ayni paytda, bu holat so’zlashuv uslubidagi me’yoriy holatlarni belgilashni qiyinlashtiradi. Chunki tildan foydalanuvchining shaxsi, buning ustiga, nutqiy vaziyat yagona bir me’yorni tayin etishga imkon bermaydi.Shunday bo’lsa-da, so’zlashuv uslubining o’ziga xos me’yorlari haqida mulohaza yuritish uchun ham tilimizda dalillar yetarli. Ammo nima bo’lganda ham bu me’yorlarni so’zlashuv uslubi uchun muhim bo’lgan til va tildan tashqari omillarning uyg’unligidan axtarish bizni asl maqsadga yaqinlashtiradi.

Xo’sh, so’zlashuv uslubi qanday o’ziga xosliklarga ega? Birinchidan, nutq elliptik xarakterda bo’ladi. Lekin bunday holatda ham tinglovchiga fikr tushunarli bo’ladi. Chunki u oldin aytilgan fikrning mantiqiy davomi bo’ladi. Masalan, qorami? ko’kmi? shaklida beriladigan savolni ikki xil vazifada olib ko’raylik. Agar biz uni uy bekasi tilidan eshitsak, qora choy damlaymi yoki ko’k choy damlaymi? degan ma’noda tushunishimiz mumkin. Xuddi shu savolni do’kon sotuvchisi tilidan eshitsak, qora choy olsizmi yoki ko’k choy sotib olmoqchimisiz? ma’nosida tushunishimiz ham mumkin.

Ikkinchidan, so’zlashuv nutqida til birliklari o’zining ekspressivlik imkoniyatlarini keng namoyish qiladi. Masalan, ulguramizmi ? degan savolga yo’q, ulgurmaymiz deyishdan ko’ra vaziyatdan kelib chiqib, ulgurib bo’pmiz, ulgurish qayoqda, ulgurib ham bo’ldik singari javoblar birmuncha tabiiy va ekspressivroq bo’lib chiqadi.Uchinchidan, bu uslubda ohang - intonsiyaning ahamiyati nihoyatda kattadir. Ohang og’zaki nutqning reallashuvida til birliklaridan keyingi muhim, hal qiluvchi vosita bo'lib, uning nutq tempi, pauza, ton, melodiya, tovush tembri, so'z va gap urg'usi kabi ko'rinishlari ma'noni farqlashda, ottenkalarni ajratib ko'rsatishda, hayajonni kuchaytirishda xizmat qiladi. So'zlashuv uslubi ham boshqa vazifaviy uslublar kabi fonetik, leksik, grammatik o'ziga xosliklarga ega.

Nutqda tovushlarning uyg'unlashuvi, bir tovush o'rnida ikkinchisining talaffuz qilinishi (traktir, zaril, bironta), tovushlarning o'rin almashishi, tovushlarning orttirilishi, tushirib qoldirilishi kabi fonetik hodisalar avvalo so'zlashuv uslubida namoyon bo'ladi.So'zlashuv uslubi leksikasida ikki qatlam alohida ajralib turadi. Birinchi qatlam – bu kundalik turmush muomalasida faol qo'llaniladigan ijtimoiy hayot va uy-ro'zg'or yumushlari bilan bog'liq so'zlar. Bundan tashqari bu uslubda «…siyosat, san'at, madaniyat, sport va so'zlovchining kasb-hunarga mansub xilma-xil narsa va hodisalarni ifodalovchi umumadabiy leksika ko'plab ishlatiladi» Ikkinchi qatlam - og'zaki nutqdagi ekspressiv bo'yoqqa ega bo'lgan so'zlar. Ular neytral qiymatdagi so'zlar bilan sinonimik munosabatga kirisha oladi:So'zlashuv uslubida nutqiy vaziyatning ahamiyati juda katta. Salom, assalomu alaykum, vaalaykum assalom, xayr, ha, yo'q, albatta, aha, xo'p singari so'zlar nutqda ko'p ishlatiladi.Kitobiy nutq uchun bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar odatda xos emas, og'zaki so'zlashuv nutqi uchun esa, aksincha, xarakterlidir. So'zlashuv nutqidagi sodda gaplar ko'pincha fe'l bilan ifodalangan kesimning yo'qligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Hatto ba'zan shunday holatlar ham bo'ladiki, bunday gaplarga fe'l-kesimni qo'yib ham bo'lmaydi.

Bu stilda ishlatiladigan faol so'zlar lug'at tarkibining asosiy qismini tashkil etadi. Bunday so'zlar uyda, ko'chada, ishxonada, bozorda, to'y-tomoshada ishlatiladi. So'zlashuv stilida qo'llanadigan asosiy so'zlar; bring about, get off, go back to cram, kid, grub, flashpots, beans, bucks, shekels, jail, cage, can. Ona, bola, ota, ingliz tilida: to begin to dismiss, to eat, child, food money, prison kabilar uslubiy bo'yoqsiz bo'lgani uchun neytral so'z hisoblanadi. Lekin bu stilda yana shunday so'zlar ishlatiladiki, ular yo ijobiy yoki salbiy bo'yoqqa ega bo'ladi.

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AVTOTRANSPORT VOSITALARI EKSPLUATATSIYASINING MAVJUD TIZIMLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ekspluatatsiya jarayonida avtomobillarning texnik holatini o'zgarish qonuniyatlarini ochishga va bashorat qilishga, avtomobillarni ishga layoqatli holatda tutib turishga yo'naltirilgan usullar va vositalarni o'rganishga, issiq iqlim sharoitida foydalanishni hisobga olib, belgilangan ishonchlilikni ta'minlashga katta e'tibor berilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: transport vositalari, texnik ekspluatatsiya, texnik holat, ishonchlilik.

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EXISTING SYSTEMS OF EXPLOITATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Abstract: In this work, it is necessary to identify and predict the regularities of changes in the technical condition of cars during operation, to study methods and means aimed at maintaining cars in working order, to ensure the specified reliability, taking into account the use in hot climates.

Key words: transport vehicles, technical exploitation, technical condition, i reliability.

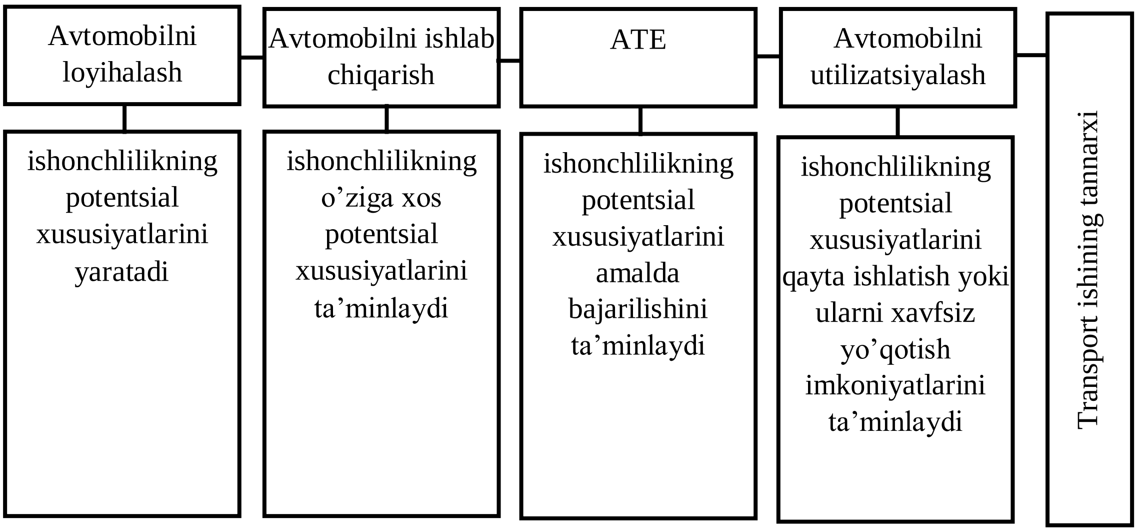
Texnik ekspluatatsiya tizimi – bu yuqori ishonchlilik (yuqori texnik tayyorgarlik), yoqilg'i samaradorlik va yuqori harakat xavfsizligini hamda kichik texnik xarajatlar orqali avtotransport vositalari (ATV) dan samarali foydalanishni kafolatlaydigan muhandislik–texnik va tashkiliy tadbirlar majmuidir [1].

Avtomobillarning texnik ekspluatatsiyasi (ATE) amaliy soha sifatida quyidagi vazifalarni ta'minlovchi texnikaviy, iqtisodiy, tashkiliy va ijtimoy tadbirlar majmuidir:

1) mijozlar uchun zarur vaqtda va kerakli miqdordagi ishga yaroqli avtomobillarni transport xizmatiga jalb etilishi yoki tashqi mijozlarga tashishni zamonaviy tarzda amalga oshirish;

2) quyidagilar asosida avtomobil parkini ishga yaroqli tarzda ushlab turish:

- mehnat va moddiy resurslarning oqilona sarflanishi;
- ekologik va yo'l harakat xavfsizligini me'yoriy darajada bo'lishi;
- xodimlarning mehnat sharoitlarini me'yoriy darajada bo'lishi.



1–rasm. Avtomobillarning “hayot tsikli” bosqichlari

Avtomobillarning texnik ekspluatatsiyasi (ATE) samaradorligini ATE ning maqsadini va vazifalarini amalga oshiradigan muhandislik–texnik xizmati (MTX) ta’minlaydi.Shunday qilib, transport vositalarining texnik ekspluatatsiyasi huddi tijorat (moliyaviy) ekspluatatsiyasi (TME) yoki tashish xizmati hamda boshqaruv tizimi (BT) kabi avtomobil transportining kichik quyi tizimlaridan biridir.

Korxonalarning turiga va ularning faoliyatiga ko’ra avtomobillarni texnik ekspluatatsiyasi kichik quyi tizimi tashkiliy va iqtisodiy jihatdan quyidagicha bo’lishi mumkin:

- tashish bilan shug’ullanuvchi avtoparkni ishga yaroqli holda saqlovchi ma’lum bir korxona yoki ular birlashmalarining (transport korxonasi, holding, tijorat avtotransport korxonasi) ishlab chiqarish tuzilmalari;
- mulkchilikning barcha shaklidagi turli transport vositalari egalariga pullik xizmatlar ko’rsatadigan mustaqil xo’jalik yurituvchi subyekt.

Birinchi holda ATE ning asosiy hissasi shundan iboratki, u korxonaning tijoriy ekspluatatsiya quyi tizimini texnik soz va ishga yaroqli transport vositalari bilan ta’minlaydi ya’ni transport jarayonini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Tijorat ekspluatatsiyasi va boshqaruv quyi tizimining vazifalari – soz avtomobillardan yanada samarali foydalanish, undan foyda olish va transport vositasini texnik ekspluatatsiya qilish tizimining transport jarayonida olingan daromadga mos keladigan real ulushini hisoblashdan iborat. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ATE korxona (yoki korxonalar guruhi) ning quyi tizimlari o’rtasida tashkiliy–boshqaruv va ishlab chiqarish–xo’jalik munosabatlari va aloqalarini o’rnatadi. Ikkinchi holda, texnik ekspluatatsiya tizimi o’z shaklini bozor sharoitida keng tarqalgan servis tizimiga (avtoservis) o’zgartiradi.

Servis (xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi) – bu transport vositalarini sotib olish, samarali ishlatish hamda ularning butun foydalanish muddati davomida, samaradorligi, uzoq ishlashliligi, tejamkorligi, yo'l harakati va ekologik xavfsizligini ta’minlash uchun pullik xizmatlarni taqdim etish vositalari, uslublari va usullarining jamlanmasidir.

1) avtomobil transportining jadal rivojlanishi va uning transport tizimidagi o'rni;

2) transport jarayonini amalga oshirishda transport vositalarining texnik ekspluatatsiyasi uchun zarur bo'lgan mehnat, material, yoqilg'i-energetik va boshqa resurslarni tejash;

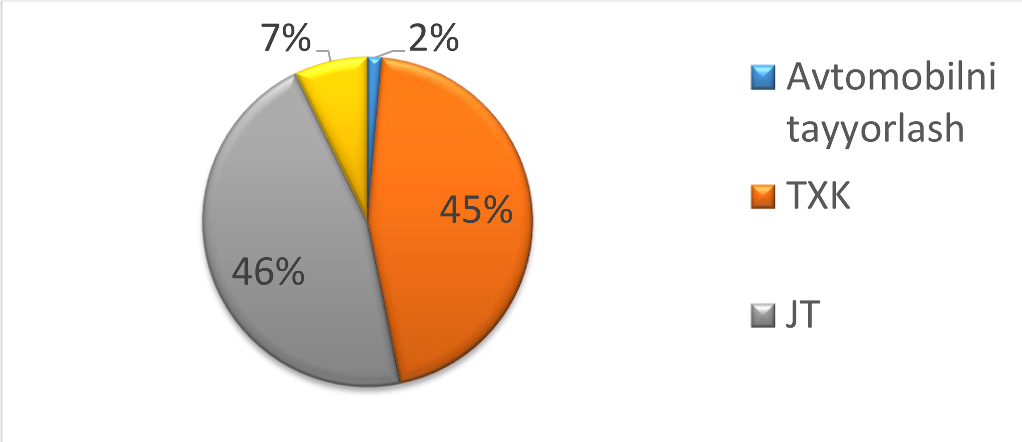
3) transport jarayonini ishonchli ishlaydigan harakatlanuvchi tarkib bilan ta'minlash.

Avtomobillarning ishonchliligi ta'minlanishi - bir tomondan, loyihalash va ishlab chiqarish bosqichlarida yuqori mahsuldorlikka ega texnologik usullardan (elektrouchqunli legirlash, lazer bilan ishlov berish va boshqalar), progressiv–konstruktsion va texnologik yechimlardan foydalangan holda ishlab chiqarilgan yangi materiallardan tayyorlangan detallarni qo’llash orqali avtomobillar va ularning tarkibiy qismlarining (A va TQ) ishonchliligini oshirish yo’li bilan; hamda boshqa tomondan, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish usullari va uslublarini takomillashtirish orqali (qo'shimcha qismlarni ta'mirlash usuli, ta'mirlash o'lchovlari usuli va boshqalar) va yanada qulay ekspluatatsion sharoitlarini ta'minlash (harorat va yuklanish hamda moylashni aniq sharoitlarini belgilaydigan ish rejimlarini oqilona tanlash) orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin.Avtotransport vositalarining ishonchliligiga qo'yiladigan talablar harakat tezligi va jadalligining, dvigatel quvvatining, transport vositalarining yuk ko’taruvchanligi va sig'imining orttirilishi, shuningdek transport vositalarining unga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi korxonalar va boshqa transport turlari bilan texnologik va tashkiliy aloqasi bilan bog’liq ravishda ortib bormoqda [2].

1–jadval

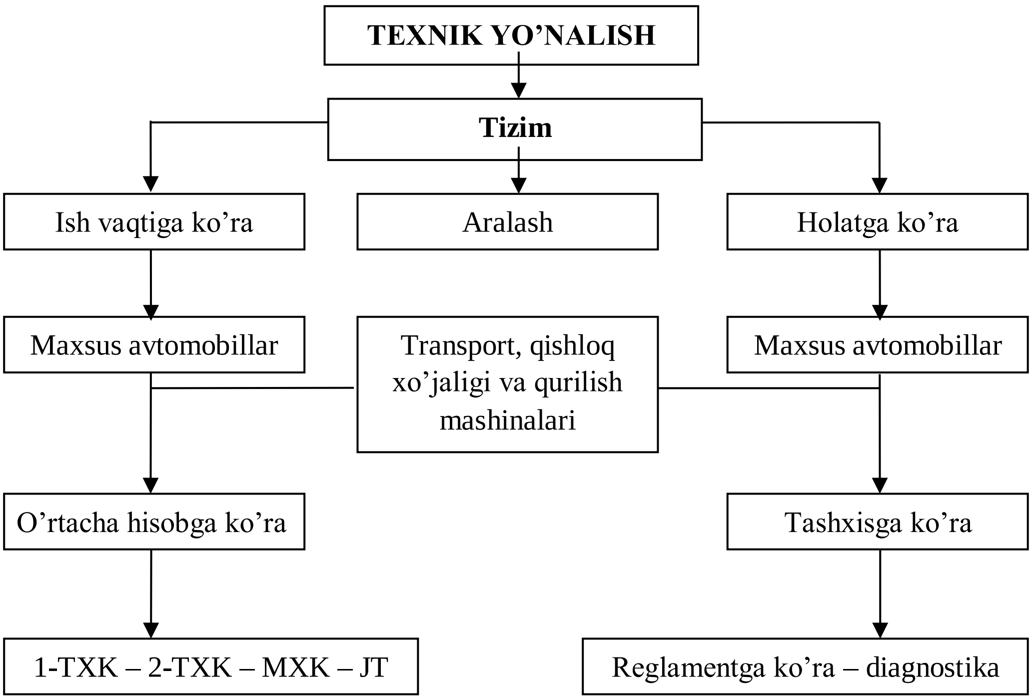
Avtomobillarni ishlab chiqarish, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, joriy va mukammal ta'mirlashda ularni amortizatsiya qilish davrida resurslar va mablag'larni

Texnik-iqtisodiy ko’rsatkichlar	mobilni tayyorlash	XK	JT	MT
oliy kapital omonatlarini aniq yo'nalishlar bo'yicha ılash (harakatlanuvchi tarkib tannarxi bundan sno)	11,4	4,4	-	4,2
nobilning ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari va uning zatsiya davrida ishlash qobiliyatini saqlab qolishining nisbati	13,0	5,0	50,0	2,0
oort vositasining ishlash muddati davomida mehnat larini taqsimlanishi	1,4	5,4	46,0	7,2
lovning ishlash muddati davomida metall sarfi	43,0	6,0	36,0	1,0



2–rasm. Avtomobillarning “hayot tsikli” bo’yicha mehnat sarfi

Hozirgi vaqtda avtoulovlarning texnik ekspluatatsiyasida avtoulovlarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash uchun bir nechta tizimlarni (uslublarni) ajratish mumkin: ish vaqti (yurish masofasi) bo'yicha xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi, holatiga ko’ra xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi, yuqoridagi ikkala tizimni birlashtiruvchu aralash tizim.



3–rasm. Avtomobillarni ta’mirlash va ularga TXK ni tashkil etish sxemasi

Ishlash vaqtiga ko’ra xizmat ko’rsatish tizimining mohiyati shundan iboratki, ma'lum yurish masofasidan so'ng, agregatlarning texnik holatidan qat'iy nazar, texnik xizmat ko’rsatiladi (ma'lum turdagi texnik xizmat ishlari, ta'mirlash, almashtirish). Bu avtomobil transportida ham, maxsus transport vositalarida ham qo'llaniladigan eng oddiy va eng keng tarqalgan usul hisoblanadi. Bunday tizim bilan agregatlar resursining sezilarli qismi ishlatilmay qolib ketadi, shuning uchun bu tizim unchalik tejamkor emas (qimmat). U harakat xavfsizligini ta’minlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan qismlar va agregatlarni ish qobiliyatini saqlab turish uchun samarali usul hisoblanadi. Barcha mahsulotlar uchun ishlash vaqtiga ko’ra xizmat ko’rsatishda belgilangan ish vaqtiga yetganda, masalan, 1-TXK (texnik xizmat ko'rsatish davriyligi) da belgilangan (muntazam (reglamentga ko’ra)) profilaktika ishlari bajariladi (moy almashtirish, tormozni boshqarish va hk) va materiallarning texnik holati yoki sifat ko’rsatkichlari nominal qiymatiga yetkaziladi yoki unga yaqinlashtiriladi. Uning kamchiligi shundaki, texnik holat ko'rsatkichlarining muqarrar ravishda o'zgarishi sharoitida agregatlarning muhim qismi buzilishgacha bo’lgan potentsial ishlash vaqtiga (resurs zaxirasiga) ega bo'lib, texnik xizmat ko'rsatishning belgilangan davriyligidan sezilarli darajada oshib ketadi ya’ni davriy xizmat ko’rsatishlar soni kutilganidan ertaroq va ko’proq bo’lganligi sababli qo'shimcha xarajatlarni keltirib chiqaradi [4].

Holatga ko’ra xizmat ko’rsatish tizimining mohiyati – texnik xizmat ko’rsatish detallarning ish qobiliyati ko’rsatkichlari o'zining kerakli darajasiga (maksimal ruxsat etilgan holatiga) yetgandagina amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu tizim ma’lum bir detallarning ishlamay qolish xavfi kam bo'lsa, ya’ni uning ish resursi mavjud bo’lsa, "keraksiz" ta'mirlarni amalga oshirmaslikka imkon beradi. Bu arzonroq (tejamkor), ammo kuzatiladigan (diagnostik) parametrlarni doimiy yoki davriy ravishda o'lchashni talab qiladi. Uni amalga oshirish uchun sizga maxsus nazorat va diagnostika uskunalari kerak [1].Xizmatga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aniqlashning mavjud usullarini tahlili ularning barchasi avtomobillar qismlarining ish vaqtiga ko'ra TXK va ta'mirlash usulini amalga oshirish uchun ya'ni o'rtacha hisobdagi ma’lumotlarga asoslangan holda TXK uchun mo'ljallanganligini belgilashda foydalaniladi. [3].

Rejali–ogohlantirish usulidan texnik holatga ko’ra texnik xizmat ko'rsatish tizimiga o'tish istiqbolli hisoblanadi [3,4]. Ushbu strategiya oldindan taxminlab bo'lmaydigan hollardagi turli xil yuklamalar va ish sharoitlarida ATVga xizmat ko'rsatish tannarxini kamaytirishga imkon beradi. ATVdagi yuklamalar kamayadigan va shunga mos ravishda uning imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanilmagan hollarda, rejali–ogohlantirish strategiyasi texnik xizmat ko'rsatishning keyingi bosqichini rejalashtirishni yetarli darajada to’g’ri baholay olmaydi va undan to’la foydalana olmaydi. Biroq, ATVlarning texnik holatini nazorat qilish vositalarining o'zi yuqori miqdordagi mablag’larni va malakali texnik xizmatni talab qiladi, bu esa ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini pasaytiradi.

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THE MAIN GROUPS OF INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY STUDENTS ON THE INTERNET

Abstract: Learning using Internet resources can be safely attributed to new pedagogical technologies. The position of the teacher changes - he ceases to be the only source of knowledge, but becomes the organizer of the process of searching, processing information and the coordinator of research and creation of creative works of students. Modern information and communication technologies open up new prospects for the teacher to activate and intensify the educational process.

Key words: ICT, webinars, higher professional education, development, technology, interactive, methods.

Let us single out two main groups of independent activities that are carried out by students on the Internet when studying a foreign language. It is a planned and controlled educational process that requires teachers to have special knowledge, skills and abilities to work with a computer and the Internet, as well as knowledge of the methodology for using and integrating Internet technology into the process of teaching a foreign language.

The independent activity of students is characterized by:

1) independent work with electronic resources, which consists of a specially organized search, analysis and transformation of information, as well as a specially organized participation in a web project;

2) Internet communications, which include specially organized communication by means of e-mail and forum.

We will consider each group of students' independent work in detail.

1. Independent work with electronic resources. This group includes activities for specially organized search, analysis and transformation of information.

The information provided by Internet resources, in the conditions of the university, can be used in three main ways:

a) using information from the Internet as additional material on the topic under study, while the search is carried out by students independently using various search engines (Yandex, Rambler, Yahoo, Google, etc.);

b) the use of information from the Internet as additional material on the topic under study, and the search is carried out by the student at a specific address selected by the teacher;

c) a combined way, when information from the Internet is used as additional material on the topic under study, that is, the student is provided with a list of links to an electronic resource selected by the teacher, but in addition, he also independently searches for the necessary information using a search engine.

The most optimal is the third way of using electronic resources in teaching a foreign language, since it allows students to use the resource already selected by the teacher, selected by the teacher, but in addition, they also independently search for the necessary information using a search engine.

The levels of language proficiency in relation to the use of Internet technology in the process of teaching a foreign language are presented:

a) entry level - possession of elementary writing and reading skills;

b) intermediate level - a sufficient level of language proficiency for the implementation of tasks of average complexity;

c) advanced level - the ability to communicate relatively freely in a foreign language.

The student’s independent work in searching, analyzing and transforming information from the Web is most fully consistent with the following classification of task types based on an electronic resource, taking into account the student's level of foreign language proficiency:

1. The list of thematic links (hotlist) implies the student's work with an electronic resource as additional material on the topic under study, which will allow the student to more fully consider the topic under study or its aspect. So, for example, you can offer the following tasks for each level of proficiency in a foreign language (beginner, intermediate, advanced):

- creating links on English grammar, business English and so on with your exercises with a review of sites on this issue;
- compilation of links and classification of useful sites for research work (abstract, report, term paper).

2. An album (scrapbook) has the purpose of finding and collecting photos, maps, texts, quotes, sound files, video files from sites selected by the teacher or from those found by the student himself. The search result can be used by students to create a newsletter, computer presentation, collage, web page, and so on.

For the initial level of language proficiency, the student is invited to create a web album, a personal web page, sign each photo, introduce himself; display of a photograph of the sights of the hometown and a signature in the target language. With an average level of proficiency in a foreign language, students are encouraged to write about themselves, about their hobbies and hobbies, about their family, illustrating this with photographs, quotes, and so on. Students with an advanced level of foreign language proficiency can create a page about themselves for a potential employer, include a resume, example essays in a foreign language.

3. A treasure hunt involves a student searching and selecting a certain number of links on a topic, usually 8-14, and writing questions to each informative site. At the end, as a rule, the student must formulate a key question that requires a logical conclusion and aimed at a broad understanding of the topic. This task aims to form

objective knowledge on the topic and focus on objective facts. It can be offered for each level of foreign language proficiency (beginner, intermediate, advanced);

4. A subject sampler is a selected list of links to an electronic resource that invites the student to do something: read; look and so on. After that, the student must express his own point of view, based on the read, life experience, or interpret works of art, and so on. Such an assignment is focused on the subjective assessment by students of any questions or problems, and is more suitable for students with an intermediate or advanced level of proficiency in a foreign language.

It should be noted that the effective integration of information that is published on the Internet largely depends on the ability of teachers to adequately assess a potential electronic resource, using the criterion for assessing their quality, which makes it possible to prepare selected information for successful use as an authentic material.

Thus, the student’s independent activity related to the search, analysis and transformation of information on the Internet allows you to teach him how to collect, evaluate, and apply information in practice.

Specially organized participation in web projects. A web project is the result of combining a project methodology with the capabilities of the Internet and can be effectively integrated into the process of teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic university, since a web project is a long-term, problematic task, the purpose of which is to develop linguistic, communication skills and the formation of sociocultural competence, and the result is web publishing.

Web projects, being a complex type of assignment, require a high level of subject and information competence from the project manager, and from the student - skills and abilities to work with information and information technology. When teaching a foreign language, the use of assignments based on electronic resources requires students to have an appropriate level of language proficiency in order to work with authentic Internet resources.

Teaching students the language, Internet resources help the teacher in the formation of productive skills and speaking skills, ensuring a genuine interest of students in the learning outcomes. The teacher’s task is to teach schoolchildren and students to spontaneously and adequately respond to the statements of native speakers or classmates, expressing their feelings and emotions, adjusting or rebuilding on the go, that is, an active approach to teaching a foreign language is carried out.

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SOME ASPECTS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN IMPROVING THE TEACHING METHODS OF THE "ELECTROMAGNETISM" DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AT SCHOOL

Annotation: The course is only used chalk and a cloth. Students should use classrooms equipped with computers, projectors, and ICT software to teach effectively. Information technology plays an important role in the demands of daily life and the globalization of society. For example, the phenomena of electromagnetism, diffraction, interference, dispersion, polarization, and the processes of quantum, atomic, or nuclear physics are very difficult to read and understand only from a textbook and through the pictures depicted in it. If during a physics lesson a virtual presentation appears on a 3D screen that explains the topic of electromagnetism step by step, the reader will never forget such a presentation.and can master deeply. This article covers the above topics.

Keywords: Integration, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Complex Case Technology, Electromagnetism, Instrumentation, Metallurgy, Roller, Magnetic Field, Induction Sensors.

Introduction.

As the content of education in the teaching of natural sciences has increased in recent years, today's educators have an obligation to address their integration. If we approach this issue in the example of physics, we will be able to fully answer the questions of today's intelligent students in the process of teaching a subject in the educational process, to increase their interest in science and with real-life examples in an integral relationship with other sciences. explanation is important.

In the process of physics education, the possibility of using the integration of sciences in the formation of the concept of non-traditional energy sources and their connection with other natural sciences, that is, the formation of knowledge and skills in non-traditional energy sources in physics education is important. When studying the modern foundations of energy sources in physics, of course, the study of the physical foundations of non-conventional energy sources is of great importance. Because human life and all other spheres cannot be imagined without energy supply.

So, it goes without saying that energy is theoretically and practically inextricably linked with a number of specific and natural sciences. For example, the integration of energy economics and mathematics in the efficient and economical use of energy resources and resources can lead to great positive results. The use of the integration of physical chemistry and ecology in the formation of fundamental information about non-traditional energy sources in physics education further enhances the effectiveness of the course. Using the integration of physics, chemistry and environmental sciences, it is necessary to develop a non-traditional energy technology map in physics education. These interdisciplinary connections, that is, the integration of information about non-conventional energy sources in the natural sciences in the process of teaching physics, help to integrate the subject in a complete, clear and understandable way.

When using science integration, the ability to fully and accurately master relevant information, knowledge and skills depends on the skill of the teacher. The following sequence of basic fundamental concepts for the integration of physical, chemical and ecological sciences in the formation of knowledge and skills about non-traditional energy sources in the process of physics education is applied in the course:

1. Non-traditional energy sources physical foundations;
2. Theoretical basis of the impact of non-conventional energy sources on the ecosystem;
3. Technology of chemical methods and techniques in the formation of non-conventional energy sources.

In the formation of the concept of non-traditional energy sources in physics education, it was found that using the integration of physical, chemical and ecological sciences, it is possible to increase the effectiveness of lessons by 20-25% compared to traditional types and methods of teaching.

We will consider the practical possibilities of using the case method in order to implement training based on a competency-based approach in the training of future bachelor's degree engineers in higher education in the example of the "Electromagnetism" section of the general physics course.

The core of complex case technology consists of illuminating the situation and tasks structured accordingly. In creating the case, we will analyze the syllabus of the special course and explore the possibilities of using the knowledge gained from some of the topics of the physics course included in it. We have chosen a special course "Theory of Measurement", because in this course, future bachelors will develop knowledge about the theory of measurements, develop skills in performing measurements and calculations, evaluate the results of measurements, as well as They will have measurement skills that will be needed in their engineering activities in the future.

It is possible to create a situational problem based on the identified problem. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to pass the "Electromagnetism" section of the general physics course.

The text of the situational issue:

In the "Electromagnetism" section of the physics course, students can be offered the following topic as a project work: "Methods of using electromagnetic methods in quality control in industry." The project assignment is broader than the situational issue.

Therefore, its implementation is reflected in different types of activities:

o abstract, as a result of which different methods of electromagnetic quality control are introduced;

o design, as a result of which a device based on the electromagnetic method of quality control is created;

o practical, which focuses on the quantitative values of the technical characteristics of the device;

o presentation, as a result of which the project will be covered (presented) and prepared for its defense.

Certain types of activities vary depending on the level of complexity, which leads to the involvement of all students in the implementation of this project, depending on their training and capabilities. Before embarking on a project, it is important to identify ways to achieve the goal. The result of the project is to find a solution to a situational problem based on what I learned at the beginning of this Electromagnetism section. One way to solve the problem is to create a technical device based on the methodology of physical measurements [2-3].

Before proceeding with the project, it is necessary to get acquainted with the physical basis of measurement methods. One such method is the vicious current method. To understand the vicious current method, students are encouraged to consider the following topics: Introduction to the vicious current concept; get acquainted with the vector representation of the interaction of the magnetic field of the coil with the object of control; areas of application of the current method; state sensors (induction sensors); modern methods of recording vicious currents, and so on.

Created, this device is capable of modeling any software software, minimizing the design stages, performing schematic modeling, design development. Thus, the research was completed by solving a situational problem and solving career-oriented problems. This allows students to complete the tasks in the case based on the study of the specified sections of the physics course.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this article analyzes the features of the integration of information technology in the study of physics, the integration of science and education, issues and problems of integration of science and education, the importance of organizing lessons using the features of integration in physics. done.

One of the urgent tasks today is the rapid development of science and technology after the independence of our country, the training of national personnel for all sectors of the economy in the current process of globalization. In the implementation of such important events and ideas, new requirements are set for physics, as well as for other sciences. The development of new methods of teaching physics, new problems, new exhibitions, new laboratories and new practicums, as well as the development of new methods of teaching in connection with other disciplines are among the main requirements of the time.

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FORMS AND METHODS OF TRAINING OF WILL AND CHARACTER OF MILITARY SERVICES

Abstract: The upbringing of the will and character of servicemen is for the Armed Forces a determinant of the fulfillment of their social function. The upbringing and formation of all the above qualities is not only the most important task of commanders and educators.

Key words: training, soldiers, manifestations, military, services, general, hostilities, functional, mental, personnel.

Combat training is of great importance for fostering the will and character of servicemen. The content of the components of combat training, which means that the upbringing of the will and character of military personnel includes:

- ❖ Special training (Theory of special training).
- ❖ Fire preparation.
- ❖ Mine - subversive training.
- ❖ Radio training.
- ❖ reconnaissance training.
- ❖ General preparation.

The listed components of combat training are, in our opinion, a set of conditions for the forms and methods of educating the will and character of servicemen.

The training of the psyche of soldiers in all its manifestations: conscious, motivational-value, subconscious, functional-activity, emotional-sensual, - which ensures the formation of the readiness and ability of a soldier to overcome difficulties in front of the factors caused by the nature of the preparation and conduct of hostilities.

The general orientation of educating the will and character of servicemen involves preparing servicemen for war as a whole, equipping them with military-psychological knowledge, and fostering psychological readiness to conduct modern combat operations.

The upbringing of the will and character of servicemen presupposes the provision of training for soldiers to perform tasks of immediate destination, solved during the preparation and conduct of hostilities, in specific combat dangerous situations requiring great emotional and psychological stress and overcoming the negative psychological consequences of the influence of the combat situation. Here, an essential factor is the peculiarities of various military specialties, compliance with which is achieved by special training and hardening of the psychophysiological functions of soldiers.

The main task here is the formation of the functional reliability of the psyche of military personnel, the achievement of its stability. This is dictated by the requirements of modern combat.

In the field of training and tempering, officers should have not only psychomotor skills in controlling equipment and weapons, but also, first of all, those mental processes, properties and formations that are involved in decision-making: speech activity, thinking, attention, the ability to keep in memory the whole complex of problems reflecting the dynamics of a battle, an operation, to foresee, predict its development, etc. A characteristic feature of this work is that it is required to prepare not only the consciousness and psyche of individual soldiers, but also at the same time to actively influence the psychology of the military collective - to form an active collective opinion, a fighting mood, attitudes towards achieving victory and social value traditions.

To educate the will and character of military personnel, it is important to provide for:

- Provision of operational psychological assistance, the implementation of mental rehabilitation of servicemen who have received mental trauma, and their return to duty;
- Maintaining high mental activity of soldiers, eliminating negative psychological consequences due to losses, failures, incidents, accidents and the impact of other factors of the combat situation, requiring the restoration of mental balance, stability and resource of personnel;
- Prompt elimination of excessive mental tension and overwork of servicemen, creation of conditions for the rational use of short-term rest, neuro-emotional and mental relief, anti-stress measures;
- Adaptation of servicemen to a combat situation.

The element of war is danger. A person cannot perceive danger directly, and imagination plays a huge role here. Under the influence of the unknown, in the face of a danger still unknown to the warrior, the imagination draws, as a rule, exaggeratedly terrible pictures. His psyche is affected not so much by the real as by the imaginary danger and irritants, which sometimes can act much stronger than the real ones. Feelings of anxiety, insecurity, uncertainty can cause unwanted mental reactions, self-doubt, and panic.

Loss of emotional and volitional stability in front of an imaginary danger may well lead to real defeat. This psychological state is the main reason for confusion and it can only be prevented by forming a constant internal psychological readiness in military personnel for combat operations.

Thus, fostering the will and character of servicemen is one of the prerequisites for the readiness and ability of personnel to successfully carry out the tasks of preparing and conducting combat operations.

The tasks of educating the will and character of servicemen are entrusted to the command staff of all degrees, the staffs and structures of ideological education and moral and psychological training.

It reflects the all-round readiness and ability of military personnel and military formations to solve all tasks in the preparation and conduct of hostilities, which are due to the influence of military-political, socio-psychological, material-technical and natural factors operating in these conditions. Structurally, it includes a set of measures for carrying out information-educational, military-social, socio-psychological, cultural and leisure work and information-psychological confrontation with the enemy.

An important place in the spiritual and moral image of the subjects of military labor is occupied by moral and psychological elements that permeate the entire spiritual life of each serviceman, military collectives and are an indispensable condition for their spiritual cohesion, readiness to honestly and conscientiously fulfill their sacred duty, both in peaceful conditions and in a combat situation.

A special place in the structure of the moral and psychological state is occupied by psychological elements, which include a complex complex of life ideas, impressions and experiences that develop in soldiers in the course of their daily activities and have a strong impact on their morale in a combat situation.

The aspects of educating the will and character of servicemen considered in this work, which include emotional and psychological stability, the ability to act in danger, overcome fear and panic, the readiness and ability of a soldier to overcome difficulties, etc. is an important prerequisite for the effectiveness of hostilities.

The upbringing and formation of all the above qualities is not only the most important task of commanders and educators, but also a full range of psychological prerequisites for the effectiveness of preparation and conduct of hostilities, which are "combined" into a system of upbringing the will and character of servicemen, the readiness and ability of a soldier to achieve victory in battle...

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VOLLEYBALL TYPE OF SPORT AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Abstract: Improving the role and importance of sports in the formation of a healthy lifestyle, in particular, the teaching of gymnastics, athletics and sports (football, basketball, volleyball, handball) game and exercise techniques. It is necessary to improve the teaching of gymnastics, athletics and sports (including volleyball) in the educational process, as well as the tactics of games and exercises, especially in the teaching of volleyball in sports. I think it is necessary to increase the interest of students in this sport.

Keywords: Olympic Games, Volleyball, Sports, Physical Training, Functional Features, Tactical Techniques.

It's been a hundred years since volleyball was born, along with basketball. The game soon became popular around the world. Volleyball is a spectacular, beautiful and captivating sport. This is due to the simplicity of the rules of the game, the lack of complex equipment, as well as the fact that volleyball can be played by people of any age. Volleyball develops all muscles and teaches quick thinking. Develops strength, agility, endurance, light movement qualities and the ability to direct these qualities correctly. Breathing strengthens cardiovascular activity, relieves mental fatigue. Jumping is a game. Volleyball has a positive effect on the body, relieves it from overload. It teaches us to act as a team, to put our personal interests before the interests of the community, to be disciplined, to help our partners. The positive effects of volleyball on the human body, its versatility and technical simplicity show that it gives good results in the field of health.

Volleyball is a popular game that can be played both at home and outdoors. Simple inventory and simple rules of this fun game will ensure that many amateur players win. The choice of sports, volleyball, popularity among young people, the educational and material base of the educational process and, of course, the readiness of the teacher-student. It is important for the student to be able to relieve physical and emotional stress after the learning process. This can be easily achieved in the gym through volleyball. The program is aimed at creating conditions for the development of the student's personality, the development of motivation for reading and creativity, ensuring his emotional well-being, prevention of antisocial behavior, the integrity of the process of mental and physical health of children.

Volleyball exercises help to develop the main physical qualities of the participants - endurance, coordination of movements, speed, strength, various motor skills, strengthen health, as well as the personal qualities of the student: communication skills, will, friendly feeling a sense of responsibility for their actions in front of themselves and their comrades, as well as superiority over the opponent in speed of movement, ingenuity, service accuracy, stroke accuracy and other actions aimed at achieving victory'. The desire to learn teaches students to mobilize their abilities, to move with maximum force, to overcome the difficulties that arise in the process of sports.

In particular, the competitiveness of the game, the independence of tactical individual and group actions, the constant change of situation, success or failure cause players to show different emotions and experiences. High emotional uplift maintains constant activity and interest in the game. These features of volleyball are designed to teach students to control their emotions, not to lose control of their behavior, not to weaken the fight if they succeed, and not to lose themselves if they fail. creates favorable conditions.

Based on the above, the formation of behavioral attitudes in students, as a volleyball game, effectively enriches the inner world of the student with his technical and methodological tools, improves his health and expands his consciousness in the field of physical development. In the context of modern higher education institutions, students develop immobility due to heavy workloads and the volume of homework. To solve the problem, a partial training program "Volleyball" has been developed, aimed at meeting the needs of its movement, recovery and functioning of the organism. The versatility of mastering the technical and tactical techniques of the game is the basis for teaching volleyball. Initial training groups focus on physical and technical preparation. In addition, the proportion of certain types of training will change in the first year of study: more hours will be given for physical education at the beginning of the year, and there should be more hours for technical training in the second half of the year. It should be noted that physical education is carried out in the preparatory and leading technical training classes.

In the second year of studying the initial preparatory groups, there is a logical continuation of the study of the technical, tactical arsenal and physical fitness of the students. The main focus is still on physical and technical training, but physical training hours are declining and tactical training hours are increasing. The main task of working in training groups is to acquaint young volleyball players with additional technical and tactical training, as well as the specialization of the game on the functions of the players. I think that in the annual training cycle, the total amount of physical training will decrease and the amount of technical and tactical training will increase.

The definition of tasks, the choice of teaching aids and methods are the same for all students, subject to the requirements of the individual approach and in-depth study of the characteristics of each student. The course compulsorily includes general physical training as well as special physical training. Work is underway to train young athletes technically, tactically and morally. Versatile physical education is done during the sessions. All exercises are divided into general development, preparation, leadership and basic. General developmental and preparatory exercises are primarily aimed at developing the functional properties of the organism, while the leading and most important are the formation of technical skills and tactical abilities.

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PHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS OF STRESS PERFORMANCE IN SPORTS COMPETITIONS

Abstract: In this article, we aim to consider the problem of the negative impact of stress on the competitive performance of the athlete, and at the same time to determine the content of the concept of "stress" on the basis of theoretical analysis, stress factors of internal and external sports activities characteristics of being, provided through the use of a set of psychological aids and tools aimed at developing the mental processes and qualities of the athlete, and examine the positive results in the provision of psychological assistance.

Keywords: Athlete, homeostatic reactions, sports competitions, stress, stress factors, psychological support for athletes.

In contrast to training, the sole purpose of the athlete in competitions is to demonstrate his ability to do everything, to understand the training started in training, which is characterized by the level of development of physical and movement qualities necessary for the sport. However, the success of a performance in a competition depends not only on the level of preparation of the athlete, but also on what condition he is in. When an athlete is well-prepared and shows high results in training, there are many instances where he performs much worse in competitions due to stress, over-excitement, “stress” and so on. Later, stress begins to be associated not only with the non-specificity of the body's response to stimuli of different nature and character, but also with the concept of adaptation to these stimuli to maintain homeostasis, the specificity of body systems means of neuro-humoral and intracellular regulatory mechanisms combined at different levels of the organization to carry out adaptive remodeling, to provide specific homeostatic reactions and to mobilize the body's defenses, to protect or harm the body.

Sports competitions are a clearly stressful situation, and it is primarily related to the tasks that the athlete has set for himself in these competitions and what opportunities he currently has to accomplish them. At the same time, not only the objective difficulty of the problem being solved, but also, first of all, the approximate assessment of the athlete's ability to solve it is of particular importance. Accordingly, the main reason for the emergence of stress in competitive activity is the subjective sense of inconsistency between the tasks facing the athlete and his capabilities.

Accordingly, stress is, in this case, the result of the athlete’s consciousness, his or her way of thinking and self-assessment, level of physical fitness, training and willingness to regulate behavior in extreme competition. This allows us to think of it as mental stress, as opposed to a direct load that can be defined as physiological stress and the body’s reactions immediately after its end. Thus, mental stress is a state of extreme mental stress and behavioral imbalance that develops under the influence of extreme stressors of a real threat or indeed sports activity.

The mental (competitive) stress that occurs in athletes in connection with participation in sports is a complex psychophysiological condition of an individual that is determined by several systems of conditions at different hierarchical levels. The specific features and strength of this stress effect on the athlete's activity are related to its various individual characteristics: socio-psychological, personal psychological, psycho-dynamic, physiological, that is, their relationship with the whole system of interactions and interdependence.

No matter what the stressor feels and fatigue, fatigue, pain, fear, anger, etc., the reaction will be similar: the activity of the endocrine system increases, hormonal activity increases sharply rises, steroid hormones are released, which in turn leads to changes in many functional systems: increased pulse and respiratory rate, increased blood pressure and muscle tone, tremor occurs, kinesthetic sensitivity worsens, actions are less coordinated and less economical [8]. In addition, “intellectual” control over behavior deteriorates, attention becomes difficult to distribute and replace, the criticality of evaluating one’s own behavior decreases, and inadequate decisions can be made. Personal difficulties arise in cases of emotional tension, the dominance of the struggle of motives. They indirectly complicate the athlete’s movement due to the deterioration of his or her mood and can lead to depression or excitement. Difficulties in depression reduce motivation (fatigue, fear, etc.); excited - reduces the effectiveness of cognitive processes (very anxious, hurried, angry).

It is known that athletes with great experience and qualifications are more successful in a competitive stress situation. Clearly, in the course of these many formal competitions, qualifying starts, “assessments,” and they adapt to the effects of certain stressors and learn the self-management techniques needed in stressful situations. I think the following should be used to overcome stress in sports practice:

- Psychological support of the athlete (sports team), i.e. improving the mental characteristics, processes and conditions of the psychologist to increase the effectiveness of the training process, preparation for competitions and performances;

- Psychological assistance to the athlete in solving problems and difficulties inherent in different stages of the sports career,

- Advising the athlete, the coach (organizing confidential communication with athletes and coaches, focusing on the analysis of stressful situations, offering options, showing the results of this or that competition, as well as helping the athlete to find "internal help" self-overcoming, as well as advising coaches on issues that concern athletes in their psychological preparation).

Psychological support of athletes to cope with stress is carried out in two directions: all work to help the athlete is carried out by a psychologist, coordinates the goals of work with the coach and organizational issues (primarily working with athletes, training time and so on); psychological and pedagogical effects are performed by the trainer in accordance with the diagnostic data and recommendations of the psychologist.

Many coaches communicate effectively with athletes and successfully address issues that arise. However, it should be borne in mind that the coach's ability to provide psychological assistance is limited, he cannot fully assess the results of psychological diagnostics, conduct trainings to improve relationships, engage in psychotechnical games, etc. practice shows that psychological support is the most effective in overcoming stressful situations where the psychologist himself works with athletes at the same time and gives the necessary advice to the coach. Psychological support for athletes to cope with stress includes psychodiagnostics, psychoprophylaxis and psychoregulatory measures.

At the end of the article I can say that the use of various tools, methods and psychological exercises based on taking into account the individual psychosomatic and personal characteristics of athletes, the specifics of their competitive activities and the dominant stressors of internal and external nature helps to success. How to provide timely and qualified psychological assistance to the athlete depend on his longevity, physical and mental well-being, success, satisfaction with himself and the results of the sport, self-confidence and ability in sports and beyond.

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THE ROLE OF SPORT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF LEISURE OF STUDENTS

Resume: The article examines the role of sports in organizing students' leisure time.

Keywords: students, leisure, sports, physical education, sports games

Education is a complex process of the simultaneous development of intellectual, aesthetic principles in a person, the formation of his worldview and ideological and political views, solving the problems of labor and patriotic education.

Physical culture acts as a socio-cultural layer of practice aimed at mastering the natural forces of students and mediated by their cultural attitude to their physical capabilities. The development of a student's physical abilities is considered within the framework of the upbringing process as the development of cultural elements, special personal qualities.

Physical culture, solving its specific tasks, at the same time, to one degree or another, has an active influence on all aspects of personality education, and, first of all, on moral education, health promotion, development of one's abilities, the need for physical exercises - this is a moral duty of a person.

Physical exercises and especially sports require knowledge, prompting to study their effect on the human body, the ability to competently use the means and methods in relation to their individual capabilities and conditions. All this contributes to mental development, intellectual improvement.

Physical education is a pedagogical process aimed at the formation of a person's physical culture as a result of pedagogical influences and self-education.

The upbringing of physical qualities is based on a constant striving to do what is super possible for oneself, to surprise others with one's capabilities. But for this, from the time of birth, you need to constantly and regularly follow the rules of proper physical education. The main stage in the upbringing of these qualities is the educational period in a person's life (7-25 years), during which the necessary educational material is consolidated for its further application in life (high-performance work).

Methodical principles of physical education

The methodological principles of physical education coincide with the general didactic ones, and this is justified, because physical education is one of the types of the pedagogical process and the general principles of pedagogy apply to it:

• consciousness and activity;

• clarity;
• availability;
• consistency;
• dynamism.

The principle of consciousness and activity. This principle provides for the formation of a meaningful attitude and sustained interest in physical exercise. This is provided by a certain motivation, for example, the desire to improve health, make a correction in the physique, and achieve high sports results. The motive can be simply a desire to actively relax or get a good mark in physical culture.

The principle of visibility. Visibility is a prerequisite for mastering the movement. In the process of an educational and training lesson, the main thing is to create a correct representation, an image of a motor task or a separate element before trying to fulfill it.

Accessibility principle. This principle obliges to take into account the age and sex characteristics, the level of preparedness, as well as individual differences in the physical and mental abilities of students.

Accessibility does not mean the absence of difficulties in the educational and training process, but presupposes a feasible measure of these difficulties that can be successfully overcome.

The principle of systematicity. The principle of systematicness is, first of all, regularity of classes, rational alternation of loads and rest. The regularity of classes presupposes a rational alternation of psychophysical stress and rest. Any load has 4 phases: energy expenditure, recovery, over recovery, return to the original level. This is why physical education classes are never held for 2 days in a row.

The principle of dynamism. The principle of dynamism, or a gradual increase in requirements, consists in setting more and more difficult tasks as the previous ones are completed. This is expressed in a gradual complication of motor tasks, in an increase in the volume and intensity of loads (subject to the principle of accessibility).

The means of physical education of students include physical exercises, health-improving forces of the natural environment and hygienic factors.

Physical exercises are motor actions, in form and content corresponding to the tasks of physical education. If running is used for sports training, then this natural motor action takes on rational forms. The same can be said about any other motor actions that arose initially in the sphere of work and everyday life, and then, being modified, became physical exercises - means of physical education. The interrelation of physical exercises with physical labor is that, having arisen on the basis of labor actions, exercises have become a means of physical culture and sports practice, preparation for work. The number of physical exercises developed and used in various sports is extremely large. They differ significantly from each other in form, content and target orientation.

The healing powers of the natural environment and hygienic factors are also means of physical education. Natural factors such as solar radiation, the properties of the air and water environment serve as a means of strengthening health, hardening and increasing human performance.

The healing forces of nature are used in the process of physical education in two directions:

• as concomitant conditions (outdoor activities, in a mountainous climate) that enhance the effect of physical exercises;

• when organizing special metered procedures (hardening sessions, air, sun and water baths).

Physical exercise in combination with natural hardening factors helps to increase the overall resistance of the body to a number of adverse environmental influences.

Compliance with hygienic rules in the process of physical education enhances the positive effect of physical exercise. The hygiene requirements for the regime of loads and rest, nutrition and external conditions of employment (cleanliness, illumination, ventilation of places of employment) contribute to the effectiveness of physical exercises.

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MAKTABGACHA TARBIYA YOSHDAGI BOLALAR BILAN OLIB BORILADIGAN IJTIMOIY TA'LIM TARBIYANING ROLI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bolalarnin ijtimoiy hayotga moslashishida,ta'lim olishida va jamiyat qonun-qoidalarini ozlashtirishidagi to'siqlarini yengishida oilaviy muhitning ahamiyati va ta'lim muassasalari vazifalari va burchlari hadida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: moslashuv, ta'lim berish, tarbiyalash,shaxs kamoloti,shaxsiy xususiyatlar.

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Annotation: This article highlights the importance of the family environment and the role and responsibilities of educational institutions in helping children adapt to social life, learn, and overcome barriers to learning the rules of society.

Key words: adaptation, education, upbringing, personal development, personal characteristics.

Darhaqihat maktabgacha ta'lim bola shaxsini sog'lom va etuk maktabda oqishga tayyorgarlik darajasida shakllantirish maqsadida tashkil etiladi. Ushbu ta'lim bolaning olti – etti yoshga to'lgunga qadar oilada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari (yaslilar uch yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar uchun bolalar bog'chalari 3 yoshdan 6-7 yoshgacha bo'lgan bola uchun) va mulk shaklidan qat'iy nazar ta'lim muassasalarida olib boriladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida bolalar rivojlanadilar va ta'lim – tarbiya oladilar. Ularning sog'ligi mustahkamlanadi o'z – o'ziga xizmat kursatish ko'nikmalarini hosil qiladi. Ularda mehnatga muhabbat uyg'onadi. Kattalarga hurmat vatanparvarlik to'yg'ulari tarbiyalanadi. Bolalar maktab ta'limi uchun tayyorgarlik ko'radilar. Maktabgacha ta'lim sog'lom, har tomonlama etuk bolalarni tarbiyalash uchun zarur tashkiliy, uslubiy, psixologik, pedagogik shart-sharoitlar yaratadi. Bolalarni maktabda muntazam ravishda ta'lim olishga tayyorlashda ota-onalarga yordam beradi.

Maktabgacha ta'limning bizga ma'lum quyidagi vazifalari mavjud:

- bolalarni xalqning boy milliy madaniy-tarixiy merosi va umumbashariy qadriyatlar asosida aqliy va ma'naviy-ahloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalash;
- bolalarda milliy g'urur, vatanparvarlik hislarini shakllantirish;

- maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda bilim olish ehtiyojini, o‘qishga intilish mayllarini shakllantirib, ularni muntazam ravishda ta’lim jarayoniga tayyorlash;

- bolalarning tafakkurini rivojlantirish, o‘zining fikrini mustaqil va erkin ifodalash malakalarini shakllantirish;

- bolalarning jismoniy va ruhiy sog‘lig‘ini ta’minlash.

Bolaning rivojlanishi bola hayotining dastlabki kunlaridanoq boshlanadi: Bu davrlarda bolaning nutqi ham tez rivojlanadi. Bolaning ilk yoshlik chog`ida to`g`ri, mavridi bilan o`sishi uning hayot sharoitiga, tevarak atrofdagi kattalarning aktiv, biror maqsadga qaratilgan ta'sir ko`rsatishiga bog`liq. Bola uchun zarur sharoit yaratish, kattalarning unga bevosita ta'sir ko`rsatishi natijasida bolada birinchi tabassum yuzaga keladi, u buyumlar bilan o`ynaydi, harakatlari, nutqi, rivojlanadi. Bolaning rivojlanishi uning ta'lim va tarbiyasi bilan belgilanadi. Buni bola hayotining birinchi oylaridanoq boshlash kerak. Ilk yoshdagi bolalarning birinchi xususiyati ularning jismoniy va nerv-psixik rivojlanishi o`rtasida mustahkam aloqa bo`lishidadir. Insonni har tomonlama barkamol qilib tarbiyalash, xalqimizning azaliy orzusi bo’lib, ajdodlarimiz ma’rifat, ma’naviyat va madaniyatni qanday qilib yosh avlodga o’rgatish, ularni komillikka yetaklash yo’llari, qonun qoidalarini muttasil izlaganlar.Chunki insonning ma’rifatli va ma’naviy komillikka erishishi pedagogika fanining yetakchiligida amalga oshiriladi. Tarbiya haqida mashhur pedagog Abdulla Avloniy tarbiyaga alohida e’tibor berib : «Tarbiya yo hayot yo momot yo najot yo halokat yo saodat yo falokar masalasidir»[1]- degan edi. Bola tarbiyasi xususida sharq va g’arb olimlari, allomalari o’zlarining fikrlari qarashlarini bayon etib ketishgan.1934-yilda takomillashtirilgan “Tarbiyalash programmasi” nashr etildi.Unda bolalar bog’chasida bolalarning ko’p qirrali hayotini tashkil etish va uning mazmuni masalalariga katta e’tibor berildi. Qur'oni Karim va Hadislarda ham ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga alohida to’htalib o’tilgan.

Ilm-ulug’ hikmat, ilm-iymon, e’tiqod.Demak, din asosini ham ta’lim ilm tashkil etadi. Beshikdan qabrgacha ilm izla kabi ibratli so’zlar ham hayotiy tajriba asosida yuzaga kelgan deb ayta olamiz. MTM dagi asosiy vazifasi - hamisha ijobiy holatda bo’lish, o’qitish, o’rgatish va o’rganishdir. Demak, ular MTM dagi jo’shqin faoliyatning boshqaruvchisidir. Bu borada mohir boshqaruvchi bo’lish murabbiy va tarbiyachilarning baxti hamdir. Bu jo’shqin faoliyat yana shunisi bilan ahamiyatliki, MTM da bolalarning o’zaro va murabbiy hamda tarbiyachilari bilan bo’ladigan munosabatlari yanada chuqurroq va mazmundorroq bo’ladi. Bolalarda o’z-o’zini o’rganish va tarbiyalashga ishtiyoq kuchayadi. uchun yaqin maslahatchi, yo’l ko’rsatuvchi, yaqin kishiga, o’rtoqga, do’stga aylanadi. Barchaga ma’lumki, bolani maktabda muvaffaqiyatli o’qishi maktabgacha tarb iya davridagi tayyorgarlik darajasiga bog’liq. Bolani maktabda o’qishga hayot ning yangi bosqichiga tayyorlash uning shaxsi rivojlanishi-
ning barcha tomonlarini o’z ichiga oladi va maktabgacha tarbiya davrida am alga oshiriladi. Bolani maktabda o’qishga tayyorlashda uning aqliy jihatdan tayyo rligi 3 taasosiy komponentdan, ya’ni: uni o’rab turgan tabiat, odamlar hayoti.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning maktab ta’limiga o’tishi hamisha uning hayoti, xulqi, qiziqishi va kundalik munosabatlarida anchagina jiddiy o’zgaris hlarni yuzaga keltiradi.Shuning uchun maktabgacha yoshdagi bolani bog'chad a yoki uydayoq maktab ta'limiga tayyorlash jarayonida uncha qiyin bo'lmagan bil im, tushuncha, ko'nikma va malakalar bilan tanishtirish, o'z navbatida bolada kechadigan moslashuv davri jiddiy qiyinchiliklarsiz o'tishga yordam beradi.

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FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND THE ROLE OF THE LANGUAGE SITUATION

Abstract: The relationship between the functional-stylistic and social stratification of the language is a very complex picture, by no means stable in different periods of the history of the German language, reflecting reality in it with its changes, including the designation of new things, phenomena, processes and the removal of old ones. At the same time and in close connection with these processes that change the composition of the dictionary, the internal development of vocabulary as a system occurs: a change in connections between words that are similar in meaning, the movement of words from words from one series and groups to others.

Key words: linguistics, relationship, German language, communication, vocabulary, accumulating, storing, learning process.

Language as a means of communication arises and develops only in society. Consequently, language is a social phenomenon. Therefore, from the very beginning of the emergence of the science of language, linguists were interested in the problem of the connection between language and society. In any society, language acts as a means of accumulating, storing and transmitting the knowledge acquired by this society. Therefore, society and the social, economic and cultural changes taking place in it cannot but influence the various levels of the language. Equally, language has a significant impact on society.

Of particular importance among the tasks of social linguistics is the study of the functional capabilities of the language and the role of the language situation. The functional side of the language includes its role in the life of a particular society, the fulfillment of its purpose in various spheres of the social life of the people at different stages of its development. Under the linguistic situation, the interaction of various linguistic forms and languages is considered in the process of serving all spheres of the people's life at a certain stage of its socio-economic development.

If the functional characteristic of linguistic formations determines the place that various forms of language or languages occupy in a given linguistic situation, then the linguistic situation itself is the essence of linguistic forms and education coexisting in the practice of communication of a given nation [2].

As V.A. Avrorin rightly notes, the linguistic situation is a component of the most complex structure of social relations within the framework of a particular community of people. The most important of these elements and conditions that determine everything else are socio-historical conditions. Changes in these conditions under the influence of factors of the social order change the set and nature of spheres of activity. The latter are reflected in the nature of the forms of existence of the language, and all this, taken together, leads to changes in the linguistic situation [1].

Thus, the linguistic situation is a complex formation that finds its origins and its explanation in the facts of socio-historical development, the reflection of these facts in the structure of the language, the forms of its existence. Along with the social differentiation of society, the social stratification of language is a multidimensional formation that exists and functions in different dimensions. This structure is characterized, as already noted, by the opposition of two planes of socially conditioned language variability - stratification and situational [3].

When studying the social differentiation of language and speech, the interaction of the stratification and situational parameters is especially important, because it allows you to study speech in various not only social situations of communication, as was done earlier, but also to differentiate the features of linguistic and speech behavior of representatives of various social groups in similar communication situations. Ignoring situational variability led, for example, B. Bernstein to the conclusion that the “lower classes” of society use more limited and stereotyped speech forms, in contrast to the “middle class” [2]. One of the reasons for this erroneous conclusion, according to A.D. Schweitzer, was that the author did not take into account the fact that the volume of speech resources used and their stereotypes are not constant and may vary depending on a number of factors, including number and from the social situation [4]. In the analysis of the variability of oral speech, it is impossible to abandon the stratification aspect, since the study of the speech behavior of representatives of different social and age groups in various communication situations is able to give the most complete picture of the functioning of a given language, a wide range of its variability. Otherwise, it is only possible, as before, to draw conclusions regarding the pronunciation features of the speech of an abstract native speaker, a member of a homogeneous group of speakers. Some changes are the result of conscious regulation or creative influence on the part of society and its members, while others occur spontaneously, under the pressure of the system of the language itself. So, for example, many phonetic changes, sometimes quite significant, which have not been explained on the basis of social history for a long time, are now interpreted as a result of the development and improvement of the forms of language existence.

Literary German is referred to as Hochdeutsch ("high" German). The term Hochdeutsch itself is used in two senses. On the one hand, linguists use this term to designate dialects of the more southern, elevated part of Germany, i.e. "High German" - in contrast to the dialects of the North German lowlands, united by the name "Low German" (Niederdeutsch). On the other hand, Hochdeutsch acts as a designation for the general German literary form of the national language, which developed in the New German period on the basis of High German (Southeastern and Middle German) dialects, as opposed to territorially fragmented dialects and Upper and (i.e., as "high" style as opposed to "low"; it is in this sense that the term Hochdeutsch is fixed in everyday consciousness). There is a variety of functional styles in literary German. The functional style is a historically developed, socially conscious subsystem within the system of the common language, assigned to certain situations of communication and characterized by a set of means of expression and the principle of selection of these means from a common language hidden behind them [3]. The scientific, official-business, artistic, journalistic and colloquial functional styles are distinguished.

In modern German society, there are differentiated relations between certain social strata, age groups and certain forms of language existence, but the links between the social and linguistic development of the country have a fundamentally different character.

Innovations that penetrate many languages of the world, including German, come from the United States, covering such spheres of life as advertising, politics, press and television, sports, music, entertainment, telecommunications, etc., for example, sociology, psychology, economics.

In this article, the internationalisms of the English and German languages were examined. The objectives of this work have been achieved. It can be concluded that a partial discrepancy between meanings may turn out to be more dangerous in practice than one might think: false semantic proximity leads to a non-normative interchange of these words when translating from one language to another. It should be noted that incomplete lexical parallels sometimes present difficulties not only for students of a foreign language, but also for persons who speak a foreign language to a sufficiently high degree. Even they often underestimate the influence of interlingua interference and transfer logical-subject connections from one language to another.

The study of the social conditioning of language, which sociolinguistics is engaged in broadly, helps to penetrate even deeper into the nature of language, to find out the conditions for its functioning in society. Indeed, there are deep and direct connections between the social functions of language and the language system.

Analysis of works in this area helps to determine the differences in connotations in the compared languages. The continuation of scientific research could be comparative studies on the material of the Russian, German and English languages in order to identify how strong the differences in lexical parallels in writing are. After all, the fact that English has become the international language of science is a fact, but a huge amount of Anglo-American borrowings (which is now observed in the German language) can erase the linguistic and cultural identity of Germany.

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INTERACTIVE METHODS OF LEARNING IN INFORMATICS LESSONS

Abstract: This article discusses interactive teaching methods in computer science lessons.

Keywords: method, informatics, interactive method, interactive learning, Internet

Interactive learning is a special form of organizing the educational process, the essence of which is the joint activity of students on the development of educational material, in the exchange of knowledge, ideas, methods of activity. Interactive activity in the classroom involves the organization and development of dialogue communication, which leads to mutual understanding, interaction, to the joint solution of common, but significant for each participant.

The main goals of interactive learning:

- stimulation of educational and cognitive motivation;
• development of independence and activity;
• education of analytical and critical thinking;
• formation of communication skills
• self-development of students.

In interactive learning, the needs of the student are taken into account, his personal experience is involved, targeted adjustment of knowledge is carried out, the optimal result is achieved through cooperation, co-creation, independence and freedom of choice, the student analyzes his own activities. The scheme of the relationship between the participants in the educational process is fundamentally changing; in contact with the teacher and the peer, the student feels more comfortable.

The leading role in interactive learning is assigned to developmental, partial search, search and research methods. For this, individual, pair and group work is organized in the lessons, research projects, role-playing games are used, work is underway with documents and various sources of information, and creative work is used. The lesson is organized in such a way that almost all students are involved in the learning process, they have the opportunity to think, understand and reflect.

This teaching methodology is based on dialogue communication between teacher and student or between students, depending on the nature of the method used. Various interactive teaching methods can be used regardless of the type of lesson and at different stages of the lesson (organizational, informational, semantic, demonstration and discussion, final). The use of interactive teaching methods is also possible regardless of the level of preparedness of the students.

There are various interactive methods, in different modifications and variants, with different names, for working individually, in pairs, in groups, collectively.

“Microphone” Students are encouraged to express their point of view on the question or problem. An object imitating a microphone is allowed in the classroom. Everyone who has received such a "microphone" is obliged to clearly and concisely state his thought and draw a conclusion.

“Brainstorming” To solve a problematic issue, students are encouraged to find as many ways, ideas, suggestions as possible, each of which is fixed on a board or sheet of paper. After the creation of such a "Bank of ideas", analysis and discussion are carried out.

“Teaching – learning” Lesson material is divided into separate blocks according to the number of students in the class. Students work out and exchange information, creating temporary pairs, after which there is a collective discussion and consolidation of the educational material.

Carousel Students are placed in two circles facing each other. For some time each couple exchanges information, their thoughts; after that, the students of the outer circle move in a circle to the next partner. You can preliminarily invite students to prepare questions on the topic and conduct a survey in a circle.

“Two, four – together” Students are offered a problem or information that they first work out on their own, then discuss in pairs, then combine into fours. After a joint decision is made in fours, a general discussion of the issue takes place.

“Choose a position” A problematic question is proposed, two opposing points of view and three positions: “Yes” (for the first sentence), “No” (for the second sentence), “I don’t know, I did not define my own position”. Students in the class choose a certain position, form three groups, discuss the correctness of their position. One or more members of each group argue their position, after which there is a collective discussion of the problem and making the right decision.

“Joint project” The groups are working on different tasks of the same theme. After completing the work, each group presents their research, as a result of which all students become familiar with the topic as a whole.

There are a lot of interactive forms and teaching methods (“Mosaic”, “Between parties”, “Aquarium”, “Synthesis of ideas”, “PRESS method”, “Live Line”, “Cluster”, “Big Circle”, etc.), but they all stimulate students to creative cognitive activity, create an atmosphere of heightened interest.

So, when studying the topic “Modeling”, you can use the “Joint project” method. Students are divided into three groups. Each group is invited to write a description of "Planet Earth":

- the first group from the point of view of mathematics (diameter, thickness of the atmosphere and earth's crust, length of the equator and meridian, etc.);

- the second group from the point of view of the Russian language (essay-description);

- the third group from the point of view of fine arts (drawing);

After discussing the results obtained, the teacher introduces other representations of "Planet Earth": a globe, a geographic map.

Students form the concept of "model", independently identify some types of material and informational models.

When preparing for lessons on the topic "Computer device", you should prepare tasks of a creative nature, for example:

1. You have been instructed to connect a new computer. You have connected all devices. There is no picture when the computer is turned on. Determine what might be causing the problem.

2. Can there be a computer without ... (monitor, hard disk, optical drive, keyboard, mouse, processor, RAM).

3. Does it make sense to have two copies of ... in the computer (monitor, hard disk, optical drive, keyboard, mouse, processor, RAM).

4. Having in stock some parts of the computer and the circuit of the motherboard, try to assemble everything into a single whole (there is a processor, motherboard, RAM, bus, hard disk).

Using these simple exercises, students begin to more accurately understand the purpose of computer devices.

The guys first work individually, then jointly discuss the options received. Thus, students form the concept of information, they themselves draw conclusions about information processes and types of information.

Thus, in the interactive mode, training takes place at the so-called non-standard lessons: games, seminars, workshops, competitions, debates, project defense lessons, theatricalization, conferences, courts, discussions, press conferences, etc.

It is important that reflection is present at each lesson, so that at first all students, without exception, are included in it (later you can stop listening to the remarks of several people).

In interactive teaching methods, reflection is one of the important stages of a modern lesson. Learning cannot be effective when something is simply done. It is necessary to think over what has been done, take stock, understand how the acquired knowledge can be applied in the future.

The main distinguishing feature of interactive teaching methods is the initiative of students in the educational process, which is stimulated by the teacher from the position of a partner-assistant. The course and result of learning acquires personal significance for all participants in the process and allows students to develop the ability to independently solve a problem.

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OLIY O'QUV YURTLARIDA TA'LIM TIZIMINING ILMIY VA INNOVATSION JARAYONLAR BILAN UZVIYLIGINI TA'MINLASH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada oliy o'quv yurtlari o'quv jarayonini tashkillashtirishda ilmiy va innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalaridan hamda ularning uzviyligidan foydalanish orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga bag'ishlangan. Ishda bugungi globallashuv jarayonida mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim dargohlarida innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalarining ilmiy va o'quv jarayoniga bog'liq holda tashkillashtirishning nazariy-uslubiy asoslari hamda oliy ta'lim sifatini oshirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, innovatsiya, texnologiya, ilmiy, uzviylik, nazariy-uslubiy, sifat, tavsiya, globallashuv.

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ENSURING CONSISTENCY OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article is about improving the quality of education through the use of scientific and innovative educational technologies and their integration in the organization of the educational process in higher education. The work presents the theoretical and methodological basis of the organization of innovative educational technologies in higher education institutions of the country in today's

globalization in relation to the scientific and educational process, as well as recommendations for improving the quality of higher education.

Keywords: education, innovation, technology, scientific, consistent, theoretical-methodical, quality, recommendation, globalization.

Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining o'sish sur'atlari dunyo hamjamiyati tomonidan e'tirof etilmoqda. Bu bozor munosabatlariga bosqichma-bosqich o'tishning puxta o'ylangan strategiyasi, ayni paytda ilm-fanni rivojlantirish, ta'lim sohasini isloh etish, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni har tomonlama qo'llab quvvatlashga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar samarasidir. Milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiya qilish sharoitida ilm–fan hamda ishlab chiqarish sohalarini ilmiy-innovatsion integratsiyasini rivojlantirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizning tezkor rivojlanish davrida fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasi asosida yaratilgan innovatsion g'oya texnologiya va loyihalar ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlar turini kengaytirish, sarf-harajatlarni kamaytirish, texnik jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Oliy ta'lim tizimida intellektual, keng fikrli, boy dunyoqarashga, mukammal bilimga ega mutaxassislar tayyorgarligini ta'minlash, ularning salohiyatini yuksaltirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga yo'naltirish, yosh olimlar iqtidorini yuzaga chiqarish kabi ezgu maqsadlar ustuvor vazifalarimizdan biri hisoblanadi.

Qayd etilgan ulug' maqsadlarni amalga oshirishda ta'lim va ilmiy faoliyatimizda sifat ko'rsatgichlarini yuksak darajada ta'minlab berishga erishish lozim. Ta'lim tizimining barcha quyi bo'g'inlari qatorida bizning oldimizga qo'yilgan ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni to'la his qilgan holda mutaxassislar raqobatbardoshligini kafolatlash muhim vazifalarimizdan biri hisoblanadi [1].

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha davlat boshqaruvi tizimini takomillashtirish to'g'risida" gi farmonida: "mamlakatni innovatsion rivojlantirishning uzoq muddatli ssenariylari asosida ustuvor soha va tarmoqlarni ilm-fan yutuqlari va innovatsiyalar asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish; hududlarning intellektual va texnologik salohiyatini oshirish, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy infratuzilmasini shakllantirish; ilmiy darajali kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini muvofiqlashtirish; yoshlarni ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatga jalb etishning samarali mexanizmlarini joriy qilish va ular tashabbuslarini har tomonlama qo'llab quvvatlash; ilm-fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida xalqaro aloqalarni kengaytirish va mustahkamlash, innovatsiyalar va texnologiyalar transferi bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish" dan iborat muhim vazifalar belgilandi [2].

O'zbekistonda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini yuritishda ham milliy an'analar va azaliy qadriyatlarimiz ham, jahonning ilg'or tajribasiga tayanilmoqda, desak, adashmaymiz [3]. Bunda, birinchidan, yoshlar bilan ishlarni tashkil etish bevosita fan va ta'limdan boshlanishi, bu ishlar esa innovatsiyalar, texnologiyalar, sport, sog'liqni saqlash tizimlari bilan uyg'un holda olib borilishi zarur. Ikkinchidan, oliy ta'lim tizimi jamiyatda "lokomotiv" bo'lishi lozimligini aynan oliy ta'lim kadrlar iste'molchilari va buyurmachilari uchun mutaxassis tayyorlovchi bo'g'in ekanligini inobatga olib, tizimda bu boradagi ishlarni yanada jonlantirish zarur. Bunda fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyalashuvini chinakamiga yo'lga qo'yish soha oldidagi dolzarb vazifalardan biridir. Fan dasturlarini takomillashtirish, ta'lim jarayonidagi me'yoriy hujjatlarni sifat jihatidan monitoring qilish, ortiqcha qog'oz va yuklamalarni kamaytirish o'z samarasini beradi.

Ma'lumki, 2-blok va qisman 3-blok fanlarining asosiy vazifasi, ixtisoslik fanlarini tegishli fan asoslari bilan qurollantirib, mutaxasislik fanlarini yaxshi o'zlashtirishga, istiqbolda, mehnat faoliyati davomida mutaxassisligi va kasbi-kori doirasida vujudga keladigan masalalarni yecha olish imkoniyatini kuchaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, aksariyat talabalar 2-blok fanlari mavzularining (ayniqsa matematikadan) ma'ruza darslarini muayyan darajada mavhum qiladi, undan amalda o'z ixtisosligida qanday foydalanishni sayoz tushunadi [4]. Faqat shu fanning amaliyot darslarida, maqsadli tuzilgan masala–misollar yoki labaratoriya ishlarini bajarish jarayonida talaba ushbu fanni ongli ravishda o'rganadi va qabul qila oladi.

Universitetlarning kimyo ta'limi yo'nalishida talabalarning labaratoriya – amaliy ishlarini bajarishdan olgan natijalarini fan o'qituvchisi va guruh talabalari ishtirokida og'zaki ravishda, ma'ruza shaklida hisobot qilishlari ta'lim texnologiyasiga ijobiy yondashilganligidan dalolatdir. Bunda:

– talabalar o'zi bajargan ishlari to'g'risida o'qituvchilar va kursdoshlari oldida hisobot berish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga erishadilar;

– talabalar savollarga javob berishda o'zini tutib olgan holda, erkin muloqotga kirishish ko'nikmalarini hosil qiladilar;

– talabalar hisobot ma'ruzasini havola qilish jarayonida bajargan ishini og'zaki nutqi asosida bayon qilish bilan o'zining shu yo'nalishdagi kommunikativ faoliyatini shakllantirib oladi, bu esa, ayniqsa, aniq va tabiiy fanlar yo'nalishida yetakchi mutaxassislar bo'lib yetishishlarida juda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining bosh maqsadaridan biri ham ta'lim jarayonining fan va ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan integratsiyasini tashkil etishdan iborat. Universitetlarda labaratoriya – amaliy darslarni zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etilayotganligi tayyorlanayotgan analitik mutaxassislarning tanlagan yo'nalishlarida qiynalmasdan ishlab keta olishlariga mustahkam zamin tayyorlashiga ishonamiz.

Barcha tizimlar kabi ta'lim jarayonining rivojlanishi mamlakatning iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanganligi va ta'minlanganligiga bog'liq. Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimining barcha bosqichlarida ham darslarni zamonaviy o'lchov vositalari asosida ko'rgazmali tarzda o'tkazishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Tajriba va tadqiqot tushunchalari bilim va ilmning mohiyatini, ahamiyatini va istiqbolini belgilab beruvchi jarayondir. Shu bois hamisha ilm-fan jamiyat taraqqiyotida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan innovatsiyalar ustidagina tadqiqotlar olib borilsa u bilimli va mahoratli mutaxassislar tomonidan o'tkazilgan tajriba natijalariga ko'ra hayotga, insoniyat jamiyatiga foydasi tegishini ko'zda tutgan holda tatbiq etiladi. [5]

Universitet ta'limida zamonaviy talablarga mos keladigan mutaxassis-kadrlar tayyorlashni amalga oshirish uchun ta'lim tizimiga ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali talaba va magistrantlarning faol bilim olishlarini tashkil etish va faol ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish hamda ta'lim tizimining demokratik tamoyillariga tobora keng yo'l ochib berish lozim [6]. Hozirgi kunda faqat pedagogning mehnati va mahoratiga asoslanib tashkil etilgan ta'lim tizimi yaxshi samara bermasligi sir emas. Endi pedagogning asosiy vazifasi talabalarga tayyor bilim berish emas, balki bilimlarni mustaqil egallashlariga ko'maklashishdan iborat. Buning uchun esa talabalarning o'z qobiliyati va imkoniyatlarini to'la-to'kis namoyon etishlari va butun kuch-g'ayratlarini bilim olishga sarflashlari uchun imkon beradigan darajada ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini takomillashtirish zarur.

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COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF HISTORISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation: This article is about comparative and contrastive analysis of historical words in English and Uzbek. The analysis also reveals the integral and differential features between the two languages. It also provides comparative-contrastive analysis and detailed information on historical words and their characteristics.

Keywords: historical words, comparative analysis, contrastive analysis English and Uzbek languages, vocabulary, theory.

"The greatest wealth of a nation is its language!" Millennials accumulate in the priceless treasures of human thought and experience and live forever. "

Mikhail Alexandrovich Sholokhov

Introduction. Human languages are systems of symbols designed for the purpose of communication. Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects (system structure, the use in the production and comprehension of messages, etc.). It is the scientific study of the nature, structure, and variation of language, including phonetics, phonology,morphology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, and pragmatics.

Comparative linguistics, or comparative-historical linguistics (formerly comparative philology[1]) is a branch of historical linguistics that is concerned with comparing languages to establish their historical relatedness. Genetic relatedness implies a common origin or proto-language and comparative linguistics aims to construct language families, to reconstruct proto-languages and specify the changes that have resulted in the documented languages. To maintain a clear distinction between attested and reconstructed forms, comparative linguists prefix an asterisk to any form that is not found in surviving texts. A number of methods for carrying out language classification have been developed, ranging from simple inspection to computerised hypothesis testing. Such methods have gone through a long process of development. Comparative linguistics (originally comparative philology) is a branch of historical linguistics which is concerned with comparing languages in order to establish their historical relatedness. Relatedness implies a common origin or proto-language, and comparative linguistics aims to reconstruct proto-languages and specify the changes which have resulted in the documented languages. In order to maintain a clear distinction between attested and reconstructed forms, comparative linguists prefix an asterisk to any form which is not found in surviving texts.The fundamental technique of comparative linguistics is the comparative method, which aims to compare phonological systems, morphological systems, syntax and the lexicon. In principle, every difference between two related languages should be explicable to a high degree of plausibility, and systematic changes, for example in phonological or morphological systems, are expected to be highly regular.

Contrastive Linguistics, roughly defined as a subdiscipline of linguistics which is concerned with the comparison of two or more (subsystems of) languages, has long been associated primarily with language teaching. Apart from this applied aspect, however, it also has a strong theoretical purpose, contributing to our understanding of language typology and language universals. Issues in theoretical CL, which also feature in this volume, are the choice of model, the notions of equivalence and contrast, and directionality of descriptions. Languages used for illustration in this volume include English, German, Danish, and Polish. Contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that describes the similarities and differences among two or more languages at such a level as phonology, grammar and semantics, especially in order to improve language teaching and translation.Depending on what particular authors feel to be the most appropriate description for the issue under discussion, the labels can be found as (Applied) Contrastive (Language) Studies, Contrastive Linguistics, Comparative (Historical or Typological) Linguistics, Contrastive (Interlanguage) Analysis, Contrastive (Generative) Grammar, Comparative Syntax, Contrastive Lexicology/Lexicography, Contrastive Pragmatics, Contrastive Discourse Analysis, or Contrastive Sociolinguistics, to mention but a few. 346Second language learners, teachers of foreign languages, translators, travelers, businessmen, etc. in nature are polyglots. They determine both interlingual and intralingual (dis)similarities in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, semantics and discourse in order to improve their communicative language competence. Their communicative language competence is activated in the performance of the various language activities, involving reception, production and interaction. Polyglots test themselves and self-testing helps them to learn what they do not know so as to guide study activities. That is a perfectly valid use of testing, but polyglots do not appear to realize the direct benefit that accrues from testing themselves on their ability to retrieve the tested knowledge in the future. They are practical contrastists. Polyglots do contrast in their listening, speaking, writing and reading. Second language learners, travelers, business men, translators, etc., in nature, teach themselves second language. In the case, they do contrast languages (on the levels of phonetics, phonology, lexis, grammar and meaning in listening, speaking, reading and writing): they are contrastive „naive" linguists; they improve their learning second language by continual assessment, by self-testing.

During the historical development of a language, changes take place in all its parts, including lexicon. As a result, some words in the language become obsolete, or new words appear. These phenomena divide the lexical structure of the language into 3 layers

requires separation:

1. Modern layer (neutral layer).
2. Worn layer.
3. New layer.

Modern layer. This layer is the main layer of the Uzbek lexicon which consists of words related to the general lexicon - lexicon of unlimited use, as well as terms, words related to the profession. Words in this layer have neither the color of novelty nor the color of old.

In the modern world, words are not used more or less in speech, they are used by all people, or they are used only by certain groups of people.

So, words that are neither new nor old are obsolete layer. Due to the disappearance of the object or concept of the word in life, or the emergence of other words that express their meaning, some words are gradually forgotten without being used. They are rarely used in speech. Some of them are understandable, some are not understood by many, and if they are used in fiction and scientific literature, they require explanation. Obsolete words are called obsolete vocabulary. Outdated vocabulary is

divided into 2 types:

1. Historical words or historisms.

2. Archaic words or archaisms.

Historical words are words that are the names of things and events in the past, but are now obsolete. Historical words are used to refer to things that have disappeared from society, to individuals. There are no synonyms for them in the current language. Since people first began speaking, language has always been evolving and adapting to the needs of its users. Thousands of words that were once widely used have long since been forgotten and others have taken their place.

Here we can analyse 10 historical words we should definitely bring back to daily use.

1. Fudgel- To “fudgel” means pretending to work without actually accomplishing anything. Example: “Gilbert spent Friday afternoon fudgeling at his desk, while counting down the hours until the weekend.”

2. Grufeling- Often used in ridicule, to be “grufeling” is to wrap yourself up and lie down comfortably. Example: “Want to Netflix and grufel tonight?”

3. Callipygian- “Callipygian” is an antiquated, and maybe more polite, way of saying someone *has a nice butt. Example:“That callipygian woman seems to have inspired a sudden interest in fitness and wellbeing.”

4. Lanspresado- A “lanspresado” is someone who conveniently shows up without any money. Example: “There’s no excuse for lanspresados, now that everyone has a credit card.”

5. Pannychis-The word might not sound like fun, but “pannychis” is defined as an all-night feast or ceremony. Example: “What a wild pannychis last night! Let’s do it again next weekend!”

6. Philogrobilized- “Philogrobilized” is how people used to describe a hangover without admitting to having been drinking. Example: “I’m not hungover. I’m just *philogrobilized.”

7. Expergefactor- “Expergefactor” is a complicated, catch-all term to describe anything that wakes you up. Example “Sorry I’m late, my expergefactor didn’t go off this morning."

8. Frobly-mobly-: “Frobly-mobly” means exactly how it sounds: so-so, feeling neither well nor unwell. Example: “At best, Dave was feeling frobly-mobly that morning. Then, he had a coffee.”

9. Twattling- “Twattling” is another word for idle gossip. Example: “Their texts showed a record of twattling that went back several weeks.”

10. Kakistocracy

-“Kakistocracy” is a forgotten word that describes an unqualified and incompetent government. Example: “Our reliable system of checks and balances will prevent a kakistocracy.

Archaich and historical words in the Uzbek language.

Some words mean different things during language development remains. While one meaning of such words is obsolete, the other meaning is used in the modern layer. For example: compare the meaning of the word rich: The rich man silently watched the traveler (Oybek). What did you do to become rich?

Archaic words. The current situation is outdated names are called archaic words. The set of archaic words is called archaisms. Archaism is a Greek word that means "ancient." The old adage is, "Everything is possible in this life." for a word belonging to a modern stratum that cannot change its outdated name will be available. In fact, if something has more than one name, speak it will be preserved in a language that can respond to the laws of development, respond what you can't get is old paint that won't be used. For example, secretary - kotib, mirzo, kotiba. Among them kotiba is widely used .The word secretary is outdated and archaic the rest. Archaic words are becoming obsolete in the eyes of the speaker. Such words are revolution, district, region, international (international). Revolyutsiya (inqilob), tuman (rayon), viloyat (oblast), baynalmilal (internotsional), bitik (book), ulus, budun (people), omiz (chest).

It is important to understand that a living national language does not survive in its development, and the lexical reserve of a language changes at different stages. It has to do with the event itself. New words replace old words, their content changes at all language levels: phonetic, morphological, grammatical, lexical, syntactic. Some words have modern equivalents that correspond to the period and the literary norms of the language, while others remain unused and disappear altogether. First, it depends on the historical changes that take place in everyday life, in culture, in behavioral characteristics, in nature, i.e. the very specificity of existence determines the vocabulary of the mother tongues. Scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new objects, things, devices, discoveries in various fields of science, the phenomenon of borrowing from other cultures, assimilation and conquest processes lead to the emergence of new words, including by replacing existing ones. The disappearance of certain objects of the material world leads to the disappearance of the words that denote them. It can be said that changing the content of a language is an absolutely “natural” process. In addition to the appearance of neologisms, some of the actively used phrases fall into the category of obsolete words or are not used at all. It is known that the basis of language is active and passive vocabulary. In fact, neologisms that have not yet taken root in the structure of speech, and therefore words that gradually go out of fashion or lose their semantics, as well as changes in historical reality, belong to passive phrases.

Outdated dictionaries, in turn, are characterized by historians and archaisms. This linguistic phenomenon is carefully studied, which allows linguists to observe changes in language at all levels, as well as to analyze ancient texts. Writers use labeled phrases to convey the atmosphere of the historical period described. Words to this category are also of interest to historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, and culturologists, as they help in many ways to reconstruct the historical realities of a particular period. Even psychologists, when studying mental properties, ask linguists for help in determining the meaning of obsolete words.

Archaic lexemes are lexemes that give place to one another. As a result of social development, some things are called by different lexemes, and the previous one becomes obsolete. For example: ulus (xalq-people), afandi (o'qituvchi-teacher), lang (cho'loq-), tilmoch (tarjimon-translator)

These include words that denote special things, positions, events that have ceased to exist in the modern world but have occurred before. Examples of such words are boyar, voivode, petitioner, property. They have no synonyms in modern language and you can only learn their meaning from an explanatory dictionary. Basically, such obsolete words refer to the description of the daily life, culture, economy, hierarchy, military and political relations of ancient times.

For example, a petition: 1) to bow the forehead to the ground; or 2) a written request. A steward is a palace clerk who is one degree lower than a boyar who usually serves at the boyar or royal table.

Masalan, iltimosnoma: 1) peshonani erga tekkizib ta'zim qilish; yoki 2) yozma so'rov. Styuard - bu odatda boyar yoki qirollik stolida xizmat qilgan boyardan bir daraja pastroq bo'lgan saroy xodimi.

Most importantly, obsolete historiographical words are found among the names associated with military themes, as well as those associated with household items and clothing: chain mail, visor, redoubt, pishchal, endova, prosak, armyak, sevalka.

Here are a few examples of sentences that contain obsolete words.

Examples: "The petitioners came to the king and complained to the commander, and they said that they seized the property from them and then distributed it; the nobles, stewards, and boyars also complained that the governors were seizing their palace villages. The Cossacks and archers came to the king. raised applications., asked for bread and money wages. "

Historical lexemes that are used in modern Uzbek literary language refers to something that has gone out of use in the past:

1) socio-political name: podsho-king, xon-khan, qul-slave, quloq- , batrak- , qarol- , chorikor- ;

2) position, status name: qozi-judge, amin-, bek- , amir, arbob, udaychi, g'unchachi, shoir-poet, zakotchi- ; foytun- , kashkul- ;

3) measure and name of currency: botmon- , dirham-dirham , miri- , paqir-bucket, qadoq- pack, tanob- , arshin- ;

5) name of clothes: kuloh- hat, choriq-stockings, paranji-shawl, chachvon-scarf, qalami-,hirqa- hijab;

6) name of the document: vasiqa, sanad, taraka, vaqfnoma;

7) educational term: mudarris, xalfa-khalfa, haftiyak.

Since historical lexemes have become obsolete and become a thing of the past, many of them may be unfamiliar to the modern man. Some of the meanings of some plural lexemes have become historical, the other is preserved.

Old meaning	New meaning
rais - supervisor of religious rites	rais - leader
arbob - village's elder person	arbob - prominen person
saroy-palace - royal residence	saroy - a place of cultural events
boy-rich - feudal, landowner	b o y - many
oqsoqol- is the elder of the neighborhood	oqsoqol-an old, respected person

Conclusion. True understanding is unattainable without both love and detachment, and we can only learn to view anything with detachment by comparing it with other things which are both like and unlike it. We cannot understand the present without a knowledge of the past, our native land without having spent some time in a foreign country, our mother-tongue without a working knowledge of at least two other languages. Without such knowledge, our love of ourselves at the present moment, of our country, of our language, remains an ignorant idolatry, exemplified by the Frenchman who said: “The great advantage of the French language is that in it the words occur in the order in which one thinks them.” In summary, the level of consumption of historical words has stopped in both languages, but the level of study is wide. The study revealed that historical and English words in English and Uzbek have many integral and differential features.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

Annotation: It is well known that language is a kind of mirror that shows how developed a society is. Undoubtedly, the role of language in the rise of a nation to the level of a nation, in uniting the people who make up this nation in the path of dreams and goals, is invaluable. We all know that the language issue is at the forefront of efforts to achieve national independence in our country.

Agriculture is carried out on very large areas and under a variety of regional conditions. It uses land (the main means of production), light, heat, water and living organisms - plants and animals. The period of agricultural production does not coincide with the period of labor. The main industries of Qx are agriculture and animal husbandry. They, in turn, are subdivided into smaller sectors (agriculture - horticulture, vegetables, melons, horticulture, forestry, etc .; livestock - cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, poultry, beekeeping, silkworms, etc.); In turn, the agricultural and livestock sectors are grouped by crop (grain, rice, cotton) and livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, camels). We will use the terms used in this field in our article.

Keywords: agriculture, field, vegetable growing, melon growing, horticulture, forestry, etc .; in animal husbandry, land, grain, rice, cotton.

It is well known that language is a kind of mirror that shows how developed a society is. Undoubtedly, the role of language in the rise of a nation to the level of a nation, in the unification of the people who make up this nation in the path of dreams and goals, is incomparable. We all know that the language issue is at the forefront of the efforts made in our country to achieve national independence.

Indeed, only due to independence has Uzbek become a state language, a language used in negotiations with other countries, the creation of laws, the writing of scientific research. As the first president said: "Scientific research in the field of linguistics, first of all, the granting of Uzbek the status of the state language and its significant expansion, its inclusion in the list of languages used in international relations is a great achievement in recent years."

Language is a social phenomenon that develops and becomes rich in connection with the life of the people to whom it belongs. Therefore, any change in society is first and foremost reflected in language. One of the important tasks before the science of linguistics is to regulate the changes that take place in the language, in general, to ensure that the development of the language is on the right track.

The excellent language policy pursued in the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the creation of all conditions for the sustainable development of the languages of the existing peoples of our country.

The comparative study of languages belonging to a sister and different system has a long and rich history, and it covers a number of areas.

It is well known that agriculture has become a global concept in a broad sense. The science of the environment is also important. Scientists also say that it is expected that it will change the direction of human development, or more precisely, move to a different kind of evolutionary channel, which will bring Mother into harmony with nature. In Uzbek, as in any other language, agricultural terms serve to express a system of scientifically based concepts or actions that reflect the achievements of a particular worldview and technical progress. The global experience of mankind in this field shows that changes in the state, socio-political and economic scale play an important role in the emergence and development of terms. In the emergence of new terms, science plays an important role as a key nonlinear factor. By agriculture we mean the accumulation of knowledge about the economics of nature, that is, the study of the set of interactions of animals with the environment around them. This includes both organic and inorganic environments, friendly or hostile relations with animals and plants with which the animal comes into direct or indirect contact. In short, "agriculture is the study of all the complex relationships that Darwin called the conditions that give rise to the struggle for survival. "In the process of formation of ecological lexicon in Uzbek and English, as well as in other developed European languages, the word "agrarianism" has become a key term and the most productive word-formation tool in this system of terms.

In general, we can give the following tariffs for "agriculture".

Agriculture is the main source of food for the population. It currently supplies raw materials to a number of industries that produce consumer goods. For example, the share of agricultural raw materials (in terms of value) is 60% of all material costs in the cotton industry, almost 70% in the confectionery industry, and about 80% in the oil and dairy industry. All this shows that no best program to improve the living standards of the people can be implemented without the rapid development of agricultural production. The importance of agriculture is further highlighted by the fact that 27% of employees in the national economy work in this field. Agriculture accounts for about a third of the country's national income. Therefore, the growth rate of the country's economy as a whole and the welfare of the working people depend to a large extent on the level of development of agriculture. At the same time, it is important to take into account the socio-political aspect. The development of agriculture is the most important condition for strengthening the union of the working class and the peasantry. Emphasizing the importance of agriculture, VI Lenin said that without a solid agricultural base, no farm could be built.

Agriculture is one of the main branches of material production. It cultivates crops and raises livestock for agricultural and livestock production, and provides the population with food and raw materials for a number of sectors of the economy. Agriculture also includes various branches of primary processing of plant and animal products. Unlike all other spheres of material production, agriculture is carried out on a very large area and under different regional conditions. It uses land (the main means of production), light, heat, water and living organisms - plants and animals. The period of agricultural production does not coincide with the period of labor. The main industries of Qx are agriculture and animal husbandry. They, in turn, are subdivided into smaller sectors (agriculture - horticulture, vegetables, melons, horticulture, forestry, etc .; livestock - cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, poultry, beekeeping, silkworms, etc.); In turn, the agricultural and livestock sectors are grouped by crop (grain, rice, cotton) and livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, camels).

Agriculture is one of the first types of human economic activity. Its origins date back to the end of the Stone Age. During this period, man worked the land with ordinary weapons to meet his economic and other needs, and began to domesticate some animals. Over the centuries, the farming system has changed and improved under the influence of various conditions; The beneficial properties of the animals have been preserved, and many breeds have been bred.

We use agricultural terms, for example. These terms are important in every agricultural sector and are used in all countries and their languages.

agrarian system-The dynamic set of economic and technological factors that affect agricultural practices in a particular region.

Agrarianism- A social or political philosophy which values rural society as superior to urban society and the independent farmer as superior to the paid worker. Agrarianism argues in favor of farming as a way of life that can shape ideal social values.

Agribusiness business of agricultural production, including the entire range of activities and disciplines encompassed by modern food and fiber production chains and those agents and institutions which influence them.

agricultural aircraft, agricultural cooperative-Also called a farmers' co-op or simply a co-op.

Any association of farmers or agricultural businesses who voluntarily pool their resources in order to meet their common agricultural needs and goals by cooperating in a jointly owned enterprise. Agricultural cooperatives may be distinguished between "service" cooperatives, which provide inputs for agricultural production (seeds, fertilizers, fuels, etc.) or transportation and marketing services to members who run their farms individually, and "production" cooperatives, in which members run their farms jointly using shared land, machinery, or other resources; an example of the latter is collective farming.

agricultural economics-A branch of economics concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food, fiber, and other products of agriculture.

agricultural engineering-A branch of engineering concerned with agricultural production and processing. It combines elements of mechanical engineering, civil engineering, chemical engineering, and food science, among other disciplines.

agricultural land-Any land devoted solely to agriculture, i.e. the deliberate and systematic reproduction of living organisms in order to produce commodities that can be used by humans. In the broadest sense, agricultural land may also include certain types of land which are used only partially or seasonally for agricultural purposes, such as pastures and wild forests. Colloquially, the term is often used interchangeably with farmland, cropland, and arable land, though these terms may also be considered technically distinct.

agricultural productivity- A measure of the economic productivity of a given quantity of agricultural land (or any other agricultural input), typically expressed as the ratio of agricultural outputs to agricultural inputs. In modern agricultural industries, "output" is often quantified as the market value of the agricultural product at the end of the production chain (i.e. immediately prior to its purchase by a consumer).

agricultural science-The science and art of cultivating plants, animals, or other organisms in order to produce any of a variety of products that can be used by humans, most commonly food, fibers, fuels, and raw materials.

Agritourism-Any primarily agricultural operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch, either for direct-to-consumer sales (e.g. farm stands and "You-Pick" operations), education, hospitality, recreation, or entertainment.

Agrobiology-The study of plant nutrition and growth, especially as a means of increasing crop yield.

Agroecology-The study of ecology as it pertains to agriculture, particularly the application of knowledge about ecological processes to agricultural production systems.

Agrology-The branch of soil science concerning the production of crop plants. The term is often used interchangeably with agronomy, agricultural science, and agricultural soil science.

Agronomy-The science and technology of producing and using plants for food, fuel, fiber, and land restoration.

biodynamic agriculture-A type of alternative agriculture which incorporates holistic ecological approaches and aspects of organic and integrated farming but also emphasizes various esoteric perspectives, including spiritual and mystical beliefs about nature. The efficacy of biodynamic agricultural techniques lacks scientific evidence, and the practice has been labeled a pseudoscience.

Biofertilizer,biofuel-Any fuel that is produced from recently living biomass, as opposed to fuels produced by slow geological processes such as fossil fuels. Biofuels such as bioethanol and biodiesel are commonly produced from agricultural energy crops.

Bioturbation-The mixing and turning of soil caused by organisms moving through the soil.[1]

Broadacre-An expansive parcel of land suitable for farms practicing large-scale crop production. The term is used primarily in Australia.

broadcast seeding-A method of seeding that involves scattering seed over a relatively large and imprecise area, either by hand or mechanically, as opposed to precision seeding and hydroseeding. Broadcast seeding is easier and faster than seeding in rows but usually requires more seed and may result in overcrowded and uneven distributions of plant cover. It is generally reserved for plants that do not have strict spacing or depth requirements or that are easily thinned after germination.[32]

Browsing-A type of herbivory in which the herbivore feeds on leaves, soft shoots, or fruits of relatively tall, woody plants such as shrubs and trees, as opposed to grazing, which involves feeding on grasses and other low-lying vegetation. Browsing may also refer to feeding on any non-grasses, including both woody and herbaceous dicots.

bumper crop-Any crop that yields an unusually large or productive harvest.

cash crop-Also called a profit crop. Any crop that is grown so that it can be marketed and sold for profit, as opposed to a subsistence crop, which is grown for the producer's own use. While historically cash crops have often been only a small part of a farm's total yield, almost all modern crops in developed nations are grown primarily for revenue.

catch crop-Any fast-growing crop that is grown between successive plantings of a primary crop on the same land. Its practice, known as catch cropping, is a type of succession planting.[33]

center-pivot irrigation

cereal-Any grass cultivated for the edible components of its grain, composed of the endosperm, germ, and bran. The term may also refer to the resulting grain itself (the "cereal grain"). Compare pseudocereal.

Chaff-chemigation.Often used interchangeably with fertigation.

The practice of delivering any natural or synthetic chemical compound or mixture of compounds (such as fertilizers, pesticides, soil amendments, etc.) to crop plants via the water supply used for irrigation.

Citriculture-The cultivation of citrus fruit trees.

co-op-See agricultural cooperative.

cold frame-An enclosure with a transparent roof, built low to the ground, that is designed to protect juvenile plants and small gardens from excessively cold or wet weather. Cold frames are used to extend the growing season by acting as miniature greenhouses.

collective farming-Also called communal farming.

Any type of agricultural production in which multiple farmers or producers run their holdings as a joint enterprise using shared land, water resources, machinery, equipment, or other agricultural inputs in order to meet common needs and goals. Communal farms may be either voluntary agricultural cooperatives or mandatory state farms owned and operated directly by a central government.

combine harvester,Also simply called a combine.

A type of agricultural machinery designed to efficiently harvest a variety of different grain crops by combining three traditionally separate harvesting operations – reaping, threshing, and winnowing – into a single mechanical process. The

[32] [32] Гак, 1990, с. 262
[33] http://www.questia.com

harvested grain is stored either in an on-board compartment or offloaded into separate equipment, while the remaining straw is typically discarded on to the field.

companion planting-The practice of planting different crops in proximity for any of a number of different reasons, including as a means of controlling pests, aiding pollination, providing habitat for beneficial insects, maximizing the use of space, or otherwise increasing agricultural productivity. It is a type of polyculture.

Compost, conservation tillage,contract farming

Farming or other agricultural production carried out on the basis of an agreement between the buyer or consumer and the farmer or producer. Contracts typically involve the producer agreeing to supply certain quantities of a crop or other product according to quality standards and delivery requirements specified by the buyer, and the buyer agreeing to buy the product, often at a price that is established in advance; the buyer often also agrees to support the producer in various ways, e.g. by supplying inputs, assisting with land preparation, providing production advice, and helping to transport the finished product.

controlled-environment agriculture (CEA)

coppicing-A method of forest management by which the trunks and stems of young trees are regularly cut down to near ground level, exploiting the ability of many tree species to regenerate new growth from living stumps. After a number of years of growth, the intended products of the coppiced tree are harvested and the cycle begins anew. Pollarding is a similar process carried out at higher levels on the tree; both practices are important techniques in silviculture.

Copse-A forest that has been coppiced.

corporate farming-The practice of large-scale agriculture on farms owned or greatly influenced by corporations or large private businesses. The concept includes not only corporate ownership of farmland and the means of production, but also the roles such companies play in influencing agricultural education, research, and public policy through lobbying and funding initiatives.

cover crop-Any plant that is planted as soil cover rather than for the purpose of being harvested. Cover crops may be used to manage soil erosion, soil fertility, water content, weeds, pests, agricultural diseases, and biodiversity on land that is repeatedly farmed. They are commonly off-season crops planted after harvesting a cash crop in order to help conserve the integrity of the land through a fallow period.

Crop-Any plant, animal, or other product of a living organism that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence. The term may refer to the organism or species itself, the harvested parts, or the harvest in a more refined state. Most crops are cultivated in agriculture and its sub-disciplines, most commonly (but not exclusively) as food for humans or fodder for livestock; other crops are gathered from the wild.[34]

crop residue-Any organic material left in an agricultural field or orchard after a crop has been harvested, such as stalks and stems, leaves, seed pods, etc., or after a crop is processed for consumer use, such as seeds, husks, roots, bagasse, or other

[34] Dictionary of Ecology 1998

byproducts of processing. Field residues may be maintained as soil cover, burned, or ploughed into the soil as green manure; process residues are often used as animal fodder or soil amendments.

crop rotation-The practice of cultivating a series of different crops in the same space over the course of multiple growing seasons, often in a specific sequence that repeats in a cycle every few seasons. The alternative to crop rotation, monocropping, may gradually deplete the soil of certain nutrients and select for highly competitive communities of pests and weeds, decreasing productivity in the absence of high volumes of external inputs such as fertilizers and herbicides. Crop rotation can reduce reliance upon these inputs by making better use of natural ecosystem services from a diverse set of crops, often improving soil quality and reducing the probability of pests and weeds developing resistances to control measures.

crop weed

crop wild relative (CWR)-A wild plant taxon that is closely related to a domesticated plant taxon (e.g. a wild ancestor of the domesticated plant) and which therefore may be indirectly useful to plant breeders by presenting the possibility of introducing genetic material from the wild plant into the domestic relative by crossbreeding.

In conclusion, there are many agricultural terms in the Uzbek language, which we use to ensure the efficiency of this sector and its further development. During my research, I have collected and analyzed many terms. As a result of my research, I learned that the concept of tatams in agriculture is a comprehensive one.

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THE ROLE OF EUROBONDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD DIGITAL ECONOMY AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PENETRATION OF EUROBONDS INTO THE ECONOMY OF OUR COUNTRY

Annotation: In this article, the introduction of the digital economy into our country, along with the role of Eurobonds in such an economy, is given a complete understanding of the role of Eurobonds in the digital economy of the world.
Keywords: digital economy, euro-bonds, issuer underwriters, investors, Central bank, diversification

In the appeal of the president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Supreme Assembly, 2020 was declared “The Year of development of Science, Education and digital economy”. This application can be considered not only as a guide and a ticket for the current year, but also as a program that determines the path of development of Uzbekistan for the near-medium term, a document of fundamental importance. This means that the digital economy will be one of the most basic areas of the country's life of the latter. Europe plays an important role in the digital economy. First of all, let's talk a little about the digital economy.

When we say digital economy, it is not necessary to understand only the technology of Blockchain and the issues of their use in international financial markets, or cryptocurrencies. When we say digital economy, it is understood that digital communications, an economy that is conducted with the help of IT.

It is necessary to dwell on another aspect. The president of our country has defined the development of the digital economy as a priority task. The reason for this is the acceleration of the integration of our country in the international arena and, as a result, the inclusion of Uzbekistan in the ranks of democratically and economically developed countries, while ensuring a high-speed growth of the economy of Uzbekistan, as well as keeping the knowledge and views of the population in tune with the Times.

Eurooblicasions in the financial “language” of the Eurobonds are called. These are long-term securities issued in foreign currency for the issuer (a state, bank or office that has the right to issue securities and paper money). Rating agencies monitor and analyze the reliability of the issuer. Euro-bonds are issued by governments, international organizations, local government bodies, large corporations that are interested in obtaining capital resources for a period of 1 to 40 years. In general, this is a debt obligation, after a certain period of time, Eurobonds must be redeemed. And the prefix "euro" is associated with the fact that such bonds appeared in Europe (in Italiy) in 1963 year. At present, this traditional name is used equally in different markets and in different currencies.

Why do Eurobonds need Uzbekistan and what are its benefits? Minister of Finance Jamshid Kochkarov said that the government would place bonds not for attracting funds, but for the purpose of creating a benchmark for the Uzbek market. Benchmark-this is the target taken to evaluate the market. The first place of the chairman of the central bank Timur Ismetov believes that as the economy in the country is rebuilt, the authorities will face a barrier associated with the stereotype of non-acceptance of loans that have already been formed among the population. The government believes that such a situation can be eliminated at the time of placing euro-bonds and on this basis, creating a credit orientation for companies. Through borrowing from abroad, the government becomes an example for local companies and encourages them to actively invest funds to expand their business. T. Ismetov also notes that the government should support a large number of production and infrastructure projects, create new jobs, for this, alternative sources of financing are important.

In the processes of analysis of the experience of developing countries on the emission of sovereign euros, the macroeconomic indicators of the country and the impact of the long-term credit rating on the value of attracting euro-bonds from the international capital market of the SSU have been determined. Today, it is possible to draw conclusions on the need to deepen the process of integration of the corporate sector into the international capital market of SSU. The basis of the activity of the modern world economy is capital in all its forms, primarily financial capital. This represents a new stage in the processes of redistribution of international capital flows through the world, region and national financial markets, thanks to economic globalization in the financial sector. At the same time, the modern foreign economic policy of developing countries of the capital market is aimed at effective integration into the international capital market, attraction of foreign capital with the aim of covering the deficit of the state budget, re-financing of debt obligations and carrying out investments.

In the international banking system, the main share of the source of income obtained through operations comes through the securities market. This can be assessed by the fact that a new concession in the global financial market as a key factor has been achieved to increase the performance of banks in the securities market through the extensive use of financial engineering conceptions.

In world practice, the income that banks earn through the securities market has maintained its growth trend year after year. By the end of 2019, 65% of the revenue source in the banking system of developed countries (US 68%, Germany 62%, Japan 75%, Canada 69%, Italy 61%, France 68%), China 54 %, Russia 43 %, Brazil 51 %, India is 41 %. If Kazakhstan is 17% in Central Asian countries, Tajikistan is 5 %, Kyrgyzstan is 4%, then in the banking system of the Republic around 7-8% will earn through the securities market .

Eurobonds are placed on the financial markets of different countries other than the country that issued it. With this, the international syndicate of underwriters (guarantors) is engaged. Its composition includes the most powerful financial institutions in the world. This is the factor that ensures the reliability of this debt obligation as a financial instrument. Underwriters, issuers, investors (insurance companies, pension funds and other structures) are united into the International Association of capital market participants. His residence is in the city of Switzerland, Zurich. At first, the Eurobonds are placed on the stock exchange through an open subscription. After the initial trade, they will go to the secondary market. It is purchased here by investment companies and other authorized financial structures.

In the following times, the size of the eurozone market is growing. Such an increase in the debt market of euroobligations gives investors the opportunity to diversify the risks associated with investing, create a huge number of products, including derivatives, based on euroobligations to investment companies and commercial banks. Due to the high level of reliability of euroobl gations and high interest rates, it is generally considered a good alternative for private investors compared to banknotes.

It is not always right to look at euroobligations as a high-yield instument from bank depozit, which means that it will be beneficial for investors who are placing assets in dollars to buy euroobligations directly without the use of financial derevitavs.

The analysis of the eurozone debt market in developing countries shows that an effective mechanism for attracting investments from the international ssuda capital market in this country has been established. Mobilization of foreign capital through the emission of Euro-bonds provides for the possibility of obtaining foreign currency at low interest rates for state and local companies, and for foreign investors the possibility of an increase in the profitability of their securities. This led to an increase in the amount of carry trading operations used by the foreign hedge fund.

Based on the results of the analysis of the structure of the debt of companies, it may be useful to attract borrowed funds from the international capital market of the SSU through the emission of euroobligations for the business of the company. The financial sector of the economy makes more successful use of this ICO. For banks, the main item of income is the income between the interest paid and the interest received on the financial resources involved and placed, and therefore, at the time of issue, the main part of the funds that they attracted is immediately included in the turnover. On account of the large number of participants in the real sector in the economy of developing countries, it has been observed that this sector attracts large amounts of borrowed funds from the international SSU capital market in relation to commercial banks.

However, euro-denominated debt can have a negative impact on the economy of developing countries, that is, as long as debts are attracted in foreign currency, the influence of exchange rates on the mining of funds is manifested. Therefore, because of the volatility in the exchange rate of the currency, attracting funds through Eurobonds can adversely affect the financial situation of local companies. In many ways, exporters suffer from this, the penetration of foreign currency increases the demand for the national currency, and when re-evaluating the profit received in the currency, there is a loss from the company, which is a big problem for many small companies that are able to hedge such risks.

Stability of macroeconomic parameters of the development of the country's economy gives an opportunity to plan a new emission of sovereign euros. At the same time, the experience of the country's corporate sector in the issue of Eurobonds is evidenced by its deeper integration into the global financial market. The sustainable economic development of the country is an indicative characteristic as a benchmark for determining the value of borrowed funds involved, the sequential emission of sovereign eroubles, as well as for obtaining corporate loans from the international capital market.

It is possible to emphasize the fact that in 2018 the country will receive a sovereign credit rating, and as a result, sovereign international bonds will have the opportunity to settle in the world financial markets. For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan on the London Stock Exchange, which is considered one of the most prestigious exchanges in the world, in February 2019, put on the market the Eurobonds, that is, the Eurobonds. Bunda placed 5-year 500 million-dollar Eurobonds at 4,75 percent, 10-year 500 million-dollar Eurobonds at 5,375 percent. The terms of repayment of debt bonds are set for 2024 year and 2029 year.

As a result of the operations on these historically implemented euro-bonds, very successful agreements were reached in the market of Euro-Bonds by Uzbekistan, thanks to the strong support from investors, the price was revised and managed to be placed at an acceptable final price, and in the end, these results were made by the state companies, corporations and other financial institutions of

In place of information, the Government of Uzbekistan issued euro-bonds in the national currency equivalent of almost 500 million dollars for the year 2020. Earlier, on November 17, 2020, the Ministry of Finance announced the placement of sovereign international bonds (Eurobonds) of Uzbekistan on the London Stock Exchange. At that time the Ministry of Finance "Gazeta.uz" according to ga, the Eurobonds will be issued for a period of 10 years. And the total value of bonds is not disclosed.

In summary, the more respect the reason for the release of the euro-currencies, the higher the confidence in the issuer and the more profitable the conditions of their sale. Before obtaining a sovereign credit rating and issuing Eurobonds, Uzbekistan must ensure that the system of collection and distribution of economic information, the relevant regulatory and legal framework are in line with international standards, make the system of economic regulation more transparent and understandable to investors.

After receiving the rating, the banks of Uzbekistan will be able to obtain similar ratings and attract funds from abroad at lower rates. Consequently, the opportunities of enterprises to use banking services will increase even more. New prospects will be opened in the stock markets for both domestic and international companies. All this makes it even easier to enter the international capital market.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

Abstract: ICT promotes better study and analysis of educational material presented on electronic media. You can structure the material yourself in accordance with your individual preferences, conduct self-control of the learned material using "electronic testing", track and record the results of the dynamics of your studies and achievements as a group as a whole, and for yourself separately.

Key words: computer technologies, education, problem, students, system, relation, development, independent.

Understanding the fundamental role of information in social development necessitated the creation of a special information culture of the individual. To apply the latest computer technologies in life, new thinking is needed, which should be formed in a child from elementary grades. Therefore, in the learning process, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is an urgent problem of modern education. [1] Education should be viewed not only as the acquisition by students of the necessary amount of educational information, but as the development of their needs and abilities in the learning process for independent acquisition of new knowledge and skills, using a variety of sources of information.

When solving problems of education, one should start with the professional training of specialists. Training is required in the field of modern ICT. Modern teachers must be able to correctly select and use precisely those technologies that best meet the content and goals of mastering a particular discipline, help the harmonious development of students, taking into account their personal characteristics.

This study of the implementation of information technologies in the organization of the pedagogical process is very relevant and is due to the need to improve the quality of the educational process.

The particular importance of the formation and development of the competence of students in the use of information and communication technologies at the level of general use is reflected in the new Federal State Educational Standard, including the knowledge of information and communication technologies, the search, construction and transmission of information, the presentation of work performed, the basics of information security, the ability to secure use of information and communication technologies (hereinafter - ICT) and the Internet.

ICTs contribute to the development of a creative personality and help to realize the main human needs - communication, education, self-realization.

The use of ICT in the educational process opens up additional opportunities related to the visualization of material, its “revitalization”, the ability to make virtual travels, to visualize those phenomena that cannot be demonstrated in other ways or seen with your own eyes.

A significant place of information technologies in teaching is their use in preparation for the lesson, in project research and extracurricular activities.

The following ways of using ICT can be distinguished:

a) Demonstration of computer presentation;

b) Testing with a choice of answers and viewing the results;

c) Use of electronic textbooks.

In order to describe the various auxiliary technical means and equipment, they should be divided into several groups:

a) Specialized devices for people with musculoskeletal disorders;

b) Aids for the blind and visually impaired;

c) Aids for people with hearing impairments.

In deaf pedagogy, information resources make it possible to master the sounds of speech, to form the pronunciation of deaf and hard of hearing students with the help of computer programs. When working with a computer program for the formation of pronunciation, auditory images of sounds, speech, words, sentences arise, an auditory dictionary is accumulated, and auditory perception of speech develops. Computer programs allow you to work on breathing and voice, speech sounds, verbal and logical stress and expressiveness of speech, the development of auditory perception and self-control over one's own speech. Specialized tools have been developed for people with hearing impairments to provide access to ICTs. Induction systems (stationary or portable), which, by means of electromagnetic induction, transmit sound from the teacher's microphone directly to the student's individual hearing aid. This technology helps to relieve the student of unnecessary and extraneous sounds, and to concentrate on the information received. There is also a free sound field speaker system. This is a kind of amplifier that amplifies and transmits sound to acoustic speakers located in places of “sound failure”, i.e. even students on the last desks will perfectly hear the teacher.

In this article, the information and communication technologies in education was considered, specific technologies used in education were considered.

Awareness of the fundamental role of information in social development and the tremendous growth rates of information technology necessitated the formation of a special information culture of the individual. To use new computer technologies in life requires new thinking, which should be brought up in a learner from elementary school.

For the student who is to live in the information society of the future, the computer should become an integral part of his life. Therefore, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational process is an urgent problem of modern school education. “World experience shows that the solution of educational problems begins with the professional training of teachers. Without the qualitative growth of pedagogical professionalism, we will be doomed to remain in the past". That is, training in the field of modern ICT is needed. Teachers of the new generation should be able to competently select and apply precisely those technologies that fully correspond to the content and goals of studying a particular discipline, contribute to the achievement of the goals of harmonious development of students, taking into account their individual characteristics.

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УДК 001

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EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Annotation: This article presents an analysis of the construction quality indices as quantitative characteristics of a single or a set of properties of construction products.

Key words: evaluation, quality, construction materials.

Introduction. The needs of the market, competition, intensive development of certification and increasing demands on the part of consumers for the quality of construction products require the development of a system of indicators that objectively characterize the quality level of both individual structural elements and completed construction projects. Quality indicators describe the properties and characteristics of construction products, give their qualitative characteristics. Specific values of indicators express a quantitative characteristic (assessment) of the properties and characteristics of construction products. A quality indicator in construction is a quantitative characteristic of one or a set of properties of construction products. The choice of an indicator is a crucial point, taking into account the description of its content and a clear definition of what is reflected by this indicator. As a rule, one indicator cannot reflect certain properties of construction products, so there are usually several of them used. The number of indicators depends on the complexity of the construction object or structural element. The analysis of indicators describing these properties revealed that they are heterogeneous, in most cases their value is reflected in different units of measurement or is descriptive, and the assessment of some indicators is subjective and depends on both specific groups of participants in the investment cycle and on the opinion of consumers of construction products.

The conducted marketing research of the market of construction products and the analysis of literature sources allowed us to identify the following groups of properties that are reflected in the quality indicators of construction: social properties; functional properties; reliability; aesthetic properties; regional properties; durability; ease of use; adaptability; maintainability; environmental friendliness; economic properties.

Types of quality indicators

The analysis showed that the quality indicators are in a systemic relationship with each other and arise in different periods of the investment cycle, which can be attributed to:

- pre-project preparation and design;
- production of products by construction materials enterprises;
- production of products by construction industry enterprises;

- development of organizational and technological documentation;
- production of construction and installation works;
- operation of the facility, including maintenance and subsequent repairs and reconstruction.

The study of the quality indicators of various properties of construction products has determined their great heterogeneity and dependence on many factors.

Indicators of the social properties of construction products are among the most important, as they determine the correspondence of needs in the conditions of everyday life, production and recreation. The creation of comfortable forms of life, work and recreation is provided at the stage of pre-project preparation and design. The selection of indicators that reflect the social properties of an object is a complex process that depends on many factors. As a criterion of optimality, the distances between housing, industrial and public buildings can be used, or the savings in the cost of free time to meet the needs of a person in the field of everyday life, recreation and work. Many indicators of the quality of social properties are also subjective. For example, such an indicator as the prestige of the area or street where a residential building is located has a great influence on the market value of apartments in this house, and the estimates of this indicator by different groups of the population differ greatly from each other. Indicators of functional properties can be divided into several groups, including:

- indicators describing the spatial characteristics of buildings and structures and their individual parts;
- indicators describing the state of the air environment and comfort;
- indicators describing the light mode;
- indicators describing the sound mode;
- indicators describing the equipment of the building with modern engineering and household equipment;
- indicators describing the degree of conformity of industrial buildings and structures and their parts to their intended functional purpose;
- indicators that reflect the safety of the operation of buildings and structures.

Quality indicators that reflect the functional properties of buildings, structures and their parts have a physical basis and a numerical value that can be represented in various units of measurement. The choice of indicators and their measurement units should be carried out in a systematic relationship. So, for example, one of the components of creating comfortable conditions that ensure the normal return of heat from a person to the environment are the parameters of the air in the room and the temperature of the surrounding surfaces. This is primarily the temperature, relative humidity and air velocity, the temperature of the internal and external surfaces of enclosing structures. These indicators, in turn, depend on a number of others: the thickness and thermal resistance of fences, the efficiency of heating and ventilation systems, compliance with current standards, project documentation, etc.

Quality indicators that describe the reliability properties of construction products characterize structural elements, components, buildings and structures as a whole to perform their functions steadily, maintaining operational performance in the specified modes even in the presence of individual failures and failures. This group of indicators can be determined by using statistical methods for estimating tolerances when considering analytical expressions of schemes of load-bearing or enclosing structures. The correct choice of reliability indicators allows you to successfully plan and carry out a complex of maintenance and further repair of buildings and structures.

Indicators of the aesthetic properties of the quality of construction products, taking into account the regularity of emotional and visual perception, in accordance with the concepts accepted in architecture, include: ensembles, scale, dynamism, architectonics, symmetry, plasticity, contrast, rhythm, color, texture and structure. The most convenient tool used to study the aesthetic properties of construction products is the method of expert assessments.

Indicators of regional properties that reflect the location of the object affect the attractiveness of construction products from different groups of the population and, accordingly, the market value. In most cases, these indicators are subjective in nature and over time, with the development of the region, transport communications, etc., their assessment may change.

Quality indicators that describe durability reflect the properties of construction products to perform the required functions and maintain operational qualities during the intended service life. Durability indicators are studied by studying the operated buildings and structures, conducting laboratory and field experiments, and analytical developments. The processability of design solutions for construction products is a set of technical properties of planning and volumetric design solutions that meet the requirements of construction production technology. There are three groups of technological performance indicators:

- manufacturability of construction materials, parts and structures;
- processability of transportation;
- technological efficiency of construction of a construction object.

Quantitative assessment of quality indicators that reflect technological effectiveness can be analytically expressed in terms of labor intensity, material intensity, duration, cost, etc.

Maintainability properties are characterized by quality indicators that reflect the adaptability of buildings and structures to detect and eliminate the causes of structural element failures with minimal expenditure of labor and material resources. Currently, there is no well-established system of units for quantifying the maintainability of buildings and structures, covering all aspects of this property. Two main indicators of maintainability are used: the probability of restoring a building, structure, or its elements in a given time, and the average recovery time. Quality indicators that reflect the properties of environmental friendliness can be represented by separate groups, the main of which are:

- the state of the atmosphere, including the composition of air, dust and fumes, no odors, etc.;

•cleaning, the destruction and waste management, landscaping;

•measures to protect against electromagnetic radiation and radiation pollution;

•indicators of the impact of buildings and structures in the course of their operation on the environment;

•indicators of visual environment comfort.

The economic properties of construction products are expressed in terms of cost, which can relate to individual structural elements and parts of buildings and structures, as well as to construction objects as a whole.

An objective assessment of the quality of construction products is possible only on the basis of the analysis of indicators that characterize the corresponding properties of buildings, structures, their parts and individual structural elements.

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УДК 808.3

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HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC TERMS

Annotation: This article covers the history of the study of economic terms in English and Uzbek. It also shows the meanings of the terms studied and their compatibility with other words, as well as other words in different languages.

Key words: terminology, terms, economic terms, bank, finance, etymological analysis, translation, retrieval.

Globalization and integration of financial and economic processes taking place in the world economy have stimulated the country's economic and financial sectors to a qualitatively new level. This, in turn, led to the need for a more thorough study of the financial sector, the system of financial and economic terms that are actively used in this area. In the process of deepening reforms aimed at achieving economic growth and achieving financial sustainability, it involves the training of qualified, competitive staff capable of communicating freely in several foreign languages. It is therefore crucial to carry out research on the scientific and theoretical aspects of terms used in finance in English, Uzbek.

Today, the treasury of our country is at the stage of formation and development, and the financial and economic terminology of the Russian, Arabic and Persian languages plays an important role in this process, in the context of historical and interconnectedness with the English financial and economic terminology, which is the internationally recognized language of international dialogue. Studying the interaction of languages is one of the priorities of linguistics and it is important to study the structure of the treasury of the Uzbek language, to reveal the features of nationality and internationalism in it. Based on the developmental trends, the present day's requirement, based on the need to "... encourage research and innovation, and build effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements" [1], requires the students to learn different semantic, grammatical, functional-structural aspects. Thus, in the preparation of specialists in the field of finance and banking, the system of financial-economic terms of the sector creates wide opportunities for deep studying of the scientific basis, the scale of scientific researches on the general and specific aspects of the Uzbek and foreign languages, as well as the efficiency increase.

Terminological issues V.V.Vinogradov, G.Vinokur, A.A.Reformatsky, A.Gerd, V.Leychik, R.A.Budagov, D.Lotte, L.Yu.Buyanova, L.A.Kapanadze, K.Kageura, D.Sageder, S.Jakobson, M.M.Munoz, Ch.S.Abdullaeva, G.Abdurakhmonov, S.A.Azizov, I.J.Yuldashev, P.Nishonov, X.D.Paluanova, D.X.Kadirbekova and others studied in their work. Though there are many studies in the field of terminology, there are still unexplained problems with the nature of the terminology, and their study and resolution suggests a new approach to modern linguistic approaches.

Lexical-semantic, historical-etymological, structural-functional, comparative and statistical issues of financial-economic, tax and customs terminology N.Buyanov, O.L.Shaxbazyan, L.A.Aksyutenkova, N.V.Serbinovskaya, A.A.Proshina, L.Mitireva, V.V.Kasyanov, H.A.Dadaboev, J.Dustmuhammedov, Ch.S.Abdullaeva, Q.M.Musaev, O.A.Akhmedov and other linguists reflected Though many scientific studies on terminology in the financial and economic field have been made, the treasury terms still have not been studied comparatively-typologically, in monographs, especially in English, Uzbek and Russian. D.P.Bolanov, D.B.Buranov, M.U.Umarxujayev, U.Yusupov, G.Hashimov, M.Yusupov and other scientists, who made a great contribution to the development of comparative linguistics in the article, historical principles and linguistic characteristics of treasury terms in various systemic languages, based on the general principles of comparative computing, as well as the criteria for determining the peculiarities of language, the linguistic principles.

The discovery of similar and distinctive aspects of the financial and economic terminology used in treasury in English, Uzbek, as well as their derivative-semantic, semantic-methodological and linguistic features, demonstrates more extensive branch terminology.It is well known that in modern English and Uzbek languages the meaning of word change, migration of meaning, loss of communication between some meanings of the polesemantic word, formation of a new word through some of them is called semantic or lexical-semantic speech[2].

One of the topical issues of linguistics is the dietary research of derivative properties of various structural languages. In this sense, the study of the historical etymology of terms used in treasury in English, Uzbek is of great importance today. Treasury as a specially authorized financial institution is a historically composite part of the state financial and economic infrastructure. The treasury terminology of different languages has historically been trends in the development and development of the state in accordance with the tasks assigned to this organization by historians. Due to the long-term interaction of the Turkic languages during the historical process, the scientific-technical, religious, There is also a large volume of Arabic, especially Persian words.For example: forfeit – штраф – жарима (арабча); crisis – кризис – инқироз (арабча); reform – реформа – ислоҳот (арабча); finance – финансы – молия (арабча); property – имущество – мулк (арабча); price – цена – нарх (форсча); shortage – недостача – камомад (форсча).

The most profitable ways of forming treasury terms in English and Russian are mastering, removal and morphological methods, and the main source of the development of financial and economic terms is Latin. Most English-language treasury terminology is a Latin word borrowed in Latin or French or French: default (дефолт), capital (капитал), budget (бюджет), tax (солиқ), commerce (коммерция, тижорат), deficit (дефицит, камомад), finance (молия), deposit (депозит), bureaude change. Latin and Greek to English: audit (аудит), analysis (анализ, таҳлил), capital (капитал), deposit (депозит), deficit (камомад).

Combining words with compositing and affixing words and basing the basics with helpful words, and also making terms by combining the basics with a graphical component: budget-priced (арзон нархли); stockholder акционер; co-fiduciary (биргаликда васийлик қилувчи шахс); book-keep (бухгалтерлик китобларини юритиш); Конверсия (жумладан, феъллар субстантивацияси (отлашиши): to bid (нарх таклиф қилмоқ), bid (қимматбаҳо қоғоз ёки бошқа товар), харидор томонидан таклиф қилинган нарх, талаб нархи; харидларга талабнома нархи); to cut (кесмоқ, қисқартирмоқ) – cut (қисқартириш).

Terminological compounds are multi-component, separately compiled, semantically integral, combining two, three or more terminology components:tender offer (тендер таклифи); stock trust certificate (ишонч асосидаги акциядорлик гувоҳномаси), treasury certificate (хазина гувоҳномаси).

In the process of selecting financial and economic terms used in the treasury sphere, contextual unit terms are defined. In the explanatory dictionary of Y.M.Mirkina, 365 terms-units are commonly used lexemes and acquire terminological meaning only in special documentation.

For example: date – дата – сана – date of wedding (дата свадьбы-тўй санаси; day – день – кун: (мера времени, применяемая при финансово-экономических расчетах) ~ of reckoning день расчетов (ҳисоб-китоб куни)[3].

In the research process, it was suggested that classification of financial and economic terms in the Treasury based on terminology is based on the following basic principles:

1) according to the social sphere of science or society;

2) Small systems in small systems (large fans);

3) according to the concepts expressing terms;

4) according to the terminology structure;

5) according to the terminology;

6) according to the original national terms (terms created on the basis of the internal, Uzbek or Russian language);

7) Terms of reference: a) the Latin language; b) Greek language; c) English and other modern novel-german languages; d) in the Russian language or in Russian language; d) Arabic; e) according to the terms of accession in Persian;

8) hybrid terms (terms in mother tongue, root or base of terms of reference, etc.)[4].

In addition, it is necessary to take into account the processes associated with the tendency to reduce (abbreviation) multicomponent terms that are actively used in the English language, the phenomena of terminologization and determinism.

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INFLUENCE OF IRON DEFICIENCY AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT ON TEENAGE GIRLS

Summary: Factors of the physical development young girls are described in a work at age 12-14 years with different level of the deficit ferric. It Is done conclusion that at period LDZH, speed growing exists beside of children lengthwise, long hands and long legs, which promote quick transition to reinforcement of the gain mass bodies that brings about more early sexual to maturation.

Keywords: young girls (teenager), deficit ferric, physical development.

Relevance. The urgency of this problem is determined not only by its wide spread, but also in connection with the development of polysystemic disorders, dystrophy of internal organs, which is highly associated with low physical and mental capacity of adults and children.

The variety of anemia, the ease of its occurrence and the severity of its course among high-risk groups, which include adolescent children, makes it necessary to periodically update data on the study of the frequency and patterns of IDA development, depending on the geographical, social and living conditions, age-sex nature, the rate of physical and sexual development of adolescent children.

Purpose of the study. To study the influence of growth factors on the development of IDA in adolescent girls aged 12-14 years.

Material and research methods. We examined 126 girls aged 12-14 years with various manifestations of ID - LVD (45), IDA I (56) and (25) degrees. The reference group consisted of 51 girls of the same age. Healthy and sick children (LHD, IDA) were selected by random numbers (Bradfor table) from the general population of schoolchildren when conducting an epidemiological study to study HD among students.

The main criteria for assessing the diagnosis of IDA in schoolgirls were a low level of serum iron (≤ 18 µmol / L), high total (TIBC) (≥ 60 µmol / L) and latent (LVCC) (≥ 40 µmol / L) iron-binding capacity of blood serum, low coefficient (≤ 30%) of transferrino saturation with iron (CST%), Hb level (≤ 120 g / l), erythrocyte count (≤ 3.75x1012), Ht (≤0.36 l / l), content (≤ 27 ng or ≤ 1.68 fmol) and concentration in more than one erythrocyte (≤ 31% or ≤ 19.2 mmol / l), low volume of one erythrocyte (≤ 75 µ3 or fl).

When assessing the state of LVH, we focused on a decrease in the level of serum iron (≤ 1812 µmol / l), Hb (≤ 120 g / l), erythrocytes (4.25-3.75x1012 / l), a decrease in the level of ferritin (Fe) in the blood (≤ 40 ng / ml), a tendency towards an increase in the transferrin content ≥ 3.3 g / L), an increase in the transferrin / ferritin index ≥ 0.1 conv). In determining the severity of IDA in the examined girls, the principles of standardization and unification of laboratory methods for the study of ID were observed.

Research results and their discussion. In girls aged 12-14 years, with the development of LJ, compared with the control group, there is an increase in body length (P <0.05), arms (P <0.05) and legs (P <0.05), and also the relative surface of the body (OPT, P <0.001). At the same time, we have identified a phenomenon - an increase in the OPT of girls at the stage of LH, which corresponds to the well-known surface law, according to which the intensity of energy metabolism of homeothermal organisms proportionally increases as their relative body surface increases. We identified the morphometric situation in girls with LVH, characterized by intense growth in length and combined with long-handed and long-legged, confirms the above physiological regularity, with the only difference that these shifts occur at an earlier date (12-14 years), and not in the period the most intensive growth (15-17 years), that is, during the second puberty jump.

In the surveyed girls with grade I IDA, along with high values of body length, arms, legs, compared with the control group, body weight (P <0.05), head circumference (P <0.01), APT (P < 0.01), and OPT decreased compared to girls with LVH (P <0.001).

With I degree of IDA severity in girls, the studied indicators of anthropometry, compared with their counterparts in the control group, and LJA are significantly increased (P <0.001), however, their differences when comparing I and II degrees of IDA become insignificant (P> 0.05), except for body weight (P <0.05), chest circumference (P <0.01) and APT (P <0.05). These data indicate that increased body weight and an indirect increase in APT is an increase in a compensatory morphometric response to preserve iron stores, which decreases with their increased growth in length.

These factors in girls with grade II IDA may be the primary reasons for the realization of the maximum possible height in length (low growth in adulthood), due to the shortening of the period of puberty spurt (jump), lead to an earlier increased growth in width, i.e. body weight (their mass, breast circumference and APT are increased), which apparently contributes to early maturation. These data require a more in-depth study of the parameters of the physical and sexual development of girls aged 12-14 years, in relation to the severity of ID.

Conclusion. Thus, in prepubertal adolescent girls with mild IDA, there is an early and increased increase in the length of the body, arms and legs. With an average severity of IDA, a morphometric pattern is observed, determined by a decrease in the rate of growth in length and an increased increase in body weight, which contributes to earlier puberty.

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DEVELOPING THE INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDENTS

Abstract: This article outlines to improve the awareness of intercultural communicative competence in the students of English of intermediate level in institute or university, through TV series and movies based activities. It is also informed how to design an instructional unit based on a selection of activities as a learning tool in improving EFL young students' intercultural communicative competence, to analyze the effectiveness of using this didactic unit to improve different abilities students need in order to develop their intercultural communicative competence.

Keywords: Communicative competence, linguistic competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence, discourse competence, intercultural aspect, Intercultural communicative competence

The author of this research has worked as an English Teacher at institutes and universities for many years teaching students. Therefore, he has seen the difficulties some learners have at developing their communicative skills effectively.

One of the reasons of these difficulties students usually have is that many teachers keep focusing mostly on grammar aspects in their lesson plans. Moreover, when teachers try to develop students' listening and reading skills, teachers use non-authentic materials most of the time. To support this, according to Brown reading and listening materials about culture are limited. Stryker and Leaver claim graded language textbooks contain "artificial language" which does not provide students with models of how people really communicate in the foreign language.[1]

Therefore, students are not exposed to real conversational situations that they are going to face when going to a foreign country or communicating with people from other cultures. Therefore, it was considered important in this article to do the research about including foreign TV programs and movies in activities in EFL classes as a source of authentic materials. In addition, it was intended to develop the awareness of the intercultural communicative competence in students using activities based on foreign TV programs and movies.

Communicative competence: The concept of communicative competence was developed by Hymes, who criticized the idea that many linguists had about how first language acquisition depends only on the grammatical competence. Hymes, argued that in the process of first language acquisition, we should not only pay attention to the way we acquire grammatical competence but also to the way we acquire the ability to use the language appropriately in a given context. He also claims that the sociolinguistic competence is one of the most important aspects in the way people acquire language. This assertion was vital in order to develop the idea of the communicative language teaching. His concept of communicative competence was further developed by Canale and Swain. They proposed the following model of four competences:

- Linguistic competence: this is the knowledge of the language code; it is the way utterances are produced and interpreted according to grammar rules. It also includes sentence patterns, morphological inflections, phonological and lexical resources.
- Sociolinguistic competence: the pragmatic competence plays a vital role in this competence. It is the relation between the linguistic signals and the situational meaning. Social norms, status of the participants, rules or social conventions are included in this competence. For instance, knowing how to request information and accept or refuse assistance.
- Strategic competence: these are the strategies used when there are problems in the communication process. It is the way people manipulate verbal and nonverbal language in order to achieve their communication goals. Strategies to clarify meaning or enhance communication such as rephrasing, asking for clarification, using body language or changing tone of voice are used.
- Discourse competence: it is the knowledge of using strategies in the structure and interpretation of spoken or written texts. It is also the ability to combine and connect phrases and sentences in conversations. This competence requires alternating adequately the roles of sender and receiver. [3]

In addition, Celce–Murcia complemented these competences by changing the name of the sociolinguistic competence to socio-cultural competence. They claimed, "The socio-cultural competence refers to the speaker's knowledge of how to express appropriate messages within the social and cultural context of communication in which they are produced". [4]

Finally, they added a new competence called the actional competence which is the knowledge the speakers have when performing and interpreting speech acts. Usó-Juan and Martínez-Flor complemented the communicative competence by highlighting the importance of the intercultural aspect.

Culture is a topic known and heard by everybody but most people have the wrong concept and misunderstand its real meaning. When people think of the word culture, they tend to associate it with typical music of a country, reading books, behaving in a good and respectful way, etc. However, the meaning of culture is really different and complex from the meaning people usually have. Culture is a complex topic that has to do with the way the human being has evolved during decades and centuries. In addition, culture has to do with the way human beings communicate in a deep way. To support this, Fowler cited by Claire Kramsch in his book "Context and Culture in Language Teaching" points out that "the context of culture is the community's store of established knowledge that consists of structures of expectations that allow people to make sense of the world around them". [5]

According to Tannen cited by Claire Kramsch, people do not approach the world in a naïve, independent and objective way with no experience and background about the world. Instead, people approach the world with a vast prior experience and relating events and objects to each other according to this prior experience they have. [6] Then, according to Lakoff and Johnson, native speakers are not just individual voices; they speak using the established knowledge of their native community and society. This is the reason why native speakers find it easy to communicate to each other, because they can predict the way of speaking among them. However, this is also the reason why nonnative speakers find it difficult to understand native speakers when they are communicating because they do not share the native speaking community's memory and knowledge. [7]

Intercultural competence: Bennett explains the stages people go through when developing the intercultural competence. First, Bennett starts describing the monocultural phase where people show a strong adherence to a single culture bound view of reality. People just believe and act according to the culture where they belong to and they have a refusal toward any other culture in an unconscious way. Then, Bennett's explains that there are three stages in the monoculturalism: no experience, confronting differences and seeing commonalities. In the first stage of no experience, people have no experience with cultural differences. When they find people with cultural differences, they just categorize them as strange people that act in wrong ways; they build up defenses and judgments against these people that act differently according to other culture behaviors. As said by Bennett, in the second stage of confronting differences, people confront cultural differences and assume a defensive position toward it. People in this stage sort the other people as "them" and they use negative labels to dismiss other people that belong to other cultures. In the third stage of seeing commonalities people start learning to accept and care groups that they used to judge and stereotype before. People at this stage are concerned about stereotyping or do unfair actions toward people that belong to other cultures. After these first three stages, Bennett describes the Intercultural phase. Some of the stages that Bennett describes in this phase are the following:

❖ Intercultural understanding: People in this stage start seeing and recognizing that there are different points of view of reality. People also recognize that there are different cultures with different behaviors, beliefs, values and points of view and they start accepting them and learning about them.

❖ Intercultural Competence: in this stage, people develop competence in communicating across cultures. To develop this competence people have to learn to shift into different cultural contexts and behave according to the way people behave in that other culture. [8]

Intercultural communicative competence Bachman and Savignon defined the intercultural communicative competence "as the speaker's ability to interact effectively with people from other cultures that he/she recognizes as being different from his/her own. It is understood as the ability to cope with one's own cultural background in interaction with others". To complement this Byram, Gribkova, & Starkey, claim that intercultural competence is defined as the "ability to ensure a shared understanding by people of different social identities, and ability to interact with people as complex human beings with multiple identities and their own individuality". [9]

In order to communicate effectively using the target language in a foreign country, it is not only necessary to know the language, but also to know and develop abilities that help us to deal with other cultures. Some people study a foreign language for five years or more. However, when they go to a foreign country, they have communication problems in simple situations such as buying bread in a bakery, giving a present, etc. This is the reason why intercultural communicative skill has become an important aspect in communication.

However, some negative aspects and situations have played a negative role toward the teaching of intercultural competence. Omaggio gives the following three reasons:

Teachers do not have enough time to teach intercultural competence because of the overcrowded curriculum they have in schools or universities.

Many teachers feel they do not know enough about the foreign culture and they do not feel confident enough to teach this subject.

Finally, teachers are confused about what topics or aspects they should cover due to the lack of knowledge. [10]

To conclude, developing intercultural competence in students has many advantages on their process of learning a foreign language. Students will develop the four skills while learning how to use the language in different cultures. They will develop abilities in order to think critically and to solve cultural problems where they can be involved. Moreover, students will enrich their points of view about other cultures and they will be able to see their own culture from a different perspective. Consequently, they will be open to change their minds about different stereotypes.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Annotation: The most important problem is to reduce product losses. The country's food program provides for reducing losses and improving the quality of products through the widespread introduction of advanced production technologies, processing and storage of it, the use of advanced types of packaging and packaging materials, and the organization of transportation by specialized transport.

Key words: agricultural products, food, quality products.

Processes occurring in agricultural products during storage. When storing agricultural products, they undergo physical, chemical, biochemical and biological processes. Physical and physico-chemical processes include the sorption and desorption of water vapor, temperature changes, deformation and violation of the integrity of solid products, aging of proteins and colloids, the transition of soluble substances to a crystalline state. These processes reduce the organoleptic properties of the products and affect the intensity of spoilage caused by other factors.

Chemical processes include the oxidation of fats with the formation of bitter substances; sugar-vitamin reactions leading to the formation of dark - colored compounds-melanoids; the oxidation of vitamins; the formation of insoluble compounds. The rate of chemical change can be slowed down by lowering the storage temperature.

The biochemical processes are mainly due to the activity of the enzymes of the product (hydrolysis of organic substances, postmortem change, respiration, maturation, germination). Hydrolytic processes occur depending on the activity of enzymes, storage conditions. In living organisms, along with hydrolysis, there is a reverse process - the synthesis of organic compounds. In non-living objects-meat, fish, eggs-mainly enzymatic hydrolysis occurs. The activity of the enzymes that cause hydrolysis can be reduced by using a low storage temperature.

Postmortem changes occur in the meat after the animal is slaughtered. Glycogen is converted into lactic acid, which accumulates extractive substances and the meat becomes tender, juicy and flavorful.

Respiration is the main redox process of living organisms. It is observed during the storage of grain, fruits, vegetables, eggs, and pre-slaughter animals. There are aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

In the process of aerobic respiration, organisms consume oxygen from the air, oxidize organic substances to form water and carbon dioxide. When breathing, the product's spare substances are consumed: fats, carbohydrates, and organic acids. This leads to a reduction in the mass of the product due to the loss of dry matter and moisture. With intensive breathing, the moisture in the product increases and germination begins, i.e., there are deep changes in the chemical composition, and mass loss increases significantly. The more intense the respiration process, the higher the loss of mass and quality of the product. The intensity of breathing depends on the temperature, humidity and gas composition of the air. With a decrease in the oxygen content in the air and an increase in the carbon dioxide content, anoxic - anaerobic respiration begins. In such conditions, ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide are formed, and the vital processes are slowed down, the weight loss of the product is sharply reduced.

Maturation is mainly accompanied by the synthesis of complex organic compounds that accumulate in the spare tissues, or the dissolution of pectin substances, as a result of which the fruits acquire a softer consistency. The maturation process can be controlled by temperature, using gases (for example, carbon dioxide slows down maturation, ethylene accelerates it).

Biological processes are caused by the vital activity of microorganisms and insects and lead to a sharp decrease in the quality and even complete spoilage of products. The occurrence of biological processes is possible in case of violation of the sanitary condition of warehouses, containers, the presence of mechanical damage on the products. The most common biological processes are fermentation, mold formation, and putrefaction.

Fermentation - anaerobic decomposition of various organic substances of the product under the action of microorganisms. Alcohol, carbon dioxide, lactic, acetic, and butyric acids accumulate as the products of the vital activity of microorganisms. The most common types of fermentation are alcoholic, lactic acid, butyric acid and acetic acid.

Alcoholic fermentation is used in the production of bread, beer, wine, kvass, alcohol; lactic acid-in the production of sauerkraut vegetables, cheese, rye bread, fermented milk products. Butyric acid and acetic acid fermentation can cause food spoilage.

Mold formation is the result of the development of mold fungi on the products. The development of mold is observed at high relative humidity. It breaks down the food substances of the product, gives them a moldy taste and smell. On the surface of the product, a fluffy "felt" coating and films of various colors are formed.

Putrefaction - decomposition of protein substances by microorganisms. It occurs when the storage conditions of agricultural products are violated. When rotting, ammonia, indole, and skatol are formed, which are toxic to humans, with a sharp unpleasant smell. Putrefactive microorganisms develop rapidly in a slightly alkaline environment at elevated temperatures.

Along with microorganisms, food spoilage is caused by insects and mouse-like rodents. They destroy the product, pollute the rest of it, and infect it with microorganisms.

During storage, the main factors that cause changes in the quality of products are: temperature, humidity, gas composition of the air, light, microorganisms, and product proximity.

Air temperature is an important storage condition, as it strongly affects the activity of enzymes, the speed of various processes. As the temperature increases, the consistency of many products deteriorates, mass losses due to moisture evaporation increase, and aromatic substances evaporate.

When storing products, the optimal, most favorable temperatures are required (low plus and small minus, depending on the properties of the product). Sharp temperature changes leading to increased biochemical and chemical processes are unacceptable.

Humidity is the percentage of water in the air. During storage, the relative humidity of the air is determined - the percentage of the actual amount of water vapor in the air to the amount required for full saturation at a given temperature. The amount of relative moisture during storage depends on the properties of the product. High relative humidity is necessary for products with high water content of tissues - leafy vegetables, some fruits, and low-for products with low humidity (grain products, dried vegetables, sugar). Changes in the relative humidity of the air may cause undesirable changes in the quality of the product.

At the optimal storage temperature, the equilibrium humidity is established (the equilibrium of the water vapor pressure in the air and on the surface of the product).

To determine the humidity of the air in warehouses, a psychrometer is used, which has two thermometers located in one frame. One of them is dry and the other is wet. Thermometers show different temperatures. The greater the difference in the thermometer readings, the drier the room air.

Gas exchange has a significant impact on biochemical and biological processes. When storing products in an unregulated environment, the composition of the air includes (in %): nitrogen-78; oxygen-21; carbon dioxide-0.03. Air oxygen causes the oxidation of fats, essential oils, reduces the content of vitamins, changes the organoleptic properties of the product. To improve the safety of products, reduce the oxygen content and increase it. carbon dioxide content.

In the practice of storage, the regulation of the composition of the air, its purity, as well as temperature and humidity is carried out with the help of ventilation. The most progressive is active ventilation. It allows you to significantly increase the storage load and reduce losses.

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ALBER KAMYU VA XURSHID DO'STMUHAMMAD SHARQ VA G'ARB MUSHTARAKLIGI

Annotatsiya: Xurshid Do'stmuhammadning "Donishmand Sizif" romanida majoziy obrazlar zamiriga juda katta ma'no yuklatiladi. Noan'anaviy yo'nalishida yaratilgan, badiiy va falsafiy tafakkur uyg'unligi mujassamlashgan X.Do'stmuhammadning "Donishmand Sizif" romani adabiyotimizga yangi uslubiy janr o'zgarishlarini olib kirdi. Shu ma'noda, adib ijodidagi badiiy-psixologik tahlilning nozik bir jihatni qayd etish joiz. Xususan, keyingi paytda X.Do'stmuhammad ijodiy izlanishlari insonning pinhon dunyosi-xayollari, fantaziyasini aks ettirishi bilan o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunda birinchidan, olamni, odamni badiiy idrok va ifoda etishda bashariy qadriyatlar nuqtai nazaridan yondashish ustivor tamoyilga aylandi. Badiiy asarlarda hayot manzaralarini, jamiyat psixologiyasini shaxs erki, vijdon erkinligi kabi masalalarning ahamiyatini tushuntirish sari yuz burdi. Ikkinchidan, falsafiy psixologizm-ramzlar, timsollar asosiga qurilgan badiiy tafakkur mohiyatan realistik tasvir prinsiplarini boyituvchi hamda kengaytiruvchi ijodiy uslubiy yo'nalish sifatida yorqin tajassum topib bormoqda. Ushbu hodisada psixologik tahlil fikrchan kechinmalar holatlarini, kayfiyatlar silsilasini yaratish hisobiga yangi sifat o'zgarishlar voqe bo'layotir.

Kalit so'zlar: modernizm, modern adabiyot, absurd, badiiy-psixologik tahlil, modern, mifologiya, ramziy obraz, simvolizm, neorealizm, esse, roman.

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ALBER CAMUS AND KHURSHID FRIEND MUHAMMAD EAST-WEST COMMONWEALTH

Annotation: In the novel of Khurshid Dostmuhammad "Wise Sizif", the pronoun of figurative images is given a very large meaning. Created in an unconventional direction, embodied in the harmony of artistic and philosophical thought Kh.Dostmuhammad's novel "Wise Sizif" brought new stylistic genre changes to our literature. In this sense, it is permissible to note a subtle aspect of artistic and psychological analysis in the work of the writer. Specifically, at the next moment Kh.Dostmuhammad's creative quest is of particular importance with the reflection of a person's world of tweezers-dreams, fantasies. This first of all, the approach of the universe, a person from the point of view of human values in artistic perception and expression has become principle. In the works of art, the life *landscape, the psychology of society has turned towards the explanation of the importance of such issues as freedom of person, freedom of conscience. Secondly, philosophical psychology-artistic thinking on the basis of symbols and symbols-is embodied as a creative methodological direction that enriches and enhances the principles of realistic images. Psychological analysis of this phenomenon is fraught with new qualitative changes on account of the creation of sets of sentimental sensations, mood states.*

Key words and phrases: modernism, modern literature, absurdity, artistic-psychological analysis, modern, mythology, symbolic image, symbolism, neorealism, essay, novel.

Kirish. Milliy istiqlol davri oʻzbek romanchiligimizda ravnaq topayotgan an’anaviy romanlar qatorida noan’anaviy romanlar ham taraqqiyot sari yuzlangan ekan, yozuvchilarimiz yillar davomida tazyiq ostida yashagan ong ozod boʻlishi, oʻz individual uslublariga ega bo’lish bilan birga har bir asar ham individual boʻlishini anglab yetdilar. Tub islohotlar ta’sirida anglanayotgan zamonda yangicha tafakkur hosilasi oʻlaroq yangi asar yaratilishi tabiiydir. Negaki, har bir davr oʻz talab va ehtiyojiga koʻra jamiyatda badiiy-estetik tafakkurni shakllantiradi. Xuddi shu oʻrinda X.Dustmuhammad asarlari ham yangi shakllanib kelayotgan badiiy san’at tafakkuri asosida badiiy talqin etilgan jamiyat badiiy-estetik tafakkuri in’ikosidir. Tahlillardan ma’lum boʻladiki, oʻzbek adiblari Gʻarb soʻz san’atining ilgʻor tajriba va tamoyillarini faol oʻzlashtirib, yangi oʻzbek romanchiligi poetikasiga dadil olib kirmoqdalar. Shu bilan birga, milliy zamindan uzilmagan holda mazkur yangiliklarni an’analar bilan oʻzaro omuxta qilmoqdalar. Hozirgi zamon oʻzbek modern romanchiligining oʻziga xos xususiyati xuddi shunda koʻrinadi.

Maqsad va vazifa: Albatta, modernizm adabiyotini, absurd san’atini boshqa barcha oqimlar kabi qabul qilish yoki qilmaslik har kimning oʻziga bogʻliq. Ammo oldindan tayyor qoliplar koʻmagida “bu asar mana bunday ruhda yozilgan”, “mana bu yoʻnalishga oid”, “oʻzbek adabiyotiga xos emas yoki bu bizga tegishli” kabi xulosalarni oldindan aytib boʻlmaydi. Ayrim manbalarda absurd adabiyotiga qiziqish, havas oʻz aksini topgan boʻlsa, ayrimlarida u ekzistensializm falsafasiga qoʻshib butkul rad etiladi. Yaxlit xulosaga kelishning eng yaxshi yoʻli esa tahlil va tavsif usulidir. Ayniqsa qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilish asar mazmuni va mavzusini yorqinroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Usullar: Maqolada qiyosiy-tipologik, germenevtik, sotsiologik, struktural, psixologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Natijalar va mulohaza: Tarix gʻildiragi hamisha oldinga qarab aylanadi. Uni hech qachon ortga burib boʻlmaydi. Biroq ma’lum bir jamiyatda muayyan davrda yuz bergan voqea boshqa bir davrda , boshqa bir jamiyatda qaysidir koʻrinishda takrorlanishi mumkin. Tarixda bunga misollar koʻp . Isonni chor mixga tortgan olomon bilan Mansur Xallojni dorga osgan olomon oʻrtasida unchalik katta tafovut yoʻq. Tafovut faqat vaqt deb atalmish sarhadning kengligida. Sarhad esa keng, cheksiz, cheksizlik esa absurddir. Absurd tushunchasi, eng avvalo, ana shu vaqt cheksizligi qarshisida lol turgan inson shuurini aks ettiradi. San’at inson shuurini tadqiq etar ekan, qaysidir ma’noda absurdni tadqiq etadi. O‘zigacha bo‘lgan barcha adabiy yo‘nalishlarda farqli ravishda aynan modernizm o‘z e’tiborini oddiy odamning ichki olamini tasvirlashga qaratdi. Kamyu zamonaviy odam hayotini Sizif haqidagi afsona bilan taqqoslarkan, hayot fojiali va ko‘p jihatdan bema’ni deb hisoblaydi. Shubhasiz, Kamyu qadim yunon mifologiyasidan olingan mashhur afsonaga yangi hayot bag‘ishlaydi. Sizifning baxti shundaki, u, bir qarashda bema’ni va befoyda bo‘lib ko‘ringan ishida o‘zicha ma’noni ko‘radi. Kamyuning ifodalashicha, Sizif jahannamning mangu malayidir. Yozuvchi bu afsonadagi ramziy obraz hamda makon orqali real hayotga munosabat bildiradi. Uningcha, inson yashayotgan hayotning o‘zi do‘zax azobidan iboratdir. Odam bu hayotda qanday yashashni, kimga ishonishni, nimaga ko‘ngil qo‘yishni bilmaydi. “Shundan anglashiladiki, Sizif absurd qahramondir” degan xulosaga keladi Kamyu. Demak, bu ma’nisiz hayotda foydasiz urinish va ro‘yobga chiqmaydigan umid bilan yashash absurdning falsafiy mohiyatini tashkil etar ekan. Sizif o‘zining yer yuzidagi zavq-shavqli hayotiyu, dahshatli qilmishlari, jahannamda tortayotgan azob-uqubatiyu kulfatlari bilan boshqalarga o‘rnak bo‘lishi kerak. Odamzod foniy dunyoda kechirgan behuda qilmishlari uchun boqiy dunyoda javob berishga majbur. Ajabki, insoniyat hayotining ikki bosqichidan tiriklik va o‘limdan keyin kelib chiqadigan bu xulosa absurd falsafasining islom dini qoidalari va shartlariga ham yaqin kelishini ko‘rsatadi. Alber Kamyuning absurd haqidagi essesi bilan tanishib, uning ko‘hna Sharq adabiyoti, muborak islom dini qoidalariga mos keladigan jihatlari borligiga amin bo‘lamiz. Birinchidan absurd huddi dinimizdagi singari odamning o‘z-o‘zini o‘ldirishini keskin qoralaydi. Kamyuning yozishicha, o‘z-o‘zini o‘ldirish gunohdir. Ikkinchidan bu yorug‘ dunyoga kelgan odam umidsiz yashamasligi kerak. Demak, umidvorlik absurdning doimiy yo‘ldoshidir. Biroq, kutilgan umid ro‘yobga chiqmaydi. Buning sabablarini insonning o‘sha ma’nisiz hayotdagi manfaatlar zidligidan izlash kerak bo‘ladi. Uchinchidan, Kamyu absurddan quyidagi uch xulosani chiqaradi: isyon, erk va orzu-havas. Bular insonning yashashi va intilishi uchun zarur hodisalardir. Absurd asar tafakkur jarayoni bila bog‘liq tushuncha. Shu sababli absurd asar ko‘proq falsafiy mohiyat kasb etadi. Inson hamisha jumboq bo‘lib kelgan. Bu “jumboq”ni o‘rganish esa hamisha absurd savollarni, ularni o‘rganish esa absurd ijodni yuzaga keltiradi. Absurd – insonni badiiy tadqiq va tasvir etishning bir usuli, xolos. Shu ma’noda absurd ma’nisizlik emas, aksincha, ma’nisiz voqelik va hayolotning uyg‘unligidir. F. Kafka, A. Kamyu, J.S.Sartr, S. Bekket, E. Sabota va yana boshqa o‘nlab dunyo adabiyotida o‘zining munosib o‘rnini egallagan adiblarning ijodida ana shunday uyg‘unlik namoyon bo‘lganini ko‘ramiz. “Sharq” va “G‘arb” alohida-alohida tushunchalar emas, balki yaxlit hodisalardir. Chinakam haqiqat esa ana shu ikki qutblarning birligidadir. Shuning uchun ham Cho‘lpon adabiyotni “Sharq va G‘arbni tutashtiruvchi oltin ko‘prik” deb atagan edi. G‘arbu Sharq afsonalarida talay kesishadigan nuqtalar bor bo‘lib, ular ijod va uning tabiatini bir qadar tushunishimizga yordam beradi. Xullas, dunyoda ming yillar mobaynida bashariyat xotirasida saqlanib kelayotgan mif va afsonalarning o‘rni, ayniqsa, san’atu adabiyot uchun beqiyosdir.

Adiblarimiz kechagi kundan farq qilib, dunyoni, voqelikni bir xil rangda emas, balki boricha: turfa-turfa ko‘rayotirlar va o‘z ijodiy kredosidan kelib chiqib aks ettirayotirlarki, natijada o‘zbek nasri hozirdanoq har jihatdan xilma xil ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lib borayapti. Zamonaviy nasriy asarlar orasida tomomila an’anaviy yo‘llarda (realizm) yozilganlari ham, teran ramziy tafakkur mahsuli (simvolizm) sifatida taqdim etilganlari ham, yangilanayotgan badiiy tafakkur mevasi (modernizm, postmodernizm, neorealizm) o‘laroq sunilganlari ham mavjud. Ayni shu xusus nafaqat bugungi o‘zbek nasrining, balki, umuman Istiqlol davri o‘zbek adabiyotining asosiy xarakterli xususiyati bo‘lishi bilan birga, uning ulkan yutug‘i va imkoniyati sifatida ham baholanishga munosib. X.Do‘stmuhammad Alber Kamyuning g‘oyaviy niyatlarini Sizif obrazi orqali yanada kengaytiradi, uning xarakteriga yangicha fazilatlarni qo‘shadi, boyitadi, badiiy jihatdan ko‘rsatib beradi. Natijada absurd ta’limoti ma’nisizlik targ‘ibotchisi emas, aksincha, hayotni ma’no va mazmun bilan boyitish insonning o‘ziga bog‘liq ekanligini, buning uchun u umid bilan yashashi, fikr qilishi lozimligini bilib olish mumkin. Kamyuning “Sizif haqida afsona” essesi bilan “Donishmand Sizif” romanini taqqoslab o‘qish absurd mavzusining mohiyatini chuqurroq anglab yetishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Muallifning o‘zi ham Sizif xarakterining shakllanishini, donishmandlik darajasiga ko‘tarilish jarayonini tasvirlashda Kamyuning falsafiy qarashlariga asoslanganligi voqealar davomida aniq seziladi. Absurd qahramon ma’nisiz hayotni mazmun bilan boyitish uchun qat’iy iroda va yuksak aql-farosat bilan ish tutishi lozim. Shu ma’noda yozuvchi o‘z Sizifini g‘oyat irodali inson qiyofasida aks ettiradi: “Sizif uchun o‘z irodasidan bo‘lak madadkor, xaloskor yo‘q edi”. Iroda esa insonda sabr-toqat, bardosh tufayli shakllanadi. Agar Sizifdan “kimdir isming nima deb so‘rasa, hech ikkilanmay, ismim matonat yoki ismim bardosh” deb javob bergan bo‘lardi. Ana shu irodasi, sabr-bardoshi tufayli u ishga astoydil kirishadi va g‘olib chiqadi. Tabiatidagi bu fazilat Sizifni o‘zbek o‘quvchisiga yanada yaqinlashtiradi. “Donishmand Sizif”da bu dunyo o‘tkinchi, unda shaxsiy manfaatlar quliga aylanmaslik, aksincha, oldingga aniq maqsadni qo‘yib, kuchli iroda bilan yashasang, albatta murodingga yetasan, degan yuksak falsafiy g‘oya ilgari suriladi. Shu jihatdan bu asarni tom ma’nodagi falsafiy-intellektual roman deb atash mumkin. U o‘quvchini jiddiy mushohada va mulohazaga undaydi. Sizif timsolida yozuvchi “Odam yengilmadi, tosh yengildi, toshga qo‘shib tog‘ yengildi, cho‘qqi yengildi, ma’budlarning ma’budi yengildi” degan muhim g‘oyani ilgari suradi. Sizif chindan ham mashaqqatli mehnati tufayli g‘alaba qozonadi. Uning bu g‘oliblik g‘ururidan o‘quvchi “Mehnat mashaqqatidan odam o‘lib qolmasligiga amin bo‘ladi. Mehnat qilgan yashaydi. Baxt - mehnatsevarniki, mehnat mashaqqatlaridan qo‘rqmaganniki” ekanligiga ishonadi. Xurshid Do‘stmuhammad Alber Kamyuning falsafasini Sharq tafakkuri, islom falsafasi va tasavvuf bilan boyitibgina qolmay, bir vaqtning o‘zida G‘arb va Sharq qorishiq epik tafakkurini Sizif misolida dunyoga ko‘rsata bila oladi. Biz har-xil maqomga solib, tortishib, chalkashtirib yurgan absurd tushunchasi mohiyatini Kamyu va Xurshid Do‘stmuhammad Sizif haqidagi qadimgi mif misolida sodda va lo‘nda qilib ochib berganlar.

Xulosa. Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlardan kelib chiqqan holda aytish mumkinki, ushbu maqola davomida modernistik oqim va yo‘nalishlarning qirralari Alber Kamyuning “Sizif haqida asotir” hamda o‘zbek adabiyotida Xurshid Do‘stmuhammadning “Donishmand Sizif” asarlari timsolida, tahlil jarayonida ochib berishga harakat qilindi. Ko‘rinadiki, X.Do‘stmuhammad ijodiy izlanishlarida shaxs qalbidagi, ongi-shuuridagi o‘zgarishlarni ochishga qaratilgan badiiy idrok yetakchilik qilayotir. Zero, hozirgi davr asarlaridagi shaxs badiiy talqinida dunyodagi qotib qolgan tushuncha va aqidalarni o‘zgartiruvchi insonning aql zakovatiga, kuch-qudratiga, ijodiy imkoniyatlariga ishonch tuyg‘usi kuchlidir. Bu adiblarimizning insonni va voqelik jarayonlarini ko‘rish hamda ko‘rsatishdagi ijodiy individualligi hamda estetik prinsiplarining o‘ziga xosligini dalillash bilan birga romanchiligimizda tajassum topayotgan shaxs ma’naviy-intellektual dunyosining qirralari, tuyg‘ulari nihoyatda sermiqyosaligidan, teranligidan dalolat beradi.

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THE ELABORATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS TO ENSURE EFFICIENT LABOR PROTECTION

Abstract: The following article investigates the notion of labor protection. Also the current article explains to what features of working conditions the term labor protection refers. It deals with the public control over the laws, state decrees, implemented acts regarding labor protection.

Key words: Labor, relations, coordination of activities, working conditions, systematic monitoring, enterprises, citizens, public control, trade unions

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons have the right to labor protection. Labor protection is a system of socio-economic, organizational, technical, sanitary-hygienic and treatment-and-prophylactic measures and means, acting on the basis of the relevant legislative and other normative acts. They aim at

1. ensuring safety
2. maintaining human health
3. working capacity in the process of labor.

Labor protection legislation consists of this Law and other normative acts issued in accordance with it. This Law applies to all employees who are in labor relations with enterprises, institutions, organizations of various forms of ownership and management, including with

- individual employers;
- members of cooperatives,
- students of higher educational institutions,
- students of secondary specialized educational institutions,
- vocational and technical schools
- general education schools undergoing industrial practice,
- military personnel recruited to work at enterprises;
- citizens doing alternative service;
- staff serving a sentence under a court sentence.

The state policy in the field of labor protection is based on the principles. It aims at the priority of the life and health of the employee in relation to the results of the production activities of the enterprise. Coordination of activities in the field of labor protection with other areas of economic and social policy is considered essential in this sphere. The establishment of uniform requirements in the field of labor protection for all enterprises, regardless of the form of ownership and management is also taken indispensible. It ensures environmentally friendly working conditions and systematic monitoring of the state of the environment in the workplace. The laws and other normative acts supervise and control over the widespread implementation of labor protection requirements at enterprises. Participation of the state in financing labor protection plays an important role in the enforcing of them. Training of labor protection specialists in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions can bring the efficient way of protecting labor.

Labor protection deals with the development and implementation of safe equipment, technology and protective equipment for workers. We widely use of the achievements of science, technology and advanced domestic and foreign experience in labor protection. It refers also free provision of workers with special clothing and footwear, personal protective equipment, therapeutic and prophylactic nutrition. There are special organizations that are obliged to investigate and record every industrial accident and every occupational disease and, on this basis, inform the population about the levels of occupational injuries and occupational diseases. These protect the interests of employees who have suffered from industrial accidents or who have received occupational diseases. They support for the activities of trade unions and other public associations, enterprises and individuals aimed at ensuring labor protection.

International cooperation in solving problems of labor protection is also vital factor to protect the labor of them.

Enterprises, specialists, citizens can unite in public associations to solve labor protection problems, which operate in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on public associations. State and economic management bodies, supervision and control bodies, as well as enterprises provide all possible assistance and support to these associations and take into account the provisions and recommendations developed by them when developing and making decisions on labor protection issues.

When enterprises and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan perform work on the basis of international treaties and agreements, the labor protection requirements provided for in them are applied in accordance with this Law, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on labor, unless otherwise agreed. The specifics of regulating relations in matters of labor protection for foreign citizens working at enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan are established by agreements between the parties concerned.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan, establish the levels of requirements necessary to ensure occupational safety at work, through the development and adoption of scientifically based standards, rules and regulations for labor protection, the environment, and also develop, in agreement with the trade unions, and finance republican target programs to improve working conditions, prevent industrial injuries, occupational diseases and monitor their implementation. Ministries and departments, in coordination with the relevant trade union bodies, develop and finance programs to improve working conditions. Employees of enterprises are obliged to comply with the requirements of the rules and regulations on labor protection established by the relevant legislative and regulatory acts of the republic, collective agreements.

Design, construction and reconstruction of industrial buildings and structures, development, production, repair of means of production, introduction of technologies, including those acquired abroad, that do not meet the requirements of standards, ergonomics, rules and regulations for labor protection, are not allowed. Not a single new or reconstructed enterprise, means of production can be accepted and put into operation if they do not have a safety certificate issued in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Enterprises subject to registration in accordance with the established procedure are required to submit prior permission from the relevant supervisory and control bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the right to carry out their activities. The procedure for obtaining this permission by an enterprise is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The activities of enterprises or the operation of means of production that do not meet labor safety requirements and pose a threat to the health or life of employees are subject to suspension by the authorized bodies in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, until they are brought into compliance with labor safety requirements. It is prohibited to use hazardous substances in production for which maximum permissible standards (concentrations) have not been developed and which have not passed the examination in the prescribed manner. The state and enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan provide training in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions for specialists to work in the labor protection services of enterprises.

Higher and secondary specialized educational institutions must organize the compulsory study by students and students of the course on labor protection, taking into account the peculiarities of production in various sectors of the national economy. Ministries, departments, concerns, associations and other economic management bodies provide retraining of specialists to work in the labor protection system.

Funding for labor protection is carried out by the state, as well as through voluntary contributions from public associations and enterprises, regardless of the form of ownership. Budgetary allocations for labor protection (republican and local), allocated in the respective budgets as a separate line, are used to maintain management, supervision and control bodies, to finance research projects, and to implement state target programs on labor protection. Each enterprise allocates the necessary funds for labor protection in the amount determined by the collective agreement. Employees of enterprises do not bear any additional costs for these purposes.

Enterprises have the right to create centralized funds for labor protection at the expense of profits (incomes) from their economic, commercial, foreign economic and other activities, as well as other sources.

Part of the profit of enterprises is subject to preferential taxation, formed through the publication of literature, posters, other means of promoting labor protection, as well as research and design organizations, obtained through the creation of new, production and sale of existing means of collective and individual protection of workers, devices control of the working environment.

Working conditions at the enterprise, at each workplace must comply with the requirements of standards, rules and regulations for labor protection.

Ensuring healthy and safe working conditions at the enterprise, organizing control over hazardous and harmful production factors and timely informing labor collectives about the results of control is entrusted to the administration.

At industries with harmful and hazardous working conditions, as well as at work performed in special temperature conditions or associated with pollution, workers are issued free of charge, according to the norms established by government bodies, special clothing, footwear and other personal protective equipment, detergents and disinfectants , milk and other equivalent food products, therapeutic and prophylactic nutrition.

Ministries, departments, concerns, associations and other economic bodies coordinate labor protection work in accordance with the regulations they approve in agreement with the Central (republican) committee of trade unions.

At enterprises with a staff of 50 or more people, services are created for labor protection from among persons with special training. Positions are introduced to hire special staff for that. 50 or more vehicles can be allocated in addition, services are created and additional positions are introduced for road safety. At enterprises with a smaller number of employees and the number of vehicles, the fulfillment of the functions of the labor protection service is assigned to one of the managers.

Labor protection and road safety services work according to the provisions agreed with the trade union committee, and in terms of their status are equal to the main services of the enterprise and are subordinate to its head.

Specialists of labor protection services have the right to monitor the observance of labor protection rules and norms by all employees, issue directives to the heads of structural divisions to eliminate the identified violations, and also make representations to the heads of enterprises on bringing to responsibility those who violate labor protection legislation.

Specialists of labor protection and road safety services cannot be involved in the performance of work that is not related to their official duties.

Labor protection and road safety services are liquidated only in the event of the termination of the enterprise. Employees of enterprises are subject to compulsory insurance against accidents and occupational diseases in the manner and on the conditions established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The terms of the employment contract (agreement) must comply with the requirements of legislative and other regulations on labor protection. The hiring of citizens for work that is contraindicated for them for health reasons is prohibited. When hiring an employee with a knowingly high level of potential risk of an occupational disease, the administration is obliged to warn him about it. The enterprise is obliged to organize preliminary, at the conclusion of an employment contract, and periodic during its validity, medical examinations of workers in a number of professions and industries in accordance with the procedure established by health authorities. Employees have no right to evade medical examinations.

If workers evade from passing examinations or if they do not comply with the recommendations issued by medical commissions based on the results of the examinations, the administration has the right to prevent them from working.

An employee has the right to demand an extraordinary medical examination if he believes that the deterioration in his health is associated with working conditions.

The administration is obliged to introduce modern means of labor protection and ensure sanitary and hygienic working conditions, preventing industrial injuries and occupational morbidity.

If a situation arises that poses a threat to the health or life of an employee, he immediately notifies the administration about this, which is obliged, upon confirmation by the supervisory and control authorities, to suspend work and take measures to eliminate this threat.

Every worker is supposed to be responsible for their own health and complain when they encounter any kind of hazard. If the administration does not take the necessary measures, the employee has the right, without any disciplinary sanctions for him, to stop working until the threat is eliminated. In this case the chef is not entitles to take any kind of measures to punish the worker who has gone on strike.

The administration does not have the right to demand that the employee resume work if there is still an immediate serious danger to his life and health, confirmed by the labor protection inspectorate and is obliged to pay the employee all material costs for the entire period of termination of work.

In case of violation by the administration of the legislation on labor protection, confirmed by the supervision and control authorities, the employment contract can be terminated at any time at the request of the employee with the payment of severance pay.

Here we can say that the state laws can protect the rights of workforce at all costs. If an employee detects signs of an occupational disease, the administration, on the basis of a medical certificate, must transfer him to another job with the preservation of the average monthly salary for the period of retraining.

All employees of enterprises, including managers, are required to undergo training, instruction, knowledge testing and re-certification in the manner and terms established for their professions and types of work by state supervision and control bodies.

For all new entrants, as well as those who are transferred to another job, the administration is obliged to provide instruction on labor protection, organize training in safe work methods and provide assistance to victims of accidents. For workers entering work in high-risk production facilities or jobs where professional selection is required, preliminary training in labor protection is carried out with exams and subsequent periodic re-certification.

The admission to work of persons who have not undergone training, instruction and testing of knowledge on labor protection in the prescribed manner is prohibited. The administration is obliged to ensure continuous professional development of employees on labor protection issues.

Employees of the enterprise have the right to demand, and the administration is obliged to provide them with information about the state of working conditions and labor protection at workplaces, the relying on personal protective equipment, benefits and compensations. There are certain categories of workers: women, youth, those with limited working capacity.

State supervision and control over the widespread observance of legislative and other normative acts on labor protection is carried out by specially authorized state bodies acting in accordance with the provisions on these bodies approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Public control over the observance of legislative and other normative acts on labor protection is carried out by labor collectives and trade union organizations in the person of their elected representatives for labor protection.

A labor protection commissioner who has undergone special training has the right to freely conduct inspections of the state of labor protection at workplaces, make proposals to eliminate the violations identified and to bring those responsible for them to justice. In order to fulfill his duties, the labor protection officer is given at least two hours weekly during working hours with payment in the amount of average earnings. Rights of trade unions to protect workers' rights to labor protection Trade unions protect the right of workers to health and safety in accordance with the law.

Trade unions participate in the development and approval of labor protection regulations in accordance with the established procedure. Trade unions participate in the work of state commissions for testing and commissioning of means of production, in the investigation of occupational diseases at work, in meetings of the medical and labor expert commission.

Trade unions, on their own initiative or at the request of employees, may apply to court with claims in defense of their right to compensation for damage caused by injury or other damage to health in connection with the performance of labor duties, and in other cases of infringement of the workers' right to health and safety. For failure to meet labor protection requirements, enterprises allocate funds for social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases at increased rates, which are periodically reviewed depending on the state of working conditions, hazard, hazard and severity of work performed.

The basis for the revision of tariffs is the conclusion of the state examination of working conditions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Enterprises that produce and supply industrial products that do not meet the requirements of labor protection shall reimburse consumers for the damage caused to them in the manner and on conditions determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The sale and advertising of means of production, means of individual and collective protection, including those purchased abroad, that do not meet the requirements of standards, rules and regulations for labor protection established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, are illegal. The profit received by the enterprise as a result of such activities is subject to withdrawal to the budget in accordance with the established procedure.

Officials guilty of violating legislative and other normative acts on labor protection, or hindering the activities of representatives of state and public supervision and control bodies, are brought to disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For violation of the requirements of regulatory enactments on labor protection, other employees of enterprises are held liable in the prescribed manner. An employee who has completely or partially lost his ability to work due to the fault of the administration as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease, the company pays a lump sum and compensates for damage for damage to health in the manner and amount established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The enterprise compensates the injured employee for the costs of treatment, prosthetics and other types of medical and social assistance, if he is recognized as needing them, and also provides professional retraining and employment of the victim in accordance with the medical report or reimburses the costs for these purposes. In the event of the death of an employee as a result of an accident at work, the enterprise shall compensate material damage to persons entitled to this, in the manner and amount established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As we have seen in the example of our own country, labor laws have a uniform purpose: they protect employees' rights and set forth employers' obligations and responsibilities. They also have multiple functions. The primary functions of labor laws are to provide equal opportunity and pay, employees' physical and mental well-being and safety, and workplace diversity. Although many employers would still embrace sound business principles without legal mandates, employers use the structure that labor laws provide to ensure that their operations are in compliance with federal laws.

- Providing Equal Opportunity
- Ensuring Pay Equity.
- Family-Friendly Workplace
- The Right to Concerted Activity
- Workplace Safety Provisions

Labor laws clarify and codify business owners' obligations to their employees. The labor movement has a long history of lobbying for laws that protect worker's rights, improve worker safety, prevent child labor and increase workers' bargaining power relative to their employers. Employers demand labor because workers are an important part of the production process. Workers use tools and equipment to turn inputs into output.

Without workers, employers couldn't produce goods and services and earn profits. Ultimately, labour laws benefit both the employee and the employer by creating a peaceful relationship between the two. ... By treating employees fairly, and protecting their rights, employers can create a positive and enthusiastic workplace, which ultimately works to create an environment that welcomes success

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL THERMAL REGIME IN THE LIFE OF PLANTS

Annotation: The article deals with the crop growth, productivity, and soil thermal conditions in agriculture. Insufficient or excessive thermal in the soil adversely affects the germination of plant seeds. Therefore, it is important to know well the laws of formation of the soil thermal regime and its control measures.
Keywords: albedo, thermal regime, temperature, mineral

Introduction. We know that the thermal properties of soil include: soil thermal absorption, thermal capacity, and thermal conductivity. Here is a brief description of these properties of the soil. The thermal absorption of the soil is the property of the soil to receive and absorb solar energy. This property of the soil is usually characterized by Albedo (A) index. The percentage of energy returned to the total energy of sunlight falling on the earth's surface is called Albedo (A). The lower the albedo, the more the soil absorbs solar energy. Albedo depends on soil color, moisture, structural condition, soil surface flatness, and vegetation cover [4].

Materials and methods. The thermal regime of various soils has been studied in more detail by A.P.Voekov, A.F.Chudnovsky, M.I.Budiko, A.M.Shulgin, V.N.Dimo, in Uzbekistan I.Turapov and others [8].

The results of the scientists' experiments show that dark, humus-rich soils absorb more solar energy than light ones, and moist soils absorb more solar energy than dry ones, and the Albedo index is lower.

The thermal conductivity of the soil depends on its mineralogical, mechanical composition and the amount of organic matter, as well as on the mutual ratio of the soil mixture and the solid, liquid, gaseous phases of the soil. Accordingly, soil components have different thermal conductivities.

The thermal regime of the soil is influenced by the climate (flow of solar radiation, humidification and drying of the atmosphere, etc.), as well as the relief conditions of the place, vegetation and snow cover.

The thermal regime of the soil is formed under the influence of climate (flow of solar radiation, humidification and drying of the atmosphere, etc.), as well as the relief conditions of the place, vegetation and snow cover [9]. The main indicator of the thermal regime, which characterizes the thermal state of the soil, is the temperature of the soil. Soil temperature is determined by the incoming solar radiation flux and the thermal properties of the soil.

Results and Discussion. The maximum temperature of the soil surface is around 1 pm, the lowest temperature is before sunrise in the morning. The soil layer, which changes rapidly with temperature, is 0-1 cm, and sharply decreases from 3-5 cm. At a depth of 35-100 cm, there is practically no daily change of soil [6]. The rate of temperature change is also much slower due to the rapid changes in surface temperature and the low thermal conductivity of the soil.

Clear or cloudy weather, precipitation, wind and soil composition, vegetation and snow cover affect the daily changes in soil temperature. In summer, the temperature of the soil surface in the bare, open areas reaches 70-75° C in Central Asia and 82° C in the tropic countries [2].

Change in average annual soil temperature: the average daily change in July and August is maximum, and in January-February, minimum. In summer, the highest daily average temperature is usually observed in the upper part of the soil and decreases in the lower part. In winter, it’s opposite, the temperature on the surface of the soil decreases and rises in the lower parts. The annual change of soil grunt temperature in the northern latitudes reaches a depth of 25 m, with an average of 15-20 m. In the southern regions, this indicator is up to 10 m, below which the temperature is constant, and it takes 20-30 days for the minimum or maximum temperature to change to a depth of one meter.

The main natural factors causing fluctuations in soil temperature are relief, soil properties, vegetation and snow cover. Soils on the southern slopes are relatively warmer than those on the west and east. The steeper the northern slope, the greater the difference in soil temperatures, and the lower the slope, the smaller the difference in soil temperatures in the southern and northern parts (0,2-1,5° C) [3].

Different plants require different amounts of heat during certain growing seasons for normal growth and development. That is, the seeds germinate at a temperature not lower than 0-1.

The higher the temperature in the soil (up to a certain limit), the faster the plants grow. For example, autumn wheat seeds germinate in 4 days at a soil temperature of 5-10° C degrees and in 1-2° C days at a temperature of 15-20 degrees. Higher temperatures than this, will negatively affect it [5, 7].

High temperatures also affect plants. In particular, the formation of tubers in potatoes is reduced. At low temperatures, plant growth slows down, the growing season prolongs, and plant yields decrease. Under these conditions, the transfer of moisture and nutrients from the soil to plants, especially phosphorus and nitrogen, decreases, biological-chemical processes slow down and the metabolism of nutrients is disrupted. All these lead to a decrease in yield. At soil temperatures below 10° C, the root system of plants becomes less branched and grows slowly, becoming thicker and more porous [1].

Soil temperature is also important when overwintering cultivated plants. Low soil surface temperatures can seriously harm plants. The level of damage depends on the sort and biological properties of plants, the nature of autumn weather, the duration of exposure to low temperatures, etc.

For each plant species, minimum soil temperature limits are required for seed germination and grass germination (Table 1).

Table 1. The minimum temperatures required for the germination of seeds and herbs of various crops (according to V.N.Stepanov)

Crop type	Seed germination	Grass view
Ridjik, hemp, colored grass, sebarga, alfalfa	0-1	2-3
Rye, wheat, barley, peas	1-2	2-3
Flax, buckwheat, lupine, beets	3-4	6-7
Sunflowers, potatoes	5-6	8-9
Maize, millet, mushrooms, soy	8-10	10-11
Beans, corn	10-12	12-13
Cotton seeds, peanuts, sesame seeds, rice	12-14	14-15

As can be seen from the table, the necessary minimum temperatures for germination of seeds and grass seedling for various agricultural crops have been considered.

Conclusion. Low soil temperatures (below 10° C) lead to a slowdown in plant growth, an extension of the growing season and, ultimately, to a decrease in yields. The main reason for the decline in crop yields at low temperatures is a slowing of the growth process as a result of a decrease in the absorption capacity of the root and the low absorption of phosphorus by the plant. This disrupts the metabolism of the whole plant, the distribution of nutrients to the roots and surface organs. As the soil temperature decreases, the effectiveness of the fertilizers applied to the soil decreases. Rising soil temperature also has a negative effect on plants. For example, as mentioned earlier, high soil temperatures can cause potatoes to rot.

This means that soil temperature plays an important role in plant life. If the soil temperature is not normal for plant growth, it will lead to plant growth and reduced productivity. In our research, we aimed to study the seasonal effects of soil temperature on agricultural crops in different soil types distributed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and we will consider them in our next work.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A MICROLOGISTICS SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE

Summary: The article analyzes the state of agricultural logistics and its prospects. The author's vision is given on the formation of a logistics complex system and its capabilities in ensuring effective supply chains for agricultural products.

Key words: logistics, agricultural development, logistics infrastructure.

The concept of "logistic system" is a special case in relation to the general concept of a system in economics. Therefore, the general properties of systems can be used to characterize logistics systems in agriculture. Distinctive properties of logistics systems are the presence of a streaming process and system integrity.

Features of the functioning of logistics systems in the agro-industrial complex (AIC) is an urgent issue at the present stage of economic development. There are four main properties that an object must have in order to be called a logistic system: integrity, articulation (emergence); communication; organization; integrative qualities [1].

Property 1. Integrity and segmentation.

Structural parts of the logistics system at the macro level of the agro-industrial complex: agricultural enterprises; processing industry enterprises; transport, commercial intermediary and trade enterprises.

Property 2. There are significant connections between the elements of the logistics system.

In a market economy, agro-industrial enterprises are interconnected by contracts, product delivery schedules, agreed transportation routes, divisions of the enterprise by production relations.

Property 3. Organization.

When organizing the movement of material flows in the agro-industrial complex system, it is necessary to provide consumers with the necessary goods as needed.

Property 4. Integrative qualities.

The presence of a system of qualities inherent in the system as a whole, but not inherent in any of its links separately.

According to the scale of their activity, logistics systems are subdivided into macrological, mesological and micrological. A macrologistic system is a large material flow management system that unites industrial enterprises, commercial intermediaries, trade and transport organizations of various departments to achieve a single goal.

Macrologistic systems are classified in four characteristics (1):

1. By administrative-territorial division;
2. By object-functional properties are distinguished;
3. By the degree of globalization of systems;
4. Depending on the type of supply chains.

Mesologistic systems are formed when enterprises are merged. In the creation and functioning of these associations, the unified information support of the processes of movement of material and financial flows is important. Micrologistic systems are subsystems OR structural components of macrologistic systems. These include production and trade enterprises, territorial production complexes, then technologically related production, united by a single infrastructure. There are three types of micrologistic systems.

View 1. Internal systems improve material management within the enterprise.

View 2. External systems - solve problems related to the management and optimization of material and related flows from the enterprise to

destinations.

View 3. Integrated systems - include a control cycle from suppliers of raw materials to a manufacturing enterprise, material flows within the enterprise, as well as from the enterprise to points destination.

The use of separation into macro-, meso and micrologic for the study of the agro-industrial complex assumes that the macrologistic system is an area. The mesologistic system is the level of the region of the region. A micro-logistic system, in turn, is a settlement in an area as a territorial-production unit. To change the direction and composition of material and related flows, logistics operations and functions are performed.

A logistic operation is an elementary action associated with the transformation or absorption of material and related flows.

Logistic operations performed with material flow include: loading, unloading, packing, transshipment of one type of transport to another, sorting, picking, marking, etc.

Logistic operations that are associated with information and financial flows: collection, storage and transmission of information about the material flow; settlements with suppliers of goods and logistics intermediaries; cargo insurance; transfer of ownership of the goods.

Logistic function is a separate set of logistic operations performed in the implementation of the assigned tasks. The separation of logistics operations is associated with the allocation of structural units at the enterprise responsible for inventory management, purchases, transportation, warehousing, cargo handling, and customs clearance of goods.

Distinguish between basic and supporting functions of logistics. The main functions include the following logistics functions.

Function 1. Purchase of material resources. Includes the following tasks: selection of suppliers of spare parts; determination of rational periods of time between deliveries; definition optimal order size.

Function 2. Transportation. A set of processes of transportation, transshipment, loading, unloading, forwarding and other logistics operations.

Function 3. Inventory management. It is a process of creation, control, rationing and regulation of the levels of all types of stocks at an agricultural enterprise.

Function 4. Management of ordering procedures. The timeliness of receiving and processing orders directly determines the quality of customer service.

Function 5. Information and computer support.

Supporting logistics functions include:

Function 1. Warehousing. Includes the following logistic tasks and operations: planning the placement of goods in the warehouse; rotation of goods in the warehouse; order picking; organization of cargo delivery.

Function 2. Management of returns of low-quality goods and reusable containers, including logistics operations: handling claims; organization of delivery of returned products; to place defective products in a warehouse; documenting the returned goods.

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UDK 001

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TECHNICAL SAFETY IN SAFETY ENGINEERING

Annotation: Occupational safety is an outdated term that denotes part of the function of "occupational safety" - the management of industrial activities aimed at preventing injuries and diseases associated with production. Currently, it is practically not used and is not found in official documents.

Key words: safety rules, labor protection, employee responsibilities, health and safety, sphere.

Safety engineering – a system of organizational measures, technical means and methods that prevent the impact of hazardous production factors on workers.

Safety engineering – a type of activity (a system of organizational and technical measures, protective equipment and methods) to ensure the safety of any human activity, including labor activity. Previously, the same name was used for science, the subject of which is this type of activity, and now the discipline of syndics is developing with a wider range of subject areas, absorbing the subject of safety science.

Occupational safety is an outdated term that denotes part of the function of "occupational safety" - the management of industrial activities aimed at preventing injuries and diseases associated with product. Currently, it is practically not used and is not found in official documents.

The current name of the function in Russia and the CIS countries is "labor protection", in international companies “Health & Safety (H&S)” (translated from English - "health and safety"). The sphere of "occupational safety" only slightly coincides with the sphere of "safety" ("health and safety"). "Labor protection" includes, first of all, legal issues - the rights and obligations of employees and employers that ensure compliance with the requirements of the Labor Code.

"Safety", on the contrary, means a set of requirements for the behavior of employees and the performance of their work function, aimed at preventing dangerous situations for the life and health of both employees and their environment. In the terminology of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, the equivalent of the concept of "safety" is the concept of "safe methods and techniques of work". However, the content of this phrase in the labor legislation and other regulatory legal acts is not disclosed.

The organization should establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge regarding:

- Obligations of the employee in the field of labor protection in accordance with the current legislation
- The actual or potential impact of its activities on occupational safety
- Understanding the responsibility for compliance of his actions with the organization's health and safety policy, safety requirements, and the health and safety management system, including the actions of the employee in emergency situations
- Possible consequences of non-compliance with technological instructions.

Amendment No. 1 of GOST R 12.0.006-2002 System of occupational safety standards. General requirements for the management of occupational health and safety in the organization.

Adopted and put into effect by the Resolution of the State Standard of Uzbekistan of 26.06.2003 No. 206-art. Date of introduction 2004-01-01 (canceled).

The name of the standard should be stated in a new version: "The system of occupational safety standards. General requirements for the occupational health and safety management system in the organization".

Item 5.3.3. The third paragraph. Replace the word " security "with" security level".

Fourth paragraph. Replace the words "safety measures" with "occupational health and safety".

The last paragraph after the word "technological" should be supplemented with the words: "processes and production".

New version of paragraph 5.3.3 The Organization should establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge concerning:

- Obligations of the employee in the field of labor protection in accordance with the current legislation
- The actual or potential impact of its activities on the level of occupational safety
- Understanding of responsibility for compliance of his actions with the organization's policy in the field of labor protection, the requirements of labor protection, the labor protection management system, including the actions of the employee in emergency situations
- Possible consequences of non-compliance with technological processes and production instructions

Thus, since January 1, 2004, "safety" has been replaced by "labor protection", and organizations (enterprises, factories, factories, factories, institutions, educational institutions), regardless of their organizational and legal form, should not establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge regarding safety requirements, but should establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge regarding labor protection requirements.

Obligations of the employee in the field of labor protection in accordance with the current legislation. The actual or potential impact of its activities on the level of occupational safety.

Understanding of responsibility for compliance of his actions with the organization's policy in the field of labor protection, the requirements of labor protection, the labor protection management system, including the actions of the employee in emergency situations.

Possible consequences of non-compliance with technological processes and production instructions. Thus, since January 1, 2004, "safety" has been replaced by "labor protection", and organizations (enterprises, factories, factories, factories, institutions, educational institutions), regardless of their organizational and legal form, should not establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge regarding safety requirements, but should establish methods that confirm that the employee has relevant knowledge regarding labor protection requirements.

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HUMAN FACTOR IN TECHNICAL SAFETY

Annotation: According to the World Health Organization, the death rate from accidents in our time ranks third after cardiovascular and oncological diseases.
Key words: human factor, technical safety, labor protection.

However, if these diseases mainly kill older people, then accidents mainly kill able-bodied young and middle-aged people. Thus, statistics show that in men aged 15 to 36 years, the most common cause of death is an accident. It is safe to say that the problem of reducing injuries of various kinds in our country, as well as in the whole world, is extremely relevant and deserves the greatest attention.

The main method of labor protection for many years has been the use of technical means of safety. At the same time, two main tasks are solved:

1. Creating machines, tools, and technologies that reduce the risk of occurrence from a particular case to a minimum.
2. Creation of special means of protection that protect a person from danger in the process of work.

However, according to statistics, in at least two out of three accidents, the main culprit is not the equipment, not the technological process, but the working person himself, who for one reason or another did not comply with safety rules, violated the normal course of the labor process, did not use the provided personal protective equipment, etc. A crucial question arises: why do people who are born with the instinct of self-preservation so often become the culprits of their injuries? After all, if a person is mentally normal, then he will never strive for trauma without a reason. Such cases occur either for reasons beyond the control of the person, or when he is prompted to violate the rules by certain circumstances. Obviously, in order to prevent the occurrence of such incidents, it is necessary first of all to identify these motivators and, if possible, reduce their impact.

The most general consideration of the laws of technological progress allows us to note that the circumstances that lead to accidents and accidents occur for quite objective reasons:

The first reason is that with the development of tools, the range of human impact on the world around him has expanded, both in variety and intensity. The achievements of science allow the development of technology to make it less dangerous, to create appropriate means of protection against danger, to choose methods of action taking into account the danger, etc. However, despite these preventive measures, with the development of technology, the danger increases faster than the counteraction to it.

The second reason that makes working conditions and human life more harsh and dangerous is the increase in the price of error. Now people are more often killed by high-voltage current, are injured when using increasingly powerful lifting and transport vehicles, fall from a height and fall more often not on the ground, but on asphalt or concrete.

The third reason is the habituation of a person to danger. Using the benefits of technology and getting used to them, a person often forgets that technology is usually also a source of high danger, and the intensive use of technology increases the possibility of realizing this danger. A city dweller in our time is more afraid of a peacefully grazing horse than of a madly rotating car shaft or a car rushing towards him. Constant interaction with dangerous equipment and ignorance about the mass of accidents lead to the fact that a person ceases to be afraid of what is actually very dangerous. Fortunately, not every violation leads to an accident. But this "fortunately" has a downside. People who once break the rules with impunity and get some small profit from it, repeat such violations. Gradually, there is an adaptation to the danger, and with it the habit of breaking the rules.

In addition to the general causes, there are many diverse, purely individual factors, mainly of a psychological order, that create a deliberate violation of labor safety rules and an increase in the number of accidents (ostentatious courage, indiscipline, risk-taking, and much more).

Therefore, the security problem cannot be solved by technical means alone. Moreover, with the improvement of technology, increasing its reliability and safety, the shortcomings of the human factor become more noticeable, since in the total mass of accidents, human errors become increasingly important.

What are the reasons for the wrong, erroneous actions of a person? The reasons are diverse. These can be purely subjective factors: a person's lack of psychological or physiological qualities necessary for this work, a lack of knowledge or experience, a violation of the physical or emotional state, etc.

Internal factors can also be generated by external circumstances. For example, external physical influences, starting with those that arise from working conditions, and up to such phenomena as magnetic storms, the change in the phase of the moon, can affect the internal state of a person and be the root cause of accidents.

The possibility of accidents is also influenced by many social factors, such as the psychological climate in the team, the adopted system of labor incentives, and living conditions. Thus, the identification and prevention of the causes of failures, errors, intentional and accidental dangerous human actions is a task of high uncertainty and complexity. The psychology of safe work as a scientific discipline is designed to find and offer employees specific recommendations for solving these problems. Ultimately, the human factor should become a reliable link in the system of measures to ensure safe work. According to experts of the national association of occupational safety centers, the generalization of materials from investigations of industrial accidents and accidents allows all the variety of direct causes of dangerous actions to be reduced to four groups (classes) of causes:

Does not know how – this means that the employee does not have the necessary knowledge for this work, has not mastered the relevant skills, methods, techniques, methods. Does not want to – this means that the employee is able to perform this work (operation) efficiently and safely, but he does not have the desire to comply with the safety requirements, in other words, there is no motivation, no developed psychological attitude to comply with these requirements. Not – this means that the employee is in such physical or psychological condition that, in spite of the ability, despite the desire, allow dangerous action. City not provided – this means that the employee does not perform the action prescribed by the lack of his conditions required tools, materials, devices, information, etc. The first three groups of reasons (A, B, C) are due to the individual and personal characteristics (qualities) of the employee. In general, these reasons are called the human factor. The fourth group (D) of direct causes is an external factor in relation to the employee, in other words, it is the production environment in which the employee's activities take place.

All four identified groups of direct causes of dangerous actions, in turn, are the result of higher-level causes, which should be attributed to the sphere of organization and management of production. Usually these reasons are defined as organizational. Initially, we will consider what is meant by the term "safe work". Is not this concept synonymous with the concept of "safe conditions of the pile".

Safe working conditions are working conditions in which the impact of harmful and (or) dangerous production factors on workers is excluded, or the levels of their impact do not exceed the established standards. As you can see, this definition does not exclude the presence of potentially dangerous factors in the workplace and does not contain any requirements for the employee.

But such conditions are not enough to prevent an accident (accident). First, as noted, for a number of reasons, the employee himself can commit a dangerous action, which will result in an accident or accident. Secondly, the potential danger of production under certain conditions can turn into a real one, in which a dangerous situation or an emergency situation is created that requires adequate actions and behavior from the employee. Finally, there may be situations where severe consequences occur not because of the impact of a dangerous factor, not because of the reckless behavior of the employee, but in connection with his condition. Imagine that at an ideal (according to the safety criterion) workplace, an employee had a heart attack due to strong emotions (which took place before the start of the working day), he lost consciousness, fell and received a traumatic brain injury. Thus, it should be recognized that safe working conditions are necessary, but not sufficient for safe work. Much depends on the employee: on his qualifications, behavior, physical and mental condition.

Based on the above judgments, we can give the following definition of the concept of "safe work»: Safe work is an activity in which safe working conditions are provided and the employee acts reasonably and safely both when performing work operations and in the event of dangerous situations, and the physical and mental state of the employee corresponds to the norm.

Four groups of reasons for dangerous actions of employees are considered above: 1. Does not know how, 2. Does not want, 3. Can not, 4.Is not provided. Obviously, for safe work, these reasons must be eliminated. Then the formula of necessary and sufficient conditions for the safe work of a particular employee can be presented in the following form:

Safe labor of the employee = 1. Can + 2. Wants + 3. Can + 4. Provided.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: Modern information technology already has its place and position in the system of higher and secondary special education. The use of graphic organizers is considered to be the most effective way to facilitate the teacher and the student in conducting the lesson processes. Graphic organizers are the most important tool in illuminating a topic and delivering it to the reader. The main thing is that using them saves time, allows you to work with more students and allows the younger generation to grow up aware of innovative technologies in line with modern requirements.

Keywords: Graphic organizers, Interactive audio, video conferencing, multimedia, internet.

Today, the establishment of an education system in our country aimed at integrating into the new global information and educational environment is leading to the growing role of information technology in the organization of the educational process, which is rapidly entering the practice of all areas. The introduction of modern information technologies in the field of education allows to qualitatively facilitate and change the methods of teaching and the organization of the teaching process on the basis of a new approach.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) is a generalized concept that describes the various devices, mechanisms, methods, algorithms of information processing. ICT affects all areas of modern human life, especially information activities that involve learning. The use of ICT in education is related to the possibility of overcoming the crisis and the prospects for the development of education, as computerization and informatization of education is a rational way to increase the productivity of teachers and students. effectiveness and intensity of learning and self-study. [1]

The basis of the development of our country is the quality and perfection of the education system. The purpose of advanced, comprehensively scientifically and methodologically substantiated methods of demonstrating the quality of the educational process in educational institutions - new pedagogical technologies - teaching modern technologies to young promising teachers working in educational institutions of the Republic , to further strengthen their knowledge of pedagogy and psychology and to teach them to apply their knowledge in the educational process, as well as to reveal to them the secrets of pedagogical skills.

The emergence of multimedia and Internet technologies has paved the way for the use of information technology as an effective tool in general education schools, higher education institutions, education and training, communication processes. There is no denying that the role and influence of information technology in the formation of a well-rounded personality, independent career choice and the development of professional skills is growing.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization", the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "On further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for further development of computerization and introduction of information and communication technologies".

- Today's demand is to reform the educational process in the education system, to develop teaching methods based on new information technologies, their widespread introduction. On April 3, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev implemented five initiatives, including a set of measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of young people, increasing women's employment, and the third of these initiatives. The focus is on the organization of effective use of computer technology and the Internet among the population and youth. Therefore, the need for the use of information and communication technologies in our country has increased, and in the system of higher and secondary special education, information technology is taught to students as a separate subject. [2]
- The teaching of information technology has the following objectives:
- Equip future teachers with knowledge, skills and abilities to creatively teach the subject of information technology and the use of new pedagogical and modern technologies in their practice;

• Preparation of future teachers for the organization and conduct of various forms of group and extracurricular activities in the field of information technology;

• Develop and deepen the perceptions of future teachers about the ways and great prospects of informatization of education;

• Forming students' knowledge of information technology and developing their thinking;

• Learn new methods of gathering information and their application;

• The role of independent work will increase, efficiency will improve;

• Helps to develop the child mentally, expand the emotional and aesthetic scope, develop positive abilities.

Modern information technology already has its place and position in the system of higher and secondary special education. The use of graphic organizers is considered to be the most effective way to facilitate the teacher and the student in conducting the lesson processes. Graphic organizers are the most important tool in illuminating a topic and delivering it to the reader. The main thing is that using them saves time, allows you to work with more students and allows the younger generation to grow up aware of innovative technologies in line with modern requirements. Interactive audio and video conferencing provides real-time interaction, while computer conferencing and e-mail are used to transmit information, interact with students, and interact with listeners in a group. will be used. Allows virtual delivery of pre-recorded video content.

Public information is a set of interrelated political, socio-economic, scientific factors that give each member of society the right to free access to any source of information, with the exception of legal secrecy. The goal of informing the public is to be productive at the same time to improve people's quality of life by increasing and easing working conditions. [3]

Explaining the subject of information technology to future teachers with the help of innovative technologies, with more practical training instead of theoretical knowledge, will open a great way to increase the number of qualified personnel in the future. Nowadays, no matter what field a modern specialist works in, he is required to be aware of the events and happenings in his field and to constantly increase the level of knowledge. Therefore, it is time for young people to grow up aware of modern information and communication technologies, to have their own knowledge and skills in the use of innovative technologies. [4]

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF MINT

Annotation: Due to the advances in medical science today, most people are accustomed to being treated with artificial drugs. There are pros and cons to synthetic drugs. Therefore, it is advisable to use natural herbs in the treatment of diseases, because natural medicines are quickly absorbed by the body and have no side effects. In this article we will talk about the beneficial properties of mint, which is considered a medicinal plant.
Keywords: mint, water mint, Asian mint, tahir, mint, leaf, stem.

Mint is a perennial herb of the Labguldosh family, a medicinal and essential plant. 20-25 species are distributed in the warm climates of the Northern Hemisphere. In European countries, the United States, Ukraine, Belarus and the North Caucasus, field or water mint varieties are grown in the countries of China, India, Brazil and other countries.

There are 4 species of wild mint in Uzbekistan: water mint, Asian mint, tahir mint and curly mint. Stems erect, 25-100 cm long, opposite leaves, rhombic, lanceolate or ovoid, flowers in semi-umbrella inflorescences, purple. It blooms in May-October. Mint is a light-loving, moisture-loving plant. The leaves contain 2.5-3%, the flowers 4-6%, the stems 0.3% menthol, which is an essential oil rich in validol, as well as flavonoids, vitamins and nutrients. In medicine, tinctures and tinctures of mint leaves are used for nausea and as a herbal remedy. Peppermint oil from the leaves and stems is used in perfumery, food industry and medicine, as well as in the spring.

Propagated by vegetative means (rooting in spring). American scientists have discovered another beneficial property of mint that is not yet known to anyone. It was found that mint also has a positive effect on brain function. Studies have shown that regular consumption of mint improves attention and memory.

Healing properties of mint for children — Mint has a calming effect, helps with vomiting and nausea in children. To get rid of colic and reduce stomach cramps (dysbiosis), babies should be given mint tea. The sedative properties are used in children with anxious and poor sleep. Most often, these are babies under one year of age because they have not yet fully formed the nervous system. In such cases, mint tea is also prepared.

Medicinal properties of mint for women — Women use this herb for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. For example, baths based on this vegetable oil are very good for gynecological problems. However, they should be used for no more than 20 minutes as prolonged dizziness may occur. Dizziness is a worrying sign that it is worth stopping the treatment regimen.

Mint contains phytoestrogens, which reduce production. Therefore, it can be beneficial for women due to excessive testosterone, increased hair on the face and body.

Healing Mint for Men — Many have heard of the effect of mint on male potency. However, there are currently no definitive research results. American scientists conducted experiments on mice and gave them a mint infusion as a drink. Mint tea helps to quit smoking. As a result, sexual activity in rodents decreased. However, this experiment should not be taken as definitive results, as the animals were not given another drink and the overdose could not be ruled out.

It grows in wetlands, streams and rivers in all regions of Uzbekistan. It is well known that the smell of mint itself lifts the mood and increases the body's hormones of happiness. In addition, mint facilitates digestion and helps to eliminate tumors in the body.

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EFFICIENCY OF HERBIVOROUS FISH FARMING IN DENGIZKOL LAKE

Annotation: Today, the demand for food is growing and there is a shortage of foods rich in protein and vitamins. In our article we will talk about the effectiveness of fish farming in Lake Dengizkol.
Keywords: Fishing, aquaculture, efficiency, Dengizkol, whitefish.

Fishing and aquaculture are a major part of food production. Fish and fish products are rich in quality protein, vitamins A and D. World average fish consumption is 16.6 kg / year. In 1991, 27,000 tons of fish were caught in Uzbek waters, and in 2006, 7,300 tons of fish were caught. As a result, fish consumption fell to 5-6 kg / year per capita. But according to the medical staff of the republic, they should consume 12 kg of fish per year. In July 2007, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan appealed to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support the development of fishing and aquaculture in Uzbekistan. indicates In this regard, a draft program of technical cooperation FAO / TSP / UZB / 3103 (D) was developed, a program of sustainable development of the cooperation strategy - fishing and aquaculture in Uzbekistan was developed. The program was approved by the Institute of Water Problems under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Plant and Animal Gene Pool. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2003 №350. In accordance with the decision on measures to deepen demonopolization and privatization in the fisheries sector, all water bodies in Bukhara region have been privatized since November. In Bukhara region, the area of Dengizkol - 35 thousand, Kara Kir - 27 thousand / ha. Oitma - 14.2 thousand / ha, Khadija - 10 thousand / ha, Zamonbobo - 8.2 thousand / ha, Devkhona - 1700 ha Zikri - 2000g Qumsulton 3.5 thousand / ha natural lakes and 1 Shurko l reservoir - the area is 2.5 thousand / ha. Their total area is more than 100 thousand / ha. Natural waters were handed over to fishing enterprises. 220 tons of barley oil or 2.2 kg / ha of fish products were obtained from natural waters. This figure is 18 kg / ha nationwide.

The only way to use food resources wisely in natural waters is through additional fishing. We know that herbivorous fish are used to improve the biomeliorative state of natural waters. Especially white amur canals improve the bio-ameliorative state of the water by cleaning the canals, natural waters from high algae (reeds, lux, coga, rdest, urut, hara, hornbeam). White clover, on the other hand, prevents the eutrophication of water by consuming microscopic algae in the water. The second positive aspect of herbivorous fish is that they have high fish productivity. Due to the reophilic nature of herbivores, the canal, which is stopped or slow-flowing, does not lay its eggs in ditches. There are huge barriers that prevent them from laying their eggs in lakes, reservoirs, ditches, canals and rivers. For this reason, an incubation workshop is used to breed natural grasses and breed from herbivorous fish. In the case of sex, it is necessary to use the method of inoculation of herbivores using the method of injection.

The herbivorous fish were studied in the fish farm "Dengizkol" in aquaculture. The obesity coefficient of the white amur segoletka was found to be 1.44, and the obesity coefficient of the white amur segoletka was found to be 1.99. So far, it has been determined that the white supremacy is in line with market economic policy. Its nutrient coefficient is 10 and consists mainly of phytoplankton and detritus. That is why mineral and organic fertilizers are the main food of white manure. White carp also eat a balanced diet like carp. The body price of a balanced diet in the market is much higher. Practical significance of the work: white amur and white-tailed deer mainly improve ameliorative condition by clearing canals of ameliorative value from high algae, while white-tailed deer removes microorganisms from microscopic algae in water, while increasing fish productivity. The growth has a high degree of ser budding. In this regard, herbivorous fish are the main fish of the aquaculture of Bukhara region. In the future, pasture aquaculture will be the main fish.

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BIOTSENOTIC RELATIONS OF REPTILES ANIMALS IN THE DESERT ECOSYSTEMS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The study of the structure and life cycles of reptile helminths is important in determining the circulation patterns of free-living helminths in different biogeocenoses. It also allows you to determine the laws of free, intermediate-reservoir master, defensive master systems. Because reptiles have close biocenotic relationships with various vertebrates and invertebrates that make up the biogeocenosis complex in their range, they spread various helminthic pathogens into the environment and among other animals. As a result, various helminths cause natural sources to be preserved.

Key words: Reptiles, various helminths, Mammals, parasitic worms, food chains, insects, ecosystems.

The helminths are distinguished by their diversity of species and their extreme adaptability to living in different ecological conditions. Almost all of the 59 species of reptiles found in Uzbekistan are characterized by their living conditions, the role of trophic connections in the food chain, comprehensive study of parasites of the Reptilia class, including helminths, infested with helminths in the diet. and in humans) due to the induction of various helminthiases. The helminthiasis found in the bodies of these animals causes great epizootiological and epidemiological problems in the national economy and among the population.

Therefore, a comprehensive special study of reptile helminths in Uzbekistan began in 1975, and research in this area is mainly devoted to the study of the fauna of helminths and the life cycle of some species. In this regard, T.Q. Kobilov (1977)*Oocoristica truncata*, the first fast-lizard parasite in Uzbekistan, studied the life cycle of the parasite and determined that the intermediate host of the parasite is Scarabaeus sacer (*Scarabaeidae*) and Podhomala fausti *(Tenebrionidae*). Later, TK Kobilov (1978, 1980) studied the life cycle of the parasitic *Abbreiata kazachstanica* in the yellow snake (Ophisaurus apodus) and found that this helminth develops through an intermediate host (straight and hard-winged insects) and a reservoir (some small lizards and frogs). (2)

It is now known that in nature there are reservoir hosts of parasites, which retain helminths in their bodies for a long time and then transfer them to other animals. As a result, it is possible to preserve biodiversity in the biogeocenosis. Representatives of the Reptilia class are of great importance in this regard. The study of the structure and life cycles of reptile helminths is important in determining the circulation patterns of parasitic helminths in different biocenoses. It also allows you to determine the laws of free, intermediate-reservoir master, defensive master systems. Historically, reptiles have adapted to living in Uzbekistan in different ecological conditions, living different lifestyles. In the long-term system of evolution, *the parasite-host reptiles* are free-ranging and the study of their hosts has become an important object of study.

So far, the species composition and development cycles of helminths in different biogeocenoses of Uzbekistan have not been fully studied in the functional system of cestodes, trematodes, nematodes and acanthocephala as parasitic hosts of reptiles. From a systematic point of view, helminths belong to 3 types and 4 classes of fauna. These invertebrates have evolved to be parasitic on various organs of plants, humans and animals, causing helminthic diseases with various pathological features.

In order to study the biocenotic relationships of reptile helminths in 2018-2020, helminthological materials were collected in Nishan, Mubarek, Mirishkor districts of Kashkadarya region. Preliminary results of scientific studies have shown that 59 species of helminths are found in reptiles in desert ecosystems. These species are classified as follows: cestode (8 species), trematode (9 species), nematode (35 species), acanthocephala (7 species). Based on the analysis of the results of our research comparing helminths in the literature with life cycles, defensive, ecological helminths with intermediate and reservoir hosts, free-circulating helminth circulatory pathways were identified. Determination of the life cycle of helminth intermediate host, reservoir host defensive host system, functional laws in the system of population structure, as well as the ways of circulation of amphibians in biogeocenosis in natural conditions and in a separate territory of Uzbekistan anthropogenesis.

Helminths, like any other organism, live in a separate specific biogeocenosis in connection with the interaction of all its components with biocenotic (trophic, topical, etc.). Various invertebrates, which are intermediate hosts of reptiles and helminths, distributed in the natural conditions of the republic, provide a variety of parasitic worms. Biocenotic relationships between reptiles and their helminths, ie members of the "parasite host" ecosystem, distributed in the existing natural ecosystems of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. found to live a moderate life.

As a result of the analysis of life cycles of parasitic worms, definitive, intermediate and ecological features of reservoir hosts, the ways of circulation (rotation) of these parasitic worms in natural conditions were identified:

I. Circulatory pathway of cestodes:

1. Mammals (predators) - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles. Circulatory pathway of species of the genus Duplophilidium.

2. Mammals (predators) - eggs (external environment) - oribatid canals - reptiles. Circulatory pathway of representatives of the genus Mesocestoides.

3. Reptiles - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles. The circulatory pathway of the Oochoristica genus.

4. Reptiles - eggs (aquatic environment) crustaceans Circulatory tract of the genus Spirometra.

II. Circulatory pathway of trematodes:

1. Mammals (domestic, wild) - eggs (aquatic environment) dogs, amphibians, reptiles. Circulatory pathway of representatives of the genus Alaria.

III. Circulatory pathways of acanthocephalus:

1. Mammals (domestic, wild) - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles. Circulatory pathway specific to members of the genus Macracanthorhyuchus.

2. Mammals (rodents) - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles. Representatives of the genus Moniliformis circulatory path.

3. Birds - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles. Circulatory pathway of the Mediorhynchus genus.

IV. Circulatory pathway of nematodes:

1. Mammals (domestic, wild) - eggs (external environment) - hard-winged - reptiles - mammals. Circulatory system of Ascarops, Physocefalus, Vigisospirura, Spirocerca genera. (4)

From this it can be concluded that the reproduction, development and distribution of biohelminths depends in many respects on the presence or absence of host populations in this biogeocenosis. In most cases, it is the definitive host that is the main factor that ensures the spread of helminths in nature. In this case, the host "searches" and swallows animals (intermediate host) or plants infected with invasive elements of helminths (eggs or larvae) in a specific way. Therefore, it is important to know the laws of the mechanisms of transmission of helminths to the host organism in the prevention of helminthiasis. The reptile was found to serve as a reservoir for helminths belonging to 12 species and an intermediate host for 14 species. Because reptiles have close biocenotic relationships with various vertebrates and invertebrates within the biogeocenosis complex in their range, they spread various helminthic pathogens into the environment and among other animals. As a result, various helminths cause natural sources to be preserved. In this process, the ability of reptiles to keep infectious elements (helminth eggs, larvae) alive in their bodies for different periods, even years, leads to the spread of helminthiasis and the long-term preservation of their natural sources. Studying the bioecological properties of parasitic helminths in the body of reptiles is the most convenient way to combat them.

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PRODUCTION OF MICROSCOPIC ALWAYS, THEIR USE IN LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Annotation: Microscopic algae are abundant in water bodies and moist soils. Because they are photautotrophic organisms, they develop actively in sunlight and temperature and produce large amounts of biomass. Knowing this property of microscopic algae, they can be used in livestock and poultry.

Keywords: Microscopic algae, reservoirs, photautotroph, biomass, livestock, poultry.

Microscopic algae are abundant in water bodies and moist soils. Their species are blue-greens, greens, diodes, euglena, etc., which are photautotrophic organisms that actively develop in sunlight and temperature and produce large amounts of biomass.

In microscopic algae, species rich in physiologically active substances — proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, fats, enzymes, hormones — are isolated from nature and propagated in a special nutrient medium. The biochemical composition of chlorella and ssenedesmus algae-pure cells is studied by separating and multiplying the green algae species that are rich in nutrient medium. Chlorella and ssenedesmus contain 50-55% of proteins, 25-30% of carbohydrates, 7-15% of fats, vitamins A, B, B1, B2, B6, B12, C, D and other physiologically active substances.

Because green algae cells are rich in proteins, vitamins, and other physiologically active substances, they can be used as feed to increase their productivity in animal husbandry, horticulture and fisheries, silkworm breeding, and poultry and other industries.

For active growth, development and reproduction of green algae, the water temperature should be 25-350 C and 20-70 thousand lux of light, as well as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, iron salts.

It was found that when the cells of Chlorella ssenedesmus were multiplied in the nutrient medium at 0.4, and the number of cells was 35-40 million per 1ml, their productivity would increase by 25-30% if given to cattle as water, suspension instead of water. Sheluxa-fed cattle may be poisoned by gosipol substances. In this case, green algae breaks down gosipol substances in the body and has a positive effect on their health.

Green algae is being used extensively to increase fishery productivity. The grass carp and white-tailed deer, which are raised on fish farms, are herbivorous fish. The great grass carp feeds on aquatic plants and white-tailed deer microscopic algae. Across the country, many fisheries are using green algae as food for whitefish, increasing their productivity by up to 50%.

Innovative technological and practical work in this area is carried out by the staff of Bukhara State University on the basis of economic contracts.

The use of green algae in silkworm breeding has been shown to be highly effective. When mulberry leaves are soaked in a suspension of 60-80 million cells in 1 ml of chlorella and ssenedesmus and fed to silkworms, their growth and development is accelerated, the feeding period is shortened by 2-3 days, vitality is increased, as a result of complete weeding 15-20 % burglar savings, cocoon weight was found to increase by 15-20%, and silk yield was increased by 20-41%.

Chlorella and ssenedesmus cells are propagated and used in poultry. It has been theoretically and practically determined that when poultry feed is mixed with their algae, their productivity increases by 25-30% and they are healthy.

Research is underway on the use of green algae in botany, horticulture and fruit and vegetable growing. When the seeds of plants are sown with suspensions of chlorella and ssenedesmus, the strength and vigor of root development, rapid penetration into the crop leads to its quality, especially when root rot diseases are almost non-existent.

When green algae, which is rich in biologically active substances, is added to the feed of livestock, it was found that their milk and meat production increased by 25-30%.

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FORMATION OF THE COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF 5-CLASS SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH THE FAMILIARITY OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Abstract: The article reveals the methods for the development of the cognitive activity of students when getting acquainted with the symphony orchestra and its instruments, provides educational and cognitive tasks and the stages of their solution in order to activate musical perception and the general development of schoolchildren.
Key words: cognitive activity, students, integrated approach, learning tasks, music perception, stages, creativity.

In our republic, great importance is attached to the spiritual, intellectual and creative and creative development of the individual, to familiarizing young people with the best examples of national and world culture. An important role in this process is assigned to the activity of the individual himself, capable of constant self-education in accordance with his life, moral and professional aspirations.

In the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" UP-4947 dated February 7, 2017, "On measures to educate physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed youth, raising the system of its education to a qualitatively new level" ПҚ-3907 from 14.08.2018, SZ, N 33, art. 677 [1,2] At the same time, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the innovative development of the sphere of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PP-3920 of 08.26.2018 states the importance of implementing comprehensive measures to support culture and art, preserving and increasing the national cultural and spiritual heritage, strengthening international cultural ties [3].

Musical education acquires socio-cultural significance in the modern world. In the field of general education, its main task is to prepare educated music listeners. Nevertheless, there is still a very narrow, primitive and formal understanding of the education of musically educated music listeners. In a general education school, the perception of music is considered as one of the types of educational activity that is not related to others (singing, playing instruments, musical movements), the psychological essence of this process "as a cognitive act" is not taken into account. -cognitive cognitive strategy ” [5, p. 52].

Theoretical information about music, divorced from perception, does not carry the prospects of personality-oriented education [6].

Improving music education is one of the pressing problems of art pedagogy. D. B. Kabalevsky pointed out the importance of the active position of children in the lesson of musical culture when he stated: “Active perception of music is the basis of musical education in general, of all its links. Only then can music fulfill its aesthetic, cognitive and educational role when children learn to really hear it and think about it ”[4, p. 132].

Consequently, the activity of a teacher who builds a teaching system should be comprehended in the logic of managing the development of the internal intellectual, emotional and spiritual potential of students, and not be a formal mechanical transfer of abstract knowledge.

Features of the subject "Musical culture", the principle of an integrated approach to musical and aesthetic education of schoolchildren and taking into account the psychological characteristics of fifth-graders lead to the conclusion that the formation of their motivational sphere, arousing interest in phenomena.

It can be assumed that when students get acquainted with the instruments of a symphony orchestra, their cognitive activity will be intensified if they perform the following tasks:

- independently obtain information on this topic with the pedagogical support of the teacher;

- to highlight, compare and describe the signs and properties of individual instruments;

- to define the role and essence of the symphony orchestra as a cultural phenomenon;

- to form their own opinion about the role of the symphony orchestra and symphonic music in the modern world.

As practice and our pedagogical experience show, the topic under consideration is better assimilated by students on the basis of the principles of phasing, problematicity, and independence.

The first stage is problem-cognitive. Problematic questions:

What kind of orchestras are there? (Symphonic, wind, military, strings, orchestras of folk instruments, pop, jazz). What instruments do you know, which ones have you heard? Why? Who runs the orchestra? What is a conductor? Are there orchestras without a conductor? Can an orchestra play without a conductor?

Self-study assignments:

1) define a symphony orchestra;

2) talk about the profession of a conductor and his role in the orchestra;

3) characterize the groups of instruments of the symphony orchestra (divided between four students or groups of students - strings, brass, woodwinds, percussion);

4) What is an ensemble? Give a definition;

5) Compare the definitions of an ensemble and an orchestra. What is the difference?

The second stage is musical and practical

1. together with the teacher, generalize the knowledge gained in the course of independent work;

2. look, memorize the images of the instruments of the symphony orchestra;

3. listening, memorizing the sound of instruments:

I.S. Bach. Joke (flute), P.I. Chaikovsky. Melody (violin), L. Boccherini. Rondo (cello), D. Shostakovich. Waltz (French horn), etc.

4) if possible, a performance by a student studying at a music school (a piece for violin, flute, etc.)

Homework: find and listen to pieces with the sound of various instruments of a symphony orchestra on your own. Compose a story (short essay) "Moods of Instruments".

The third stage is evaluative and productive. Held in a playful way:

1. game "Orchestration". Characters from literary and musical works, films, emotional states (sadness, delight, glee, rage) known to children are named, and the students “select” for them the corresponding, in their opinion, sound of an instrument or a group of instruments.

2. Quizzes in the form of presentations, videos. It is possible to borrow quizzes "Guess Musical", "Guess Musical Instruments", "Sounds of Musical Instruments" and others from You Tube, which can be used both separately and in combinations by combining the most interesting questions from different quizzes.

3. Quizzes (crosswords), compiled by the teacher himself, taking into account the characteristics of the class;

4. Poll on cards with questions (by FI Valeeva).

In each sentence, it is necessary to underline the words - the correct answers:

1. The group of woodwind instruments includes: piano, violin, flute, bassoon, double bass.

2. The symphony orchestra consists of: a group of bowed strings, woodwind, a group of balalaikas, brass and a group of button accordions.

3. The lowest instruments of a symphony orchestra: flute, trombone, tuba, viola, double bass, violin, bassoon.

4. The lowest instrument of the woodwind group: flute, violin, bassoon, drum.

5. The symphony orchestra additionally includes: trumpet, organ, harp, violin, celesta, clarinet, piano.

6. The orchestra is directed by: accordionist, trombonist, conductor, drummer

Summing up takes place in the correct form, with the involvement of students in self-assessment of their achievements.Thus, the emotional, intellectual and playful activity of students create the preconditions for the formation of practice-oriented strategies for entering the figurative world of musical art. The teacher's creation of an atmosphere of creative involvement of children in the process of musical perception, comprehension, performance contributes to the development of intonational-figurative thinking, reveals to them the essence of music as a search for the spiritual presence of a person in the content of art.

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УДК 316

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VALUES IN HUMAN LIFE AND SOCIETY

Abstract: The article examines the formation of values, their role in society and human life.

Key words: values, naturalistic psychologism, transcendentalism, personalistic ontologism, cultural-historical relativism, sociologism

Socrates was the first to speak about the essence and value of the good. This happened due to the crisis of Athenian democracy, when there was a change in the cultural patterns of the organization of the existence of a person and society. Also, this process was overshadowed by the loss of guidance in the spiritual life of people.

A little later, in philosophy, there is the development and formation of the doctrine of the nature of values, patterns and their appearance, functioning, as well as what place they occupy in the life of a person and society as a whole. They also talked about the connection of values with other phenomena of human life, about the classification of values and their development ..

In legal sciences and practice, the phenomenon of "value" plays an important role, since in the context of understanding and interpreting values in the country, regulations are used that characterize all types of acts of subjects and legal proceedings. The activity of courts is impossible without the presence of the phenomenon of value.

Values cannot be excluded from the goal-setting of people, from the formulation of concepts of the future, from relations between people and countries, from processes that are accompanied by the transmission of traditions or customs, one cannot talk about culture without the phenomenon of value, the life of peoples, nationalities and even ethnic groups is not possible without this concept.

At the moment when axiology emerged as a separate science and acquired the characteristics of philosophical research characteristic only of it, several types of value concepts were presented:

• Naturalistic psychology.
• Transcendentalism.
• Personalistic ontologism.
• Cultural and historical relativism.
• Sociologism.

Naturalistic psychologism was formed into a separate concept as a result of the research activities of A. Meinong, R. Perry, J. Dewey, K. Lewis and others. They expressed the opinion that the source of values is in biopsychologically interpreted needs of the individual. In this case, the values themselves can be fixed empirically on as specific facts of the current reality. Within one approach, the phenomenon of "standardization of values" is applied, in other words, values can be understood as any objects that satisfy human needs.

The concept of axiological transcendentalism, which originated within the walls of the Baden school of neo-Kantianism, interprets value as the ideal being of the norm, which is identified with pure or normative consciousness, and not with empirical. By their very nature, values are ideal. They are independent of human needs or desires.

Supporters of this concept adhere to the position of spiritualism, the postulate of which is a superhuman "logos". As an alternative proposal, N. Hartmann makes a proposal to free axiology from religious influences, substantiating the phenomenon of the independent existence of the sphere of values.

This concept was formed under the influence of the currents of axiological transcendentalism, which was used as a way to explain the existence of values outside reality. The most prominent representative of this concept M. Scheler, he said that the validity of the world of values is guaranteed by the "timeless asciological series in God", which is imperfectly reflected in the structure of the human personality. According to his ideas, value exists in the personality and is built into a certain hierarchy, where the lowest level is occupied by values that are associated with receiving pleasure according to the level of sensual desires. This is followed by the values of the image of beauty and knowledge. The highest level belongs to the values of holiness and the idea of God.

The key ideas of cultural-historical relativism were presented by W. Dilthey, who characterized this concept through the ideas of axiological pluralism, which consisted of a multitude of equal value systems that were interpreted using the historical method. The essence of this approach was to criticize attempts to create an absolute, only correct concept of values, which, according to the thinker, should have been completely isolated from the real cultural and historical context.

The sociological concept of values, the founder of which was M. Weber, interpreted value as a norm, the way of being which is significant for the subject. M. Weber applied this concept to explain social action and social knowledge. After some time, M. Weber's ideas were further developed in the works of F. Znaretsky, who belonged to the school of structural and functional analysis. The value for its participants received a new generalized methodological meaning and was considered as a means of determining social ties and the functioning of social institutions.

Scientists assumed that value is any object that lends itself to a certain content and has a specific meaning for members of any social group. Attitudes in this context are subjective, expressed by group members about value.

Materialistic philosophy approaches the explanation of value from different positions: socio-historical, economic, spiritual and dialectical. Real values for a person or social groups are specifically defined, have a historical character, and are determined by the activities of people, their level of development and the general level of development of society. In addition, the direction of development of these subjects also affects real values and are of a historical nature to identify the nature and essence, when it is worth using the dialectical-materialistic approach and the criterion of measure, characterized by the transition of quantitative indicators into qualitative ones.

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УДК 374

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHYSICAL CULTURE

Abstract: The article deals with modern technologies of teaching physical culture.

Key words: physical culture, health-preserving technologies, game technologies, methodology

The priority area of work of each educational institution is to improve the quality of education through the use of modern educational technologies in the classroom and extracurricular activities. Therefore, a modern teacher should be fluent in knowledge in the field of these technologies and successfully apply them in their lessons. The teacher, using modern technology, can improve not only physical qualities, but also develop the creative potential of students.

Health-preserving technology used in the education system distinguishes several groups that differ in different approaches to health protection and, accordingly, in different methods and forms of work. Physical culture teachers are close to physical culture and health-improving technologies. They are aimed at the physical development of students. These include: hardening, training of strength, endurance, speed, flexibility and other qualities that distinguish a healthy, trained person from a physically weak person.

By the nature of the action, the following technologies are distinguished:

• stimulating ones allow you to activate the body's own forces, use its resources to get out of an undesirable state. Examples include - temperature hardening, physical activity;

• protective and prophylactic are the fulfillment of sanitary and hygienic standards and requirements. Limitation of the maximum load, eliminating overwork. The use of safety equipment and protective devices in gyms, excluding injuries;

• compensatory-neutralizing - these are physical training minutes, physical training pauses, which to some extent neutralize the negative impact of the static nature of the lessons;

• information and learning technologies provide students with the literacy required for effective health care.

To achieve the goals of health-saving educational learning technologies, the following groups of means are used:

- means of physical orientation physical exercises (physical education and active changes; emotional release and minutes of "rest", gymnastics (health, finger, corrective, respiratory, for the prevention of colds, for vivacity);

physiotherapy exercises, outdoor games; specially organized physical activity of the child (health-improving physical education, timely development of the foundations of motor skills); massage, self-massage; psycho-gymnastics, trainings, etc.;

- health-improving forces of nature (conducting outdoor activities); hygienic factors (compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements; personal and public hygiene (cleanliness of the body, cleanliness of places of employment, air, etc.); ventilation and wet cleaning of premises;
- compliance with the general regimen of physical activity, diet and sleep; teaching children elementary methods of a healthy lifestyle (HLS), the simplest first aid skills for cuts, abrasions, burns, bites); limiting the maximum level of training load to avoid overwork).

Practice shows that the use of gaming technologies, taking into account age characteristics, does not lose its relevance. Each age has its own set of games, although there are exceptions. Game technology is a unique form of teaching that allows you to make an ordinary lesson interesting and fun. Game activity in physical education lessons takes an important place in the educational process. The value of play activity lies in the fact that it takes into account the psychological and pedagogical nature of the child, meets his needs and interests. The game forms typical skills of social behavior, specific value systems, orientation towards group and individual actions, develops stereotypes of behavior in human communities. Play activities in the classroom at school make it possible to increase students' interest in learning activities. It allows you to assimilate a greater amount of information based on examples of specific activities simulated in the game, helps children in the process of playing to learn how to make responsible decisions in difficult situations. The use of game forms of classes leads to an increase in the creative potential of students and to a deeper, more meaningful and faster mastering of the material. Game forms of work in the educational process can carry a number of functions: educational; correctional and developmental; psych technical; communicative; entertaining; relaxation.

The acceleration of the pace of modern life sets the task of more actively using the game to educate the younger generation. Now it is obvious that games are necessary to ensure a harmonious combination of mental, physical and emotional stress, general comfort.

Particular attention should be paid to outdoor games in the primary and secondary levels, since at this age the foundations of playing activities are laid, aimed at improving playing skills and technical-tactical interactions, which are necessary for further studying and mastering sports games. And, of course, outdoor games, this is an excellent basis for the development of motor abilities and skills. In the “Athletics” section of the program, outdoor games are used, aimed at consolidating and improving the skills of running, jumping and throwing, at developing high-speed, speed-power abilities, orienteering abilities in space, etc. In the section of the program "Sports games" - games and relay races for mastering tactical and technical skills of the studied sports games. In the section "Gymnastics" - outdoor games with elements of martial arts.

In the course of modernization of education, one of the main tasks in teaching the subject of "physical culture" is the development of knowledge about physical culture and sports, their history and modern development, the role in the formation of a healthy lifestyle. Depriving children of the necessary physical activity in favor of studying the theory, or studying the theoretical part in passing, without focusing much on this, makes the teacher look for new strategies in teaching the theoretical part of physical culture. Practice shows that the most rational is the implementation of the project method. This allows you to solve several problems at once:

• development of students' personal competencies;

• integration of the learning process;

• saving time during the lesson.

Project technology is suitable for elementary, primary and secondary school students interested in research and project activities, as well as for gifted students. The design technology in the physical education lesson allows you to build learning on an active basis, through the purposeful activity of the student, in accordance with his personal interest. Composing a project, he turns from an object into a subject of learning, learns independently and actively influences the content of his own education. Such work makes it possible to realize that physical culture lessons develop not only physically, but also intellectually. Project activity is the creation of problem situations, the activation of the cognitive activity of students in the search and solution of complex issues that require the actualization of knowledge, the construction of hypotheses. The project method is always focused on the independent activity of students (individual, pair, group), which they perform in the time allotted for this work (from a few minutes of a lesson to several weeks, and sometimes months).

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MAIN FEATURES OF MODERN NATURAL SCIENCE

Abstract: The article examines the main features of modern natural science.
Key words: scientific and technological revolution, global evolutionism, civilization, natural science, science

Scientific and technological revolution is a concept used to denote the qualitative transformations that took place in science and technology in the second half of the 20th century. The beginning of scientific and technological revolution dates back to the mid-40s. XX century In the course of it, the process of the transformation of science into a direct productive force is completed. The scientific and technological revolution changes the conditions, the nature and content of labor, the structure of the productive forces, the social division of labor, the sectoral and professional structure of society, leads to a rapid increase in labor productivity, affects all aspects of society, including culture, everyday life, human psychology, relationships society with nature.

The scientific and technological revolution is a long process that has two main prerequisites - scientific and technical and social. The most important role in the preparation of scientific and technological revolution was played by the successes of natural science at the end of the 19th - at the beginning of the 20th centuries, as a result of which a radical change in views on matter took place and a new picture of the world was formed. The electron, the phenomenon of radioactivity, X-rays were discovered, the theory of relativity and the quantum theory were created. A breakthrough of science in the field of the microworld and high speeds has taken place.

The last three decades of the 20th century were marked by new radical scientific advances. These achievements can be characterized as the fourth global scientific revolution, during which post-non-classical science was formed. Having replaced the previous non-classical science of the first half of the 20th century, this newest period in the development of natural science, which forms the natural science component of the second stage of the scientific and technological revolution, is characterized by a number of features.

Firstly, this is the orientation of post-nonclassical science towards the study of very complex, historically developing systems (among them, a special place is occupied by natural complexes, in which the person himself is included as a component). The concepts of the evolution of such systems are introduced into the picture of physical reality through the latest ideas of modern cosmology (the concept of the "Big Bang", etc.), through the study of "human-sized complexes" (objects of ecology, including the biosphere as a whole, the "man-machine" system in the form of complex information complexes, etc.), and, finally, through the development of ideas for thermodynamic nonequilibrium processes that led to the emergence of synergetics.

Secondly, an important area of research in post-nonclassical science is represented by objects of biotechnology, and, first of all, genetic engineering. The successes of the latter at the turn of the XX - XXI centuries. are determined by the latest achievements in biology - in terms of decoding the human genome, posing and solving the problems of cloning higher mammals (these problems, we note, include not only natural science, but also socio-ethical aspects).

Thirdly, post-non-classical science is characterized by a new level of integration of scientific research, which has found expression in complex research programs, the implementation of which requires the participation of specialists in various fields of knowledge.

For a long time, the idea of the absence of the phenomenon of self-organization in inanimate nature dominated in science. It was believed that objects of the inorganic world are capable of changing only in the direction of disorganization. The latter means that in accordance with the second law of thermodynamics, systems of inanimate nature can "evolve" only in the direction of increasing their entropy, and hence chaos. It was believed that self-organizing processes are inherent only in living systems.

The first serious efforts to scientifically study questions of self-organization were undertaken in cybernetics. This science dealt with both living and technical (built from non-living matter) controlled and self-regulating systems, i.e. with systems in which self-organization is embedded from the very beginning. Cybernetics was interested in homeostatic systems that maintain their functioning in a given mode. The very concept of homeostasis indicates that in a homeostatic system we can only talk about self-organization aimed at achieving the optimal structure of its elements. This idea makes it possible to understand the fact of stability and preservation of systems (including living ones). But from the standpoint of homeostasis, it is impossible to understand how new systems arise, and not only in living, but also in inorganic nature. In addition, the problem of homeostasis in cybernetics is considered from a purely functional point of view, and therefore it does not analyze specific mechanisms of self-organization.

Gradually, an increasing number of facts were accumulated in science, indicating the emergence of ordered structures and the phenomenon of self-organization in inanimate nature under certain conditions. Even everyday observations (the formation, for example, of sand dunes, vortices on water, various kinds of crystals, etc.) indicate that in inanimate nature, along with disorganization, self-organization also occurs, which manifests itself in the emergence of new material structures. It is currently considered established that the processes of self-organization (as well as, of course, disorganization) can occur in relatively simple physical and chemical environments of inorganic nature. And this means that the simplest, elementary form of self-organization takes place already within the framework of the physical and chemical forms of motion of matter. Moreover, the more complex the form of motion of matter, the higher the level of its self-organization.

These observations and generalizations led to the emergence of synergetics - an interdisciplinary scientific direction that studies general and universal mechanisms of self-organization, i.e. mechanisms of spontaneous emergence and relatively stable existence of macroscopic ordered structures of the most varied nature. Synergetics erases the seemingly insurmountable boundaries between physical and chemical processes, on the one hand, and biological and social processes, on the other, because it explores the general mechanisms of self-organization of both.

Synergetics originated in your country. Back in the 60s of the XX century, the Russian scientist E. Belousov began interesting experiments with the so-called autocatalytic chemical reactions, which were then continued by A.M. Zhabotinsky. These experiments showed that the presence of autocatalytic reactions significantly accelerates the processes of self-organization in the chemical form of motion. Strong assumptions were made that it was the autocatalytic self-organizing chemical processes that served as the basis for the transition from the prebiological to the biological form of the motion of matter.

German professor G. Haken (Institute of Synergetics and Theoretical Physics in Stuttgart) managed to unite a large international group of scientists, who created a series of books on synergetics. These works presented the results of studies of self-organization processes in various systems, including social ones.

The formation of synergetics in the last quarter of the 20th century turned out to be somewhat similar to the formation of cybernetics in the middle of this century. This similarity is based on the found commonality in the phenomena that take place in the systems of inanimate and living nature, as well as in social systems. Self-organization processes take place in all these material systems.

However, there is also a significant difference between cybernetics and synergetics. Cybernetics, which arose at the turn of the 40-50s of the XX century, claimed general scientific importance in the study of control processes that take place in some inorganic (man-made), biological and social systems. And, I must say, it has successfully defended its general scientific status. Synergetics claims more today: it is already acting as a new outlook on the world, as the basis for the concepts of global and cosmic evolutionism.

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COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AND ITS COMPONENTS

Annotation: In this article we would like to give information about Communicative competence, its components and role in linguistics.
Keywords: linguistics, competence, communicative competence, Second Language Acquisition.

If a language learner is asked what they think the goal of a language course is, they would probably answer that it is to teach the grammar and vocabulary of that language. However, if they are asked what *their* goal is as language learners, they would most probably answer that it is to be able *to communicate* in that language.

Surely, it is not said that in actuality the goal of a language course is to teach solely grammar and vocabulary — well, at least it shouldn't be just that anymore. (I've been in a course with such an outdated approach, and the results were, of course, poor). Fortunately, the focus of second language teaching has moved from purely teaching grammar and vocabulary, to providing the skills for effective communication. In linguistics terminology, a language course should not only have "linguistic competence" as its goal, but "communicative competence" in general.

But what do these terms mean? Communicative competence is a term coined by Dell Hymes in 1966 in reaction to Noam Chomsky's (1965) notion of "linguistic competence". Communicative competence is the intuitive functional knowledge and control of the principles of language usage. As Hymes observes:

"…a normal child acquires knowledge of sentences not only as grammatical, but also as appropriate. He or she acquires competence as to when to speak, when not, and as to what to talk about with whom, when, where, in what manner. In short, a child becomes able to accomplish a repertoire of speech acts, to take part in speech events, and to evaluate their accomplishment by others." (Hymes 1972, 277)

Communicative language teaching involves developing language proficiency through interactions embedded in meaningful contexts. This approach to teaching provides authentic opportunities for learning that go beyond repetition and memorization of grammatical patterns in isolation. A central concept of the communicative approach to language teaching is communicative competence: the learner's ability to understand and use language appropriately to communicate in authentic (rather than simulated) social and school environments.

In other words, a language user needs to use the language not only correctly (based on linguistic competence), but also appropriately (based on communicative competence). Of course, this approach does not diminish the importance of learning the grammatical rules of a language. In fact, it is one of the four components of communicative competence: linguistic, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competence.

1. Linguistic competence is the knowledge of the language code, i.e. its grammar and vocabulary, and also of the conventions of its written representation (script and orthography). The grammar component includes the knowledge of the sounds and their pronunciation (i.e. phonetics), the rules that govern sound interactions and patterns (i.e. phonology), the formation of words by means of e.g. inflection and derivation (i.e. morphology), the rules that govern the combination of words and phrases to structure sentences (i.e. syntax), and the way that meaning is conveyed through language (i.e. semantics).

2. Sociolinguistic competence is the knowledge of sociocultural rules of use, i.e. knowing how to use and respond to language appropriately. The appropriateness depends on the setting of the communication, the topic, and the relationships among the people communicating. Moreover, being appropriate depends on knowing what the taboos of the other culture are, what politeness indices are used in each case, what the politically correct term would be for something, how a specific attitude (authority, friendliness, courtesy, irony etc.) is expressed etc.

3. Discourse competence is the knowledge of how to produce and comprehend oral or written texts in the modes of speaking/writing and listening/reading respectively. It's knowing how to combine language structures into a cohesive and coherent oral or written text of different types. Thus, discourse competence deals with organising words, phrases and sentences in order to create conversations, speeches, poetry, email messages, newspaper articles etc.

4. Strategic competence is the ability to recognise and repair communication breakdowns before, during, or after they occur. For instance, the speaker may not know a certain word, thus will plan to either paraphrase, or ask what that word is in the target language. During the conversation, background noise or other factors may hinder communication; thus the speaker must know how to keep the communication channel open. If the communication was unsuccessful due to external factors (such as interruptions), or due to the message being misunderstood, the speaker must know how to restore communication. These strategies may be requests for repetition, clarification, slower speech, or the usage of gestures, taking turns in conversation etc.

These four components of communicative competence should be respected in teaching a foreign language —and they usually are by modern teaching methods employed in second language teaching. Usually most of the above are best learned if the language learner immerses into the culture of a country that speaks the target language.

Communicative competence means having ‘a competence to communicate’. This competence can be oral, written or even nonverbal. It is an inclusive term that refers to possessing the knowledge of the language as well as the skill to use the language in real life situations for fulfilling communicative needs. Language, according to many researchers, is a means of communication, and it comprises four main skills; vis, listening, speaking, reading and writing. To acquire these language skills, one needs not only to learn grammatical rules but to practice such skills till he gets used to all of them. Whenever s/he acquires the skills of the language and manages to use them effectively and appropriately according to the context in which s/he is involved, we can say that s/he achieves the required level of the communicative competence.

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ISSUES OF PROFESSIONAL SELF-REALIZATION OF STUDENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract: The article outlines topical issues of student development in vocational education, related to the disclosure of its resources and needs for self-realization. The author gives an understanding of the connection between the professional development of a personality and its self-realization through the assimilation of the content of education according to the profile of training.

Key words: professional competence, higher education, self-actualizing personality, professional self-realization.

In the current conditions of increasing competition in the labor market, higher requirements are imposed on a university graduate and his individual professional training, which determines close attention to this issue.

An analysis of the situation in higher education indicates the low professional competence of students, which is reflected in the preparation of future specialists for practical activities.

Professional competence is not only students' possession of knowledge, but also their readiness to solve practical problems. The resulting contradiction leads to a significant decrease in the competitiveness of university graduates. Obviously, this level of training cannot meet the needs of practice, which determines the search for possible ways out of the current situation in order to level the professional training of students at the university.[35]

Professional reflection is an indicator of maturity (professional maturity), when a student is able to assess his professional plans, aspirations, abilities, capabilities and resources of the individual, set goals and achieve them based on the dynamically developing sphere of professional employment. In this regard, questions arise: is the student able to independently prepare for the modern requirements of society for a specialist; what role do the teacher and student play in this process; what conditions and opportunities of the university can be used to form professional competence?[36]

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In our opinion, in the professional training of students, little attention is paid to such an important component of the individual development of a future specialist as self-development [4]. Without self-development, introspection, it is difficult for a student to come to professional self-realization. Behind the huge volume of educational content, the individual life strategy, personal priorities and personal values, which made the chosen profession attractive for the student, remain unrealized. During the survey, students note exactly this aspect - a loss of interest in learning activities, when the material being studied for them is a formal reporting stage of learning ”[4, 5].

As for another issue that manifests itself in the process of effective interaction between a teacher and students, the initiative to master the essence of professional development and self-realization is very problematic.[37]

The student is alienated from educational activities, gradually leading to a decrease in the level of his involvement in the educational process, and the reason, in a greater probability, is the difficulty: to select from the general context of the subject content important, semantic definitions associated with the profile of training and needs individual development. Professional self-realization is the highest stage of personality development in professional activity, which begins with individual and professional self-determination. This process is carried out at the university through teaching and educational activities and the introduction of innovative forms (business laboratories, incubators), technologies and means of educational work, classroom and extracurricular work of students. However, it remains formal or attracts some of the attention of students. Hence, the need arises - the creation of a flexible responsive space for the individual and professional development of students, in which his self-realization will be carried out, based on the urgent needs of the individual and society, in which samples of professional activity are shown in a variable form and the personality traits, knowledge and skills necessary for this.

A conceptual and technological approach to solving issues of professional self-realization will allow initiating individual resources to improve the existing capabilities of the university with the involvement of employers and initiative groups. Every university has all the conditions available for this - production sites have been created, employers of different levels are involved, etc. [38]

Summarizing the experience of the university of culture in solving the indicated tasks, it should be said that the situation in the higher education system is changing dramatically, its practice makes professional self-realization the center of its renewal and focus on such a strategic resource as a person. The foundations of professional self-realization are laid at the university under the condition of a flexible, organized educational process that is sensitive to the needs of students in the professional field, expands their ideas and experience of self-realization.

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A creative university is no exception, the results of professional self-realization are the result of the complex efforts of the teaching staff and the student. In this tandem, issues are addressed aimed at achieving the heights of performing skills by students along with additional qualifications of a teacher-choreographer, music teacher, etc.

Art appears to the student as an environment for his development, while the level of his immersion depends on how much his individual abilities, perhaps, coincide with the chosen profile of training and the achievement of individual success in creative development [4]. Under the same conditions, the degree of understanding of the need to prepare for professional self-realization among students will be different. The erroneous delusions of some teachers and students are - striving for a high standard of professional activity and underestimating their own. Psychological service in education can help students understand individual opportunities for professional self-realization through various forms and methods of work.

At a university, students who already have an idea of the variety of examples of creative activity are trained, but they are completely disoriented in individual and professional development, therefore, educational activities in a higher educational institution in a sense repeats studies in a college, school, etc. Thus, the solution of the emerging issues related to bringing this situation in line with the necessary level of development of professional self-realization of students should be based on a complex of organizational, managerial and methodological measures that reflect the requirements of society for individual and professional development and include in its content material that allows to form: ideas about professional self-realization, ideas about individual achievements in professional development; about the strengths and weaknesses of individual and professional qualities, about the development of competence in the professional field, etc. The personality of the future specialist is individual and unique in its professional development and professional self-realization.

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USE OF MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Annotation: Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. It also aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable.
Keywords: Foreign language, game, innovative technology, technological tools, methods, techniques

New methods and requirements for foreign language teaching in the country have been developed in accordance with the Recommendations of the European Framework for Assessment of Knowledge and Skills of Foreign Language Teachers (CEFR). According to him, textbooks have been created for students of secondary schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms are equipped with stands and new information and communication technologies. The demand for learning a foreign language is growing day by day. Foreign language science is divided into four aspects (reading, reading, listening comprehension, and speaking), each of which provides specific concepts and skills. Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. It also aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of technology is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening and speaking). For example, to listen and understand, of course, it is impossible to do this process without a computer, player, CD. Listening is one of the most important parts of language learning. This requires the student to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, grammatical rules, vocabulary, and meanings at the same time. An important factor in the use of modern technologies in education is the ability of students to know and use information and communication technologies. Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technology is one of the most effective ways.

In this process, including:

- when using computers, the student can watch and hear videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language;

- It is possible to listen and watch radio broadcasts in foreign languages and TV programs;
- use of tape recorders and cassettes, which are more traditional methods;
- CD players are available.

The use of these techniques makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students [1].

Today, interactive games are becoming a tradition in schools. It is well known that a variety of games help students demonstrate their abilities, focus, increase their knowledge and skills, and become stronger. The basis of the use of game technology is the activity that activates and accelerates the student. According to psychologists, the psychological mechanisms of playful activity are based on the fundamental needs of the individual to express themselves, to find a stable place in life, to self-manage, to realize their potential. At the heart of any game should be the generally accepted principles and tactics of education. Learning games should be based on the subjects. During the games, the student is more interested in this activity than in a normal lesson and is more comfortable. It should be noted that the game is, first of all, a way of teaching. Students are interested in playful lessons, they strive to win, and the teacher uses them to educate the student. The student is interested in believing that he or she can play, speak, listen, understand, and write in English. We know that in the current educational process, the student must be a subject. Focusing on more interactive methods will increase the effectiveness of education. One of the most important requirements for English lessons is to teach students to think independently.

Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. It also aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of technology is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening and speaking). For example, to listen and understand, of course, it is impossible to do this process without a computer, player, CD. There are several types of innovative educational technologies available today. When they are used extensively and in a variety of ways to cover a topic in the classroom, the effectiveness of the lesson is high and the interest of the students in the lesson is increased. It is intended to increase the effectiveness of education through the introduction and implementation of innovations in the educational process. The use of a variety of role-playing, action-packed games in foreign language teaching will increase the interest in both the lesson and the language learning. By working in pairs or small groups, it helps students to communicate with others. The use of graphic organizers in the educational process is one of the most important visits in the coverage of the topic and its delivery to students. It is also possible to use several different graphic organizers to illuminate a topic. When teaching a foreign language, it is useful to use graphic organizers to explain new words and grammar rules. These can be easily memorized by graphic organizers. The use of different tables in the process of teaching a foreign language is also very effective. Using tables in the learning process, students can follow a specific grammatical rule, such as composing sentences using tenses and placing new words. At a time when the need for learning a foreign language is high, the effective use of modern information technologies, innovative educational technologies in the educational process makes this process more effective. The effectiveness of innovative educational technologies lies in their correct and effective use in the educational process.

Today, English teachers use the following innovative methods, drawing on the experience of United States Status, UK educators: students are referred to the judgment of the students; - Merry Riddles is an important part of teaching English to students, as they learn words they are unfamiliar with and find the answer to a riddle; - Quick answers help to increase the effectiveness of the lesson; - “Warm-up exercises” to use various games in the classroom to engage students in the lesson [3]; - Pantomime can be used in a class where very difficult topics need to be explained, or when students are tired of writing exercises; - A chain story method helps to develop students' oral skills; - Acting characters This method can be used in all types of lessons. Professionals such as Interpretter, Translator, Writer, and Poet can participate in the class and talk to students; - "Thinkers meeting" It is possible to "invite" poets and writers such as W. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R. Burns. At such times, the use of the wise sayings they utter in the classroom will help young people become perfect human beings; - The “When pictures speak” method is more convenient and helps to teach English, to develop students' oral speech, it is necessary to use thematic pictures; - Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students and allow all students to attend classes at the same time, which saves time [4].

As we have seen, each innovative technology has its own set of advantages. All of these methods involve collaboration between teacher and student, active participation of the student in the educational process [5].

In short, the use of innovative methods in English lessons develops students' logical thinking skills, fluency, and the ability to respond quickly and correctly. Such methods stimulate the student's desire for knowledge. The student strives to prepare well for the lessons. This makes students active participants in the learning process. As the education system aims to nurture a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future we will contribute to the further development of effective ways for future teachers to effectively use innovative technologies. possible.

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SKILLS OF USING LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION IN THE WORKS OF SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAEV

Annotation: The purpose of writing this article is to study the linguistic features of the works of the writer Shukur Kholmirzaev, and its lexical and methodological aspects are also analyzed. Shukur Kholmirzaev's work is distinguished by its richness of various lexical and methodological means. The study of these aspects also determines the purpose of our work under study.
Keywords: periphrasis, simile, metaphor, metonymy, epithet, sarcasm.

The formation of speech in fiction is a very complex process, and its study and research also requires a great deal of responsibility from every researcher. Therefore, the interest in the problems of the language of fiction has become an important theoretical and practical aspect of Uzbek linguistics in recent times. The study of style and the visual means of language has become one of the most pressing and important issues of linguistics. Because each linguistic medium can be a methodological tool in addition to performing a nominative function in the speech process. Typically, such tools create ample opportunities for artistic language to be methodologically effective in all aspects as well. It is a paraphrase that such methodological tools are widely used in the works of the writer Shukur Kholmirzaev.

Periphrasis has been widely studied and is being studied in the linguistics of Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and fraternal peoples. In recent years, there has been significant research in Uzbek linguistics on the study of this type of migration. We also want to consider some of the paraphrases that are characteristic of a writer’s work in our work. For example, at that time in Bukhara, protests against the emirate intensified, a society of open-minded intellectuals was formed and secret meetings were held (Kil Kuprik). The idea used in this text is the periphrastic nomenclature of the word understood by a combination of open intellectuals. It can be said that the word understood means to understand something, and the combination of open-minded intellectuals also basically means the same thing. However, in the next expression, the meaning is given in a very clear and impressive way. In addition to the notion that an open mind is a correct and complete understanding of what is known, it also means that the mind is formed in all, can reach everyone (the way to them should be open in the future), as well as it also means to be able to speak openly, to have the power to speak. This can be clearly seen from the content of the text. This can also be an example of creating a specific periphrasis. Here is another example: “Then a letter was written to Amir. Mr. High read the letter and called the youth to his presence. In the quoted text, the writer also used a combination of gentlemen to avoid reusing the word amir. This, in turn, ensured that there was no repetition in the text, thus increasing the diversity and richness of the language of the work. The combination of gentlemen in this example may also have been used to express irony, a cut.

There are many works and articles on the study of analogy in Uzbek linguistics. Especially noteworthy are the works of M. Mukarramov and R. Kongurov on analogy. Consequently, analogy is one of the most ancient means of depiction and one of the most simple and widely used methodological means. Simulation is the main object of study not only in the science of linguistics, but also in literature, and in some literary sources some aspects of analogy are organized. Indeed, the best examples of similitude are used to convey to the reader the inner and outer world of each hero and character, as well as its important features: Stay characters are also fast. It was as if Goyo had come out into the light through a mysterious shell that covered a little (Last Stop). The text has a beautiful pictorial aspect, which reflects the situation with the inner world and appearance of the protagonists. In particular, in the eyes of Quvvatbekov, the signs of youthful vivacity and cheerfulness are vividly depicted, as well as through the means of deception, such as the light coming out of the mysterious shell that covers the little. So, as the writer describes the worldview of each image and character, the analogies are of great importance. In the author's work, we observe that along with lexical means, grammatical means also created the receptions of analogy. In particular, the suffixes -dek and -day are widely used in the author's work and make wonderful analogies. For example: When he saw it, he felt as weak as his opponent. It was a very large, energetic dog. The ear, with the tail cut off, snorts with a thunderous sound like thunder.

Metaphor is another important means of creating an image in the language of Shukur Kholmirzaev's fiction. Consequently, a metaphorical relationship is defined in certain contexts, based on the commonality between two objects or events in the description of a particular event. The commonalities between them, the qualities are transferred from one to another. In this case, mainly figurative concepts arise. For example: Arslanov was upset! ... There were some stones in his mind. A volcano is preparing to erupt in Koktash, and if it is not stopped, there will be horror! Dark clouds rolled over the city sky, and the sun rose. In a city full of blood and terror, a party begins. In these texts, words and phrases such as volcano, black, cloud, sun served to express a metaphorical relationship. In fact, the meanings of war and peace were expressed and the thought was given an artistic tone, while the figurative and fatherly expression of strong emotion had little effect on the artistic discourse. Many lexemes denoting the names of wild birds, domestic birds, also serve to express metaphorical meaning. In many cases, a metaphorical relationship arises in the expression of meaning in some bird-specific negative behavior. In this case, the expressive-emotional in the sense increases and the artistic sensitivity increases. At the very least, it must be acknowledged that the writer made effective use of the language.

Another methodological tool that plays an important role in defining important aspects of language in the work of the writer, as well as in the organization

of figurative means is the epithet (adjective). In Uzbek linguistics, some work has been done on the study of epithets. In artistic discourse, epithets evoke images, creating figurative concepts. At the same time, it illuminates the artistic language and plays an important role in the stylistic coloring of the concept. In particular, Shukur Kholmirzaev uses epithets to make the events he describes less clear and convincing. For example: The moon was floating in the mist behind the river, the mist was yellow, the mysterious corinator, the river was making a croaking noise and flowing like a legendary creature. In this text, epithets such as sargish, bogik were used to describe the reality, while the epithet sargish is used to describe the moon, and the epithet bogik is used to refer to the sound of the river. Hence, the writer was able to convey to the reader that the effect was clear and convincing through such epithets. In many cases, the writer also uses epithets to describe the characters, their positive and negative traits. This has been little reflected in some studies in linguistics. In particular, Professor B. Yoldoshev analyzes the epithets used in the works of Said Ahmad and their characteristics, in particular, the peculiarities of the worldview of the heroes: Qualification plays an important role in creating the image of the heroes. Said Ahmad says that in his works, wonderful images of negative images are created through adjectives.
Shukur Kholmirzaev's works are written in a unique artistic style. Accordingly, the language of his works is worthy of artistic study, they can be a material full of serious research, and in this respect they are relevant and important. Based on the study of the lexical and semantic features of Shukur Kholmirzaev's prose works, the following conclusions can be drawn: the writer is aware of all the riches and visual aids of the Uzbek language, and he used them effectively and skillfully in his works. In his works, the common words of the Uzbek language are given a special place, and the work serves to ensure the popularity of the work. In his works, the author pays special attention to the visual means of language (periphrasis, analogy, metaphor, sarcasm, epithet). Through them, he was able to express ideas clearly, concisely, clearly and effectively.

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ISSUES OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Abstract: The article examines the issues of economic development and the problems of training specialists in educational institutions. Information on educational institutions of this direction in the Republic of Uzbekistan is given.

Key words: economics, development strategy, state program, economic cooperation, personnel, sectors of the economy.

It is no secret that a lot of work is being done in our republic to improve the economic sphere, a number of facilities and necessary opportunities are being created to train mature specialists from university students studying in this field. The development of our country is impossible to imagine without the contribution of the education system. As the education system improves, people's spirituality increases. In particular, in 2017-2021, the" Action Strategy "for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the stage of "priority areas of economic development and liberalization" provides for the development of international economic cooperation, including through expanding contacts with leading international and foreign financial institutions. In particular, such issues as the continuation of a well-thought-out foreign debt policy, the effective use of attracted foreign investments and loans, the formation of an effective competitive environment for economic sectors and the gradual reduction of monopolies in the markets of goods and services were discussed. [1]

In the field of education (secondary specialized, higher educational institutions), a number of works are being carried out in priority areas of development and liberalization of the economy. Important factors in the acquisition of more scientific and theoretical knowledge in the direction of economics are: increasing the scientific level of students, mastering terms in this area in order to acquire lexicological knowledge, the ability to communicate freely, to establish communication with foreign specialists.

Reforming the education system is a requirement of the time. The policy of improving the educational institutions of Uzbekistan on the basis of modern requirements is being implemented. In this regard, on April 10, 2012, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the training of personnel in the field of public administration" was signed, which is being implemented as part of the further improvement of the training system of the multi-stage continuous system of professional development of personnel. For students studying in bachelor's and master's degrees in our republic, this gives an opportunity to study in specialized areas and start the process of scientific activity. Establishing cooperation with foreign educational institutions in the framework of joint programs in the higher education system is also important for the training of competitive personnel.

Special attention should be paid to the following task of training mature specialists in the field of economics:

- To provide students studying economics with knowledge based on modern foreign experience.
- To support the experience and skills of professors and teachers working in higher education institutions for the further development of the economy, to create opportunities for professors and teachers to develop this field.
- Support the ideas of gifted students in the development of the economy.
- Organization of competitions of projects for the development of the economic sphere in higher educational institutions.

It is necessary to think over effective ways of working with gifted students, to develop a mechanism of clear goals in the development of the field. In the field of scientific activity, it is reflected in the manifestation of such aspects as love for the profession, contribution to the development of the industry, spiritual maturity.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN CULTURE

Abstract: the main idea of article is the interconnection of the information technologies developing with the level of the information society culture. Summary: the information culture – the culture of handling with knowledge, facts and information, concentrating on Internet.

Key words: information technologies, information culture, Internet, site, portal, education.

There are well-established links between information technology and culture. It is very important to remember that the Internet is not only a way of disseminating cultural information, but also creates it. We can observe the democratization of the Internet network, which makes it possible to expand the possibilities of users' access to the sources of the necessary information. That is why we must think about the quality of the information that comes into the free use of the world wide web. No matter how democratically the citizens of our state are in relation to this issue, it still seems to us that the state should adopt some reasonable methods (within the limits of the permissible, of course) to test the quality of this information, its reliability.

The rapid development of modern technologies has even affected the very sphere of art: a new generation of artists appears who work in the field of electronic music and graphics. If earlier in order to become a musician or artist, talent and years of study, training, etc. were needed, today it is enough to complete certain courses of information technology in the shortest possible time. It turns out that virtually anyone can create cultural artifacts. Moreover, the creations of the lowest quality can be posted on the network for public viewing and use. On the one hand, some humanistic motives are present here: equalization of conditions for access to information, freedom of creativity, etc. But this raises questions related to the ecology of the Internet, intellectual property issues, etc. First of all, it is necessary to take measures to protect the population from hacking, which, of course, is also a certain type of subculture. On the other hand, unequal rights and opportunities are needed for those countries that cannot boast of a high level of computerization. After all, in that while some, more developed countries in this regard, are making progress in the assimilation and improvement of information technologies, developing countries are very limited in access to world achievements. Another question logically arises: what to do with those states and peoples that do not want to accept these innovations? It is clear that it is impossible to impose certain attitudes only because their necessity and reasonableness is confirmed by the majority. Do we limit them in this way even more? It is possible that they will remain isolated forever. This is another question that can hardly be answered unequivocally without infringing on someone's rights.[1]

As already mentioned, one of the main tendencies of the post-industrial (informational) society is globalization, in the growth of which information technologies play an important role. It is clear that the process of globalization is irreversible, and it is unlikely that there will be an opportunity to even stop its pace. This trend often leads to the unification of cultures. In modern society, there is a danger of oblivion of traditional cultural values. Consequently, one of the main tasks facing us is the preservation of the cultural heritage of various peoples. In connection with this need, it is extremely important to use information technology. This activity can be carried out in two directions. First, thanks to information technology, we can be sure that the cultural heritage (cultural monuments, various artifacts) through digitization will still be preserved for future generations. Moreover, information technologies (in particular, free access to electronic resources, the Internet) allow more intensive transmission of the necessary information. Secondly, information technologies often help to reconstruct past events, to reveal the genesis of a certain phenomenon. It becomes possible to forecast new models of cultural and historical events; it is possible to identify and determine the general laws of cultural processes. Modern information culture produces a huge amount of new information. Consequently, there is a need for its processing and selection. For the solution of this issue also makes sense to use modern information technology.[2]

Information culture - the ability to purposefully work with information and use computer information technology, modern technical means and methods to receive, process and transmit it.

Today, the level of information culture significantly affects the success of a person's life and expands freedom of action. Moreover, the level of a person's information culture becomes the main resource for increasing his social and professional status (along with the education received, economic status and social status). It is even suggested that very soon the entire future fate of an individual will depend on the level of an individual's information culture, since the ability to find, receive, process and adequately use information is necessary for a person not only in his professional, but also in everyday life.

According to the American scientist D. Bell, culture in modern society is becoming the most dynamic, even in comparison with technology, component of civilization. And the point is not only that it supplies ideas, images and styles for mass production, but also that changes in it are to a lesser extent constrained by the limited resources (as in the economy) or the inertia of the established institutional structures (as in politics) ... And the main limiting factor of the ongoing changes in it itself is the inertia of connecting various segments of the population to innovations. In this case, the mass media and various information network technologies are undoubted help.[3]

Under the influence of information technologies, complex processes occur in culture associated with its humanization, the transition of a culture of mass consumption to culturally demanding individual use, a shift in prestige from material assessments of consumed values towards symbolic cultural qualities, etc. Qualitative changes in the culture of the information world increase it role in the development and functioning of society. "Culture is recommended today as a key to innovation and social development," writes P. Kozlowski, "it facilitates the introduction of new technology and its public "acceptance", promotes international exchange and mutual understanding.

The educational base of the Internet contains a large number of encyclopedias and dictionaries. Examples of such sites are, for example measures, the universal encyclopedia "Krugosvet" and free encyclopedia "Wikipedia". Both of these site are educational in nature. And he and other site is popular with the invaders, especially among students.[4]

Culture, as they say, must be, through all social indicators and indicators of growth, the last criterion of social progress.

There are well-established links between information technology and culture. It is very important to remember that the Internet is not only a way of disseminating cultural information, but also creates it. We can observe the democratization of the Internet network, which makes it possible to expand the possibilities of users' access to the sources of the necessary information. That is why we must think about the quality of the information that comes into the free use of the world wide web. No matter how democratically the citizens of our state are in relation to this issue, it still seems to us that the state should adopt some reasonable methods (within the limits of the permissible, of course) to test the quality of this information, its reliability. The rapid development of modern technologies has even affected the very sphere of art: a new generation of artists appears who work in the field of electronic music and graphics. If earlier in order to become a musician or artist, talent and years of study, training, etc. were needed, today it is enough to complete certain courses of information technology in the shortest possible time. It turns out that virtually anyone can create cultural artifacts. Moreover, the creations of the lowest quality can be posted on the network for public viewing and use. On the one hand, some humanistic motives are present here: equalization of conditions for access to information, freedom of creativity, etc. But this raises questions related to the ecology of the Internet, intellectual property issues, etc. First of all, it is necessary to take measures to protect the population from hacking, which, of course, is also a certain type of subculture. On the other hand, unequal rights and opportunities for those countries that cannot boast of a high level of computerization. Indeed, while some countries, more developed in this regard, are making progress in assimilating and improving information technologies, developing countries are very limited in access to world achievements. Another question logically arises: what to do with those states and peoples that do not want to accept these innovations? It is clear that it is impossible to impose certain attitudes only because their necessity and reasonableness is confirmed by the majority. Do we limit them in this way even more? It is possible that they will remain isolated forever. This is another question that can hardly be answered unequivocally without infringing on someone's rights. As already mentioned, one of the main tendencies of the post-industrial (informational) society is globalization, in the growth of which information technologies play an important role. It is clear that the process of globalization is irreversible, and it is unlikely that there will be an opportunity to even stop its pace. This trend often leads to the unification of cultures. In modern society, there is a danger of oblivion of traditional cultural values.

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AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI-TA`LIM SIFATI KAFOLATIDIR

Anotatsiya: Maktablarda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ikki asosiy yo'nalishdan iborat. Birinchisi, istalgan vaqtda masofadan o'qitish uchun ushbu texnologiyalarning kuchidan foydalanish va ta'lim tizimiga faqat o'z uylaridan farovonlik bilan o'rgana oladigan talabalarni kiritish. Ikkinchi yo'nalish nimani o'rgatish va qanday o'qitishni o'zgartirish uchun axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi, ya'ni. an'anaviy o'qitishning mazmuni va usullarini o'zgartirish.

Kalit so`zlar: kommunikativ, axborot, kognitiv, maxsus kompetentsiyalar, informatika, professional.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ARE A GUARANTEE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

Annotation: The use of information and communication technologies in schools consists of two main directions. The first is to use the power of these technologies for distance learning at any time and to include students in the education system who can only learn comfortably from their own homes. The second direction involves the use of information technology to change what is taught and how to teach, ie. changing the content and methods of traditional teaching.

Keywords: communicative, informational, cognitive, special competencies, informatics, professional.

Zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari ta'lim tizimi uchun yaratilmagan, ammo aynan shu texnologiyalar ta'limi inqilobiga olib keldi. Tarmoq texnologiyalari ommaviy axborot vositalarida, reklama, bank, savdo va boshqalarda, shuningdek, ta'lim tizimida faol qo'llaniladi. Bu tabiiy usul, hozir siz tarmoq texnologiyalarisiz qila olmaysiz.

Maktab faoliyati ta'lim sifatini yaxshilaydigan va uning mavjudligini kengaytiradigan o'zgarishlar bilan boyitilishi kerak. Zamonaviy maktab o'quvchilarning kommunikativ, ijodiy va kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantiradigan o'qitishning potentsial ko'p o'zgaruvchan tarkibi va ta'lim jarayonini hisobga olgan holda yangi yondashuvlarni joriy etishni talab qiladi. Bunday yondashuvlar an'anaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari imkoniyatlarini ancha kengaytiradi.

Jahon tajribasiga ko'ra, ta'limning asosiy muammosi o'qituvchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi hisoblanadi. Zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lish uchun pedagogik kasbiy mahoratning sifatli o'sishi zarur. Shunga asoslanib, zamonaviy o'qituvchilar uchun nafaqat tanlangan soha (geografiya, fizika, tarix, til, matematika va boshqalar), pedagogika va psixologiya bo'yicha fundamental bilimlarga ega bo'lish, balki axborot madaniyatini yaxshi bilish juda muhimdir. . Ya'ni, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari sohasida professional darajangizni oshirish zarur. O'qituvchilarning yangi avlodi ma'lum bir mavzuni o'rganish mazmuni va maqsadlariga mos keladigan, ularning individual xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda o'quvchilarning barkamol rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadigan texnologiyalarni malakali tanlash va ulardan foydalana olishlari kerak.

O'qitishning interaktiv texnologiyasini faol joriy etish didaktik imkoniyatlarni ko'paytiradi, ko'rish, audio va video qo'llab-quvvatlash va nazoratni ta'minlaydi, bu umuman o'qitish darajasining oshishiga yordam beradi.[1]

Shunday qilib, pedagogik ta'limning mazmuni ijtimoiy, kommunikativ, axborot, kognitiv va maxsus kompetentsiyalarni egallash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bilan boyitiladi, va agar quyidagi shartlar bajarilsa yanada mazmunliroq bo'ladi:

* axborot-kommunikatsiya loyihalarini o'z ichiga olgan qo'shma loyihalarni amalga oshirish imkoniyati orqali o'qituvchilar va talabalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro hamkorlik darajasining sezilarli darajada oshishi;

* elektron kutubxonalar va virtual laboratoriyalardan, Internetning ilmiy, o'quv va boshqa madaniy-ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega manbalaridan foydalanishni boshlagan talabalarning ijodiy salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun sifat jihatidan yangi shart-sharoitlarning paydo bo'lishi;

* o'z-o'zini boshqarish va o'qituvchining mulohazalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ishlab chiqilgan tizimlar yordamida an'anaviy va elektron resurslarni birlashtirishda talabalarning mustaqil ishi samaradorligini oshirish;

* talabalar materialni o'rganish uchun o'z vaqtini tanlaganda, masofaviy o'qitish deb nomlangan uzluksiz ochiq ta'limni amalga oshirish.

Ta'lim muassasalarida o'quvchilarga shaxsiy kompyuterlar va aloqa vositalarining texnologik imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish, ma'lumot izlash va olish, bilim va kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish, qiyin vaziyatlarda tezkor qaror qabul qila olish va hokazolar uchun eng qulay sharoitlar yaratilishi kerak. Boshqa tomondan, o'qituvchilar rasmiy bilimlarni uzatmasdan, endi talabalar bilan o'zaro hamkorlik shakllarini tanlashlari mumkin. Muayyan mavzuni o'rganish uchun yondashuvlar talabalarning individual imkoniyatlari va ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda tanlanadi, ikkinchisini munozaralar paytida o'rgatadi, birgalikda loyihalashtiradi, mavjud muammolarga nostandart ko'rinishga ega. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda vaqt tejab qolinganligi sababli, maktab uchun an'anaviy ish shakllari ham yangi mazmunga ega bo'lishi juda muhimdir.[2]

So'nggi yillar mobaynida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishdagi o'rni masalasi dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. O'quv jarayonida mahalliy tarmoqqa qo'shilgan va global Internetga ega bo'lgan shaxsiy kompyuterlar paydo bo'lganda ular katta qiziqish uyg'otdi. Asosan kompyuterlashtirish va Internetdan foydalanishga asoslangan o'rta ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish dasturini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun nafaqat maktablarning zamonaviy texnik jihozlari, balki o'qituvchilar va boshqa o'qituvchilarning tegishli tayyorgarligi ham zarur.

Bunda tubdan yangi narsa yo'qdek tuyuladi va faqat erishilgan natijalar ko'lamini kengaytirish zarur: kompyuterlar bilan jihozlangan maktablarda informatika o'qituvchilari bor, informatika darslari o'tkazilmoqda.

Biroq, hamma narsa oddiy narsalardan yiroq, ta'limning sifati va qulayligi qarama-qarshiliklarga ega. Har bir o'qituvchining asosiy maqsadi ta'lim sifatini ta'minlashdir va bunga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish katta yordam beradi. Biroq, shu bilan birga, maktab rahbari kompyuterlar va boshqa texnik jihozlardan keng foydalanishni tashkil qiladi. Va ko'pincha, arzon sifatli ta'lim o'rnini ushbu muammolardan biri egallaydi.

Maktablarda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ikki asosiy yo'nalishdan iborat. Birinchisi, istalgan vaqtda masofadan o'qitish uchun ushbu texnologiyalarning kuchidan foydalanish va ta'lim tizimiga faqat o'z uylaridan farovonlik bilan o'rgana oladigan talabalarni kiritish. Aytish kerakki, bunday masofadan o'qitishning ko'plab raqiblari bor. Uning raqiblari haqli ravishda masofadan o'qitish talabalari ta'lim sifatini yo'qotishini ta'kidlaydilar: sinflarda ishlash, adabiyotlarni o'qish, sinfda va maktabda o'qituvchi va boshqa o'quvchilar bilan muloqot qilish.

Ikkinchi yo'nalish nimani o'rgatish va qanday o'qitishni o'zgartirish uchun axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi, ya'ni. an'anaviy o'qitishning mazmuni va usullarini o'zgartirish. Ammo bu erda juda dolzarb muammo yuzaga keladi, bu esa axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish iqtidorli, kuchli talabalarga qo'shimcha afzalliklarni berish bilan birga qolganlarga ta'sir qilmasligi bilan bog'liq. Bunday muammo ta'lim tizimida moslashish zarurati tufayli paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, o'qitishda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish fanlarning bilimlarini rivojlantirishga va o'sishiga hissa qo'shishi mumkin, ammo hamma o'quvchilar emas, balki tanlanganlar.

O'qitishda yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish o'quvchini o'quv jarayonining markaziy figurasi sifatida ko'rib chiqishga imkon beradi va uning sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar uslubining o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, o'qituvchi asosiy ma'lumot manbai bo'lishni to'xtatadi va o'quvchilarning mustaqil va bilim faoliyatini tashkil qiluvchi va boshqaruvchi shaxs pozitsiyasini egallaydi.[3]

Ta'limning mavjudligi va sifati quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

1) axborotni taqdim etishning yangi shakllari. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri, jonli yoki oldindan yozib olingan multimediya ma'lumotlari, shu jumladan nafaqat matn, balki grafik tasvirlar, animatsiya, ovozli va videofraqmentlar ham kompakt-disklarga yozib olingan Internet yoki boshqa telekommunikatsiya vositalari orqali uzatiladi;

2) yangi kutubxonalar. Intellektual resurslarning hajmi va ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari oshib bormoqda. Internet elektron kutubxonalar

kataloglari bilan birgalikda masofa va vaqtdan qat'i nazar ochiq bo'lgan ulkan ma'lumot to'plamlariga kirish imkoniyatini beradi. Albatta, bunday kutubxonalar o'zlari saqlagan ma'lumotlarga to'liq kirish imkoniyatini bermaydilar;

3) o'qitishning yangi shakllari;

4) ta'limning yangi tuzilmalari. O'qish va yozish qo'lyozma nusxalari, kutubxonachilar, keyinchalik bosmaxonalar va noshirlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni kuchaytirdi. Universitet ta'lim tuzilishining paydo bo'lishi ularning faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ma'muriy sa'y-harakatlarni va ilmiy laboratoriyalarning ishlashini ta'minlash uchun qo'shimcha xodimlarni talab qildi. Bugungi kunda ta'limga yangi imkoniyatlar berish uchun mavjud tuzilmalar telekommunikatsiya tizimlari bilan to'ldirilishi va o'quv jarayoniga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish bo'yicha zarur vakolatga ega mutaxassislarga ega bo'lishi kerak.

O'qituvchilar va talabalar ixtiyorida bo'lgan resurslar, o'quv materiallari, uskunalar, texnologiyalar to'plami sifatida ta'lim muhiti haqida gapirganda, shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, har bir inqilob ushbu muhitning hozirgi holatini tubdan kengaytirdi va o'zgartirdi. Har bir bosqichda tegishli texnologiyalar o'qituvchilarga ham, talabalarga ham yordam ko'rsatdi, o'qitishning yangi shakllari va uslublari, ilmiy yo'nalishlari va mutaxassisliklari paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shdi, ta'lim tizimi va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'zgartirdi.

Ushbu texnologiyalardan foydalanish ta'lim resurslarini birlashtirishga va diversifikatsiyalashga yordam berdi. Shunga o'xshash ta'sir uchta inqilobning har birining xususiyatlarini aniqlaydigan mutlaqo o'xshash bo'lmagan texnologiyalar tomonidan amalga oshirildi.

Birinchisida; Qog'oz, qalam va bosmaxona;

Ikkinchisida; sinf xonalari, ma'ruza zallari, laboratoriyalar va kutubxonalar;

Uchinchisida; mikroprotsessorlar va telekommunikatsiyalar

Biroq, faqatgina texnologiya, qog'oz bo'lsin, auditoriya yoki kompyuter bo'lsin, farq qilmaydi. Ularni ishlatish oqibatlari biz ularni qanday va qanday maqsadda ishlatganimiz bilan belgilanadi. Shu sababli, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini ta'limga joriy etishning maqbul yo'llarini qidirishda, takomillashtirish maqsadida dastlabki ikki inqilobning asosiy texnologiyalaridan foydalanish va takomillashtirish bo'yicha asrlar davomida to'plangan ulkan tajribaga murojaat qilish kerak. zamonaviy sharoitlarda ta'lim sifati va mavjudligini kengaytirish.

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THE USE OF ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: A kind of technology of multilevel education is the technology of adaptive learning, which implies a flexible system of organizing training sessions, taking into account the individual characteristics of students. The central place in this technology is given to the student, his activities, the qualities of his personality. Particular attention is paid to the formation of their educational skills.

Key words: individualization, higher education, problem, approach, system, relation, development, principle.

The functional limitations of persons with musculoskeletal disorders include the difficulty of performing small and precise movements; lack of control and coordination of voluntary movements; limitation of mobility, lack of volume and strength of movements, fatigue.

In order to facilitate the use of the computer for people with limited motor functions, special keyboards were created with an increased size (key width 20-27 mm), with keys located far from each other or with a special pad to avoid pressing several keys at the same time.

Special devices for inputting information and controlling a computer that can be used by people with disabilities. These include pedals (buttons) that replace the Alt, Shift and Ctrl keys, light pens, pen-shaped mice, and alternative keyboards. In addition, many manufacturers produce switches, which are electronic devices with a small number of keys that can be programmed to perform specific actions. A rollerball or joystick helps you move the mouse pointer more comfortably. Key-type mice replace the standard mouse. The manipulators have eight keys that determine the direction of the cursor movement, the central key is responsible for clicking the left button of a standard mouse, the rest of the keys have the function of switching to the left, right, center mouse buttons, the function of blocking the delay of the left mouse button (for dragging, selecting, etc.), setting the cursor movement speed.

Head-motion head mice are a wireless optical tracker for people who cannot operate with their hands. The device records the movements of the head, using them to directly control the pointing arrow of the mouse on the computer monitor.

Assistant controls for virtual keyboard - toggle buttons and sensors differ in the degree of their design complexity.

If buttons are simple open and close electrical contacts, then sensors are complex devices that require additional signal processing by means of a broadcasting device.

Using adaptive learning technology, the teacher works with the whole class (informs new things, explains, shows, etc.) and individually (manages the independent work of students, exercises control, etc.). The activities of students are carried out jointly with the teacher, individually with the teacher and independently under the guidance of the teacher.

Learning within the framework of the application of adaptive learning technology becomes predominantly an independent activity: reading compulsory and additional literature, abstract work, solving problems of various levels of complexity, performing laboratory and practical work, individual work with a teacher, knowledge control, etc.

The technology of adaptive learning involves the implementation of all types of control: teacher control, self-control, mutual control of students, control using technical means and control programs, etc. In contrast to the traditional single-channel communication (student-teacher), which weakly performs a teaching function, a multi-channel (teacher - student, student - student, teacher - collective of students, student - collective of students), suggesting other forms of relationships between them.

The learning process with this technology can be represented by three stages:

1.explanation of the new teaching material (the teacher teaches all students);

2. individual work of a teacher with students;

3. independent work of students.

Since the priority when using the adaptive learning technology is given to independent work, this requires optimization of the stage of explaining the new educational material. It is necessary to highlight the material that the teacher will teach frontally; divide it into enlarged blocks; throughout the course, plan a system of classes for all students; identify the necessary means of visibility.

The purpose of the second stage is to teach students the techniques of independent work, the search for knowledge, solving problem problems, and creative activity. Beforehand, the teacher creates the necessary emotional atmosphere, conditions for individual work, he sets students up for independent work. Against the background of independently working students, the teacher, according to a special schedule, deals with some of them individually according to adaptive tasks of three levels that require reproductive, partially search and creative activity. Students’ independent work, which involves communication “student – student”, “student - a group of students”, is carried out in paired groups (static, dynamic and variation).

A static pair unites at will two students, who switch roles “teacher-student”. She ensures constant communication with each other. In pair communication, the speech and mental activity of students is activated, everyone has the opportunity to answer questions and ask them, explain, prove, prompt, check, evaluate, correct errors at the time of their occurrence. In a static pair, two weak and two strong students, a weak and a strong one, can practice.

Dynamic pairs are formed within a micro-group of more than two students. The micro group is given one general task, which has several parts for each student. After completing his part of the assignment and control of the completed work by the teacher or self-control, the student discusses the assignment with each partner in the micro group. Moreover, each time he needs to change the logic of presentation, accents, pace, etc., that is, to adapt to the individual characteristics of his comrades.

When working in variation (replacement) pairs, each member of the group receives his task, performs it, analyzes the results together with the teacher. After that, the student can conduct mutual training and mutual control on this issue. At the end of the work, each student assimilates all parts of the content of the study assignment.

Thus, the technology of adaptive learning presupposes a varied, flexible system of organizing training sessions, taking into account the individual characteristics of schoolchildren. Explaining new material can take up all or part of the lesson. The same is true for students' independent work. This technology makes it possible to purposefully vary the duration and sequence of training stages.

The organization of training in variation pairs creates a comfortable environment and a situation of success, which stimulate the cognitive interest of students and contribute to the development of their educational and communication skills and abilities.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: This article examines the factors influencing the development of the economy.

Key words: economics, business, small business, taxes, risk, market

There are many approaches to defining economic growth. For example, the works of A. Smith and T. Malthus contain an exclusively quantitative approach to the study of this phenomenon - they believed that the essence of economic growth is to increase wealth. But P. Samuelson quite clearly linked the essence of economic growth with a change in the boundaries of the production possibilities of the economic system. S. Kuznets argued that economic growth is a long-term increase in the country's production capacity based on technological progress. Of course, these are just a few interpretations among the whole variety of thoughts and views of economic scientists. Based on the above, let's try to give our definition to this phenomenon. So, economic growth can be viewed as a long-term increase in the volume of goods and services produced in the country for a certain period of time (usually a year). But for the measurements to be the most accurate, the impact of inflation must be taken into account.

Economic growth is one of the most significant indicators that determine the state of the economy, the development of production and an increase in GDP and GNP. It reflects the ability of the national economy to meet the needs of the population, creating the benefits it needs, and the ability to raise the standard of living of the population. He also shows changes in both material and material and social components of the well-being of human society in the process of its life. Economic growth can be considered the main indicator of the development of the state for the following reasons:

1) an increase in the volume of production of products and services,

2) an increase in the real standard of living in society,

3) a more rational solution to the problems of ecology, education, health care, poverty without reducing the achieved standard of living,

4) reduction of production costs and growth of labor productivity.

Economic growth is a dynamic aggregate indicator that characterizes the state of the country's economy as a whole in terms of time. However, this indicator is by no means always a positive value. After analyzing the historical reference books, where we can see visual statistics of various economic parameters, we can see that there were zero rates of economic growth, and sometimes even negative ones.

Economic growth creates more profit for the business. As a result, stock prices go up. This gives companies the capital to invest and hire more employees. As new jobs are created, incomes rise. Consumers have more money to buy additional goods and services. Shopping at the same time stimulates higher economic growth. Therefore, all countries want positive economic growth. It is also for this reason that economic growth is the most watched and followed indicator.

So, economic growth is the process of increasing the volume of the national income of the state, which is one of the main goals of the state's macroeconomics, the achievement of which is due to the need for greater GDP growth in comparison with population growth in the country in order to improve the standard of living.

the economic literature, there are several points of view on the types of economic growth. First, let us turn to the approach of the British economist R. Harrod, which is based on the needs and capabilities of society, as well as the rate of population growth. The essence of this approach lies in dividing economic growth into natural, guaranteed and actual. Natural economic growth is associated with an increase in the population, an increase in the needs of this population, as well as the desire of each person to satisfy his ever-increasing needs as much as possible, while using all the potential opportunities for economic growth. Guaranteed economic growth is presented as a projected line of development to which entrepreneurs are tuned in and where they are satisfied with what they do. Actual economic growth is defined as the totality and result of the interaction of natural and actual economic growth.

Also, economic growth can be expressed by a quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of its internal elements. In accordance with this, extensive and intensive economic growth are distinguished in economic theory.

Extensive economic growth prevails when an increase in the production of goods and services occurs due to an increase in the number of factors of production. That is, more capital investment, hiring more labor, purchasing and using more resources. This is the simplest and very first type of economic growth. It is the easiest way to achieve higher rates of economic development.

This growth undoubtedly has positive aspects:

First, it is an easy achievement of growth in the presence of sources of expansion of production. Secondly, it is the rapid development of natural resources. Third, it is the provision of higher employment due to the reduction or elimination of unemployment.

But this type of economic growth is very limited, since it has the following disadvantages: technical stagnation, in which a quantitative increase in output is not accompanied by qualitative improvements and technical and economic progress. Due to the fact that the amount of output increases to the same extent as the increase in fixed assets, natural resources, the number of hired workers, the quantitative values of such economic indicators as capital productivity, material consumption and labor productivity, at best, change little, and sometimes generally remain unchanged.

An extensive expansion of production presupposes the availability of a sufficient amount of labor and natural resources in the country, due to which an increase in the scale of the economy will occur. However, at the same time, the conditions of the production process will worsen, and prospects for degradation may appear, which may occur as land resources and human capital are exhausted. In addition, due to the increasing depletion of non-renewable natural resources, it is necessary to spend more and more labor and means of production for the extraction of each subsequent unit of raw materials. Also, equipment at enterprises will experience a higher load and, accordingly, it will wear out and become obsolete faster.

After analyzing all of the above, we can say that the extensive type of economic growth is very costly and wasteful and will gradually exhaust itself. At present, this type of growth is impractical to use, since it does not allow the state to fully develop and can lead to a stagnant state. For this reason, it would be more rational to turn to methods of intensive economic growth.

Intensive economic growth is economic growth based on improving the quality of the factors of production used, the introduction of new technologies and more economical objects of labor.

An intensive type of economic growth appeared relatively recently, since it is inextricably linked with scientific and technological progress. And that is why it is more complex than extensive. Due to the use of more advanced technology, advanced scientific achievements, advanced training of the labor force, an improvement in product quality, an increase in labor productivity, and the use of more practical methods of resource conservation are achieved. Improving production efficiency is the hallmark of this economic growth.

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ANDROID OPERATSION TIZIMDA MOBIL QURILMALAR UCHUN ELEKTRON DARSLIK ISHLAB CHIQISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqola ANDROID operatsion tizimda mobil qurilmalar uchun elektron darslik ishlab chiqish xususiyatlari haqida yoritilgan. Unda ishlab chiqilgan dasturdan pedagogik ta'lim talabalari o'rtasida "masofaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari" fani bo'yicha materiallarni nazariy ishlab chiqishni tashkil etish uchun foydalaniladi. Mobil ilovaning mavjudligi talabalarga o'zlari uchun qulay bo'lgan istalgan vaqtda uni mobil qurilmasidan ishga tushirish va nazariy materialni o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ANDROID operatsion tizim, mobil qurilma, Google Play xizmati.

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FEATURES OF ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOK FOR MOBILE DEVICES IN ANDROID OPERATING SYSTEM

Annotation: The article describes the features of the development of electronic textbooks for mobile devices in the ANDROID operating system. The program is used to organize the theoretical development of materials on the subject of "distance learning technologies" among students of pedagogical education. The availability of a mobile application allows students to launch it from a mobile device and study theoretical material at any time convenient for them.
Keywords: ANDROID operating system, mobile device, Google Play service.

WWW ning rivojlanishi hayotning barcha sohalarida o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi. Ayni paytda, ko‘proq va yanada ko‘proq odamlar muloqot qilish, xarid qilish, turli xarajatlarni to‘lash, kino chipta sotib olish va hokazo kundalik hayotida Internet texnologiyalaridan foydalanish hayotda internetning mavjudligi ko‘pchilik odamlar uchun odatiy holga aylangan. WWW imkoniyatlari tufayli odamlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlarning mohiyati o‘zgardi. Hozirgi kunda har qanday xizmatni olish masofa yoki vaqt bilan cheklanmaydi.

Internet texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi ta’lim sohasida ham o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi. Agar internetga ulanish bo‘lsa, har qanday vaqtda va har qanday joyda ta’lim olishi mumkin, ta’lim olishni yanada qulay qiladi. Mashg‘ulotlarda yangi texnologiya - mobil trening ishlab chiqilmoqda [1].

YuNESKO xodimlari mobil ta’limni "joy va vaqtdan qat’i nazar, ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etish uchun alohida va boshqa axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (mexanizmlar) bilan birgalikda mobil texnologiyadan foydalanish" deb tushunadilar [2]. Shu bilan birga mobil texnologiyalar deganda mobil telefonlar, planshetlar, elektron kitob o‘quvchi va boshqa ko‘chma mobil qurilmalar tushuniladi.

Mobil qurilmalar orqali o‘rganish bir qator afzalliklarga ega •

* Iqtisodiy samaradorlik;
* Kirishning katta erkinlik;
* Vaqt va geografik chegaralarning yetishmasligi;
* Axborot bilan ishlashda moslashuvchanlik;
* O‘z-o‘zini o‘rganish;
* Ta’limning boshqa turlari bilan birlashtirish qobiliyati;
* Talabalar ishini optimallashtirish;
* Interaktiv kontentdan foydalanish qobiliyati .

Mobil qurilmalar bozori doimo rivojlanib, takomillashib bormoqda. Tobora ko‘proq foydalanuvchilar Internetga kirish uchun mobil qurilmalardan foydalanayapti.

Mobil qurilmalardan foydalanish vositalaridan biri mobil ilovalardir. Misol uchun, ixtisoslashgan Google Play xizmati [3] turli xil Android dasturlariga kirishni ta’minlaydi. Ushbu xizmatning tahlili (1-jadvalga qarang) quyidagi o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi: chet tillarni o‘rganish uchun arizalar, turli fanlar bo‘yicha EGE Yegeda o‘qitish uchun arizalar, dasturlashni o‘rgatish uchun arizalar, ma’lumotnomalar va boshqalar.

1-jadval Android OS asosida o‘quv dasturlari buyicha ukuv kullanmaning umumiy ko‘rinishi

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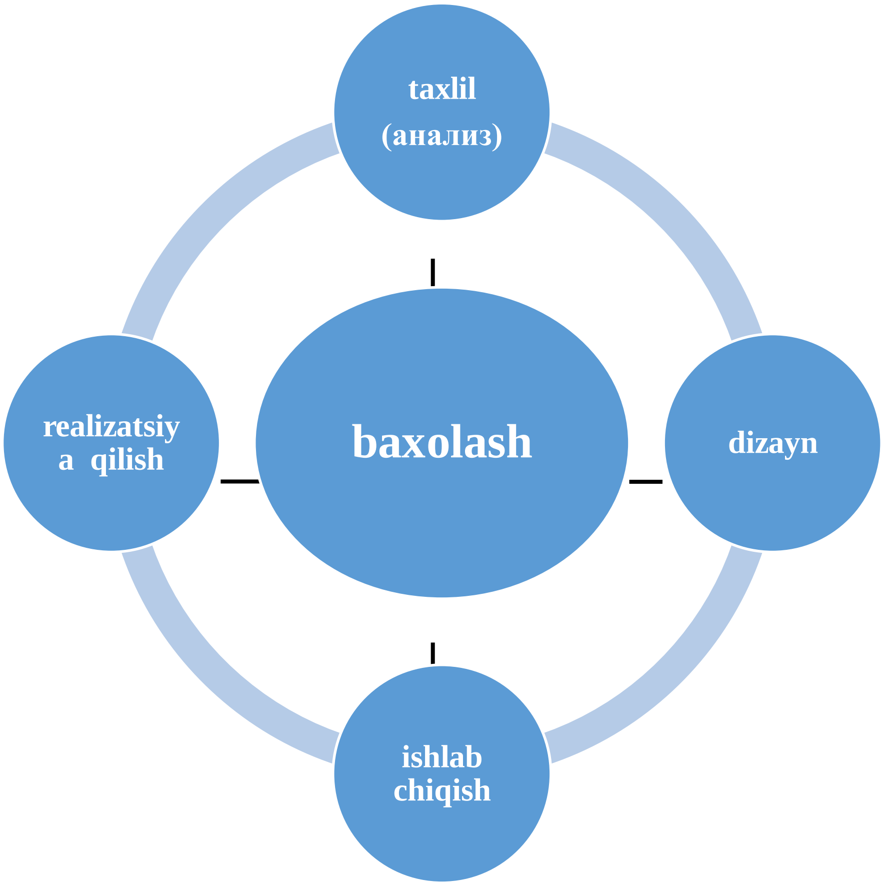
O‘quv qo‘llanmalari katta bo‘lishiga qaramay, mobil ta’lim uchun ilovalarni ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha uslubiy ishlanmalar yetarli emas. Shu munosabat bilan tadqiqotimizning maqsadi Android OS ishlaydigan mobil qurilmalar uchun elektron darslik yaratish metodikasini ishlab chiqish va sinovdan o‘tkazish edi.

Bu metodika ADDIE[39] pedagogik loyihalash tamoyillariga asoslanadi [4]. Grafik usulda model 1-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan.

[39] ADDIE - bu ko'plab o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiquvchilar va ular kurslarni loyihalashtirishda foydalanadigan o'quv dasturlarini loyihalash doirasi.

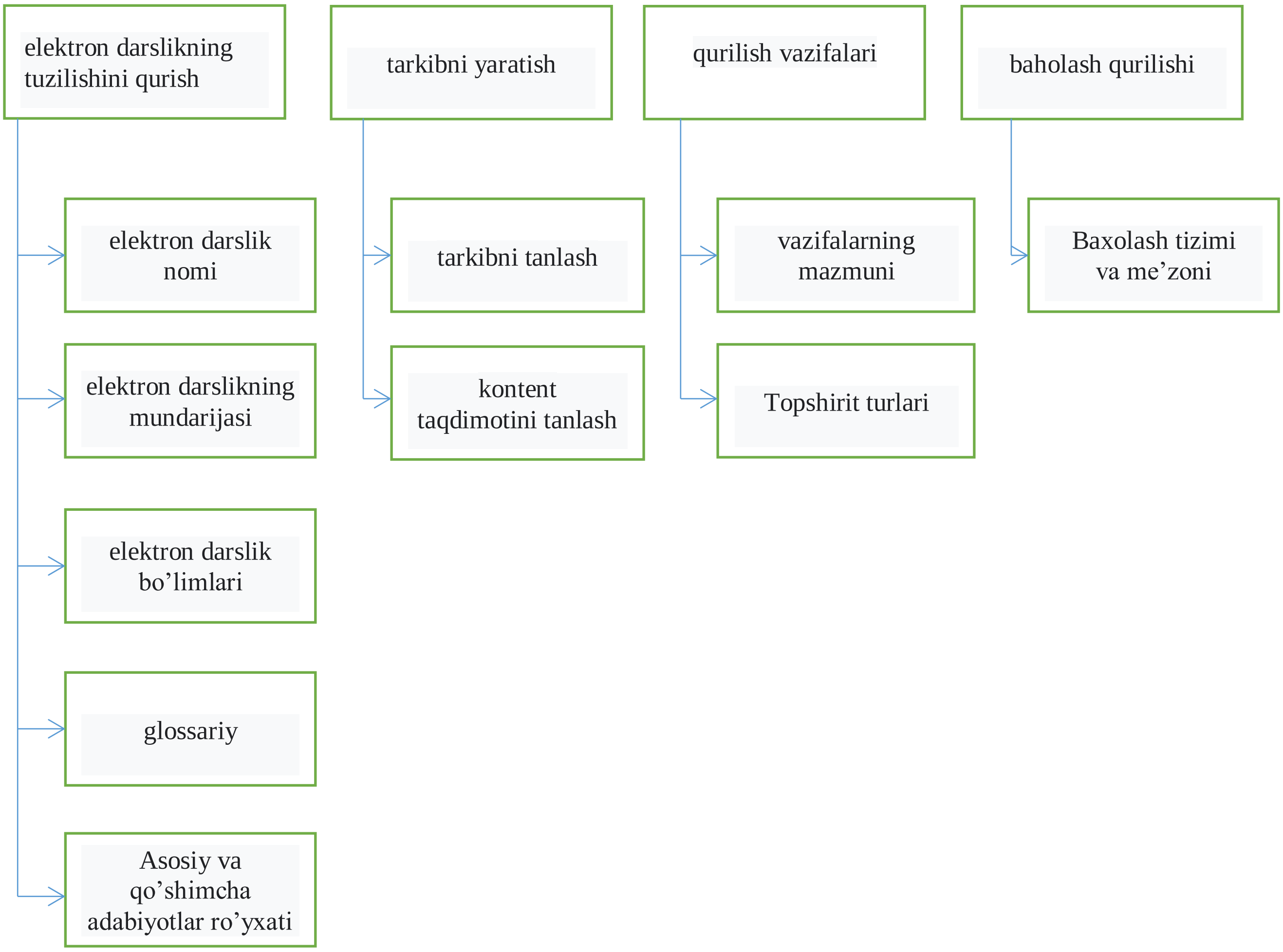


Rasm 1. Model ADDIE

Tahlil qilish bosqichida elektron darslikning talabalar tayyorlashning umumiy tizimida tutgan o‘rni va o‘rnini hisobga olgan holda elektron darslik yordamida o‘rganish maqsadlarini oqilona cheklash hamda undan foydalanib o‘rganishning kutilayotgan natijalarini oldindan aytib berish lozim. Bu bosqichni muvaffaqiyatli o‘tish uchun elektron darslikning kimga mo‘ljallanganligini aniq belgilash, uning qanday tuzilishga ega bo‘lishini aniqlash va elektron darslikning vazifalarini aniqlash lozim.

Elektron darslikni loyihalash bosqichida vositalarni tanlash amalga oshiriladi, uning asosiy bloklari va o‘rganish strategiyasi aniqlanadi va tartib, interfeys va navigatsiya xususiyatlari aniqlanadi.

Rivojlanish fazasi 2-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan.



Rasm 2. Elektron darslikning rivojlanish bosqichi

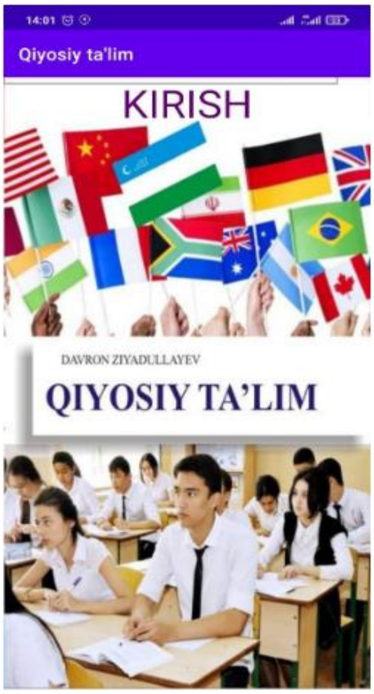
Amalga oshirish bosqichida elektron darslikning dasturiy ta’minoti oldingi bosqichlarda hisobga olingan barcha resurslar va talablarni hisobga olgan holda amalga oshiriladi: dastur taqdimotini yaratish; tarkibni to‘ldirish; arizani disk raskadrovka qilish; elektron darslikni ko‘rib chiqish; dastlabki bosqichda hisobot uchun savollar (shakllantiruvchi baholash).

Baholash bosqichi ishlab chiqilgan elektron darslikning sifatini eksperimental tekshirish va baholashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Elektron darslik sifatini baholash uchun quyidagi mezonlar ishlab chiqildi:

- elektron darslik mazmuni, maqsad va vazifalari;
- materiallar tuzilishi; kontent sifati;
- javob dizayn;
- oson navigatsiya;
- aniq maqsadlar;
- ko‘lamini uchun vositalar mavjudligi;
- qidiruv vositalari mavjudligi;
- geribildirim mavjudligi.

Bayon etilgan metodikaga muvofiq "masofaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari" fanining "masofaviy ta’lim texnologiyalarining mohiyati, tuzilishi va mazmuni" bo‘limini o‘rganuvchi talabalar uchun Android asosida mobil qurilmalar uchun elektron darslik ishlab chiqildi [5-6].

Dasturga kirganingizda asosiy ekran ochiladi, bu yerda elektron darslik bo‘limlari joylashgan bosh menyu joylashadi (3-rasm).



Ko‘rsatkich 3. Asosiy ilova ekranining interfeysi

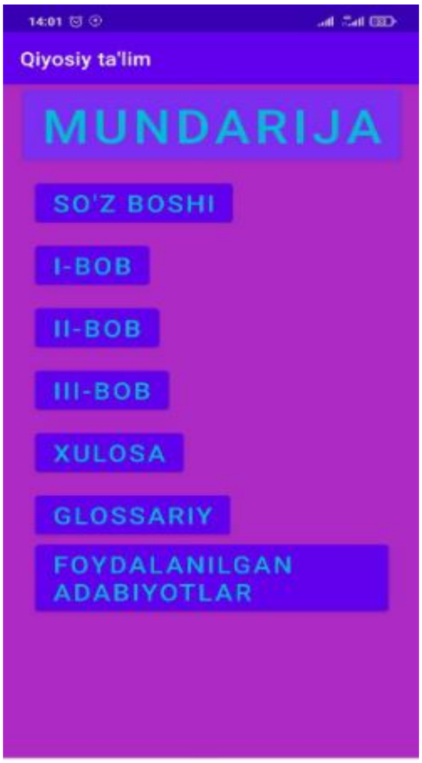
Dastur kodining bir bo‘lagi 4-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLa
yout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/a
pk/res/android"

xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/r
es-auto"

xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools
"
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent"
   android:background="#AD2BC4"
   tools:context=".MainActivity4">
```

```
 <Button
    android:id="@+id/kirishM"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="75dp"
    android:text="Mundarija"
    android:layout_marginTop="10dp"
    android:textSize="35sp"
    app:layout_constraintVertical_bias="0"
    android:textColor="#00BCD4"
    android:layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    android:layout_marginRight="20dp"

app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"

app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"

app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="pa
rent"

app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"/>
```

Ko‘rsatkich 4. Dasturning asosiy ekran interfeysining dastur kodi

Ma’lum bir bo‘lim tanlangandan so‘ng tegishli nazariy blok ochiladi (5-rasm).



Ko‘rsatkich 5. Elektron darslikning nazariy bo‘limi

Ushbu dasturdan pedagogik ta’lim talabalari o‘rtasida "masofaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari" fani bo‘yicha materiallarni nazariy ishlab chiqishni tashkil etish uchun foydalaniladi. Mobil ilovaning mavjudligi talabalarga o‘zlari uchun qulay bo‘lgan istalgan vaqtda uni mobil qurilmasidan ishga tushirish va nazariy materialni o‘rganish imkonini beradi [6].

Bizning fikrimizcha, bunday mobil ilovalardan foydalanish o‘qitishning mavjudlik, ommaviy, tizimli foydalanish, innovatsiya va texnologiyani amalga oshirish orqali ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshiradi. Pedagogik dizayn tamoyillarini hisobga olgan holda Android OS ishlaydigan mobil qurilmalar uchun o‘quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha tavsiya etilgan metodikadan turli o‘quv fanlari uchun elektron mobil darsliklar yaratishda foydalanish mumkin.

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SECRETION OF HYDROLYTIC ENZYMS OF THE PANCREAS AT Γ-IRRADIATION

Abstract: Gamma radiation, depending on the dose, reduces the synthesis of enzymes (amylase, lipase, and protease) in the pancreas and their increment (amylase and lipase) into the blood. On the 30th and 60th days of hypokinesia, the activity of lipase in the blood increases, in the pancreas it decreases. On the 20th and 30th days of hypokinesia in the tissue of the pancreas, the total proteolytic activity increases. With the combined influence of hypokinesia and γ-radiation in the tissue of the pancreas and in the blood, amylolytic activity increases.

Key words: gamma radiation, γ-radiation, blood, enzyme, pancreas, amylase.

Relevance: The problem of radiation injuries has acquired particular relevance throughout the world over the past decade. Radiation in our region is considered as one of the most important factors of the external environment, which in a moderate dose has a positive - adaptive, significantly - damaging effect, acting on nerve endings, melanocytes and other skin formations, indirectly causes various structural rearrangements in internal organs .. As a result , an increasing number of people are exposed to the harmful effects of ionizing radiation, often leading to severe and irreversible consequences.

Purpose of the research: to study the secretion of pancreatic enzymes during γ-radiation. Over the past decade, the problem of radiation injuries has acquired particular relevance throughout the world. This is due to the widespread use of nuclear energy and radioactive substances in many sectors of the national economy - in industry, agriculture, medicine, research institutions.

Material and methods: The experiments were carried out on 60 adult outbred rats, males weighing 150-200 g. The irradiation was reproduced using the "Luch" apparatus, and Co60-γ radiation was given. The irradiation area is 20x20 cm, the focus distance is 75 cm. The radiation dose is 0.86-0.85 Gy / min, the absorbed dose is 1, 2, 4, 6 Gray. After irradiation, the rats were killed under ether anesthesia after 1,3,10,20,30 and 60 days. In the homogenate of the pancreas, amylase, lipase, and total proteolytic activity were determined. The indices of intact rats served as control: in the homogenet of the pancreas, the activity of the enzymes corresponded to amylase 1460 ± 56.0 U / g, total protease 230.0 ± 6.1 U / g, lipase activity 70.1 ± 3.1 U / g. / g.

Results and discussion: The results showed that after γ-irradiation at doses of 1, 2, 4 Gray on day 3, amylolytic activity in the tissue of the pancreas decreased.

On days 7 and 10, the decrease in the activity of this enzyme reached its maximum values, i.e. this indicator is 20-40% less than the control indicator.

On the 60th day after γ-irradiation at a dose of 1 and 2 Gray, the amylolytic activity of the pancreatic tissue reached its initial values.

With an increase in the dose of γ-irradiation, changes in the activity of amylase in the tissue of the gland were more pronounced. With γ-irradiation at a dose of 4 Gray, the amylolytic activity in the gland tissue decreased and remains at this level up to 60 days after irradiation. When the animals were irradiated with a dose of 6 Gray, a day later the amylase activity in the pancreatic tissue sharply decreased. On the 3rd day after γ-irradiation, its activity recovered slightly, but on the following days it became lower and lower, and on the 30th day it became 70% lower than the control.

After γ-irradiation at doses of 1, 2, 4 Gray on day 3, amylolytic activity in the tissue of the pancreas decreased. On days 7 and 10, the decrease in the activity of this enzyme reached its maximum values, i.e. this indicator is 20-40% less than the control indicator.

On the 60th day after γ-irradiation at a dose of 1 and 2 Gray, the amylolytic activity of the pancreatic tissue reached its initial values.

At doses of 1 and 2 Gray, the lipolytic activity in the homogenate of glandular tissue and blood remained at the level of the initial values.

This means that these doses do not affect the secretion of pancreatic lipase and its increment in the blood.

With an increase in the dose to 4 Gray, the lipase activity in the glandular tissue on the next day of γ-irradiation decreased approximately two times; on the tenth day after irradiation, its activity became three times lower than the initial values. On the 60th day of observation, the lipolytic activity in the tissue of the pancreas also remained much lower than the control values.

On the 60th day after γ-irradiation at a dose of 1 and 2 Gray, the amylolytic activity of the pancreatic tissue reached its initial values.

At doses of 1 and 2 Gray, the lipolytic activity in the homogenate of glandular tissue and blood remained at the level of the initial values.

This means that these doses do not affect the secretion of pancreatic lipase and its increment in the blood.

With an increase in the dose to 4 Gray, the lipase activity in the glandular tissue on the next day of γ-irradiation decreased approximately two times; on the tenth day after irradiation, its activity became three times lower than the initial values. On the 60th day of observation, the lipolytic activity in the tissue of the pancreas also remained much lower than the control values.

At a dose of 6 Gray, the lipolytic activity of the tissue on the next day after irradiation decreased approximately 3 times, on days 20-30 this indicator became 4 times lower than the initial values.

The change in the general proteolytic activity of the pancreatic tissue also depended on the dose of γ-irradiation.

With γ-irradiation at a dose of 1 Gray on the tenth day of the experiment, the total proteolytic activity of the gland tissue decreased by 18%, and on the twenty day it returned to its original values. On days 30 and 45 after irradiation, its activity in the tissue of the pancreas significantly decreased, and on day 60 of the experiment, the activity of the total protease returned to the control level.

At a dose of 2 Gray, a different pattern of changes in the activity of proteases in the pancreatic tissue was observed. At the beginning, it decreased by 37%, then gradually, on the 45th day of the experiment, it returned to its original values.

With γ-irradiation at 4 Gray on the next day of the experiment, proteolytic activity in the gland tissue decreased by 13%; from the 20th to the 60th day of the experiment, its activity became approximately 4 times lower than the initial level.

When the animals were irradiated at a dose of 6 Gray, the next day the activity of proteases in the gland tissue decreased by 30%, on the following days of the experiment its activity decreased more and more, on the 30th day of the experiment it became 2 times lower than the control.

A decrease in the secretion of pancreatic enzymes can be the result of a weakening of the stimulating effects at the level of their generation, as well as the transmission of signals in the chain of neurons of the meta sympathetic ganglia of the gland, as well as the result of inhibition of the processes of neurohumoral regulation, expressed in a violation of the balance of adrenergic and cholinergic mediation in the gastrointestinal tract, the predominance of destructive processes and impaired microcirculation, imbalance of hormones, and mediators. A decrease in the activity of pancreatic enzymes can also be the result of a violation of enzymatic protein synthesis.

Conclusion: Thus, in the development of functional changes in the body of animals under experimental γ-irradiation, two periods are outlined. Initial, when the changes characteristic of the stress reaction prevail and the subsequent, when violations of the synthesis of the protein molecule of enzymes in the pancreas are detected, the control and coordination of various metabolic links are disturbed.

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УДК 615

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ФАРМАКОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена к перспективам использования лекарственных растений в современной фармакологии. Фитотерапия благотворно влияет на работу всего организма человека, оказывает иммуномодулирующее и общеукрепляющее влияние.

Ключевые слова: фармация, фитотерапия, целебный, лечение, медицина.

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PROSPECTS FOR USE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN MODERN PHARMACOLOGY

Annotation: This article is devoted to the prospects for the use of medicinal plants in modern pharmacology. Herbal medicine has a beneficial effect on the work of the whole human body, has an immunomodulatory and general strengthening effect.

Key words: pharmacy, herbal medicine, medicinal, treatment, medicine.

В последние годы популярность фитотерапии, несмотря на большие успехи в создании синтетических лекарств, возрастает. Одной из причин повышения внимания к фитотерапии является возрождение интереса к натуральной фармации [1].

Фитотерапия — это одна из самых древних медицинских наук. В переводе с греческого Φυτον - «растение» и θεραπεια-«терапия» - означает лечение лекарственными травами. История фитотерапии началась более 6 тысяч лет назад [5]. Народы Древнего мира использовали около 21 тыс. видов трав [5]. В Древнем Шумере лекари знали, что многие растения обладают целебными свойствами и использовали их. В Индии и Китае, лекарственными травами лечили многие заболевания, включая доброкачественные и даже злокачественные опухоли [1,2,3].

Фитотерапия — это направление теоретической и практической медицины, основанное на научном изучении и использовании с лечебной или профилактической целью лекарственных растений или препаратов, получаемые из них [4].

Фитотерапия благотворно влияет на работу всего организма человека, оказывает иммуномодулирующее и общеукрепляющее влияние. Фитотерапия высокоэффективна, безвредна и не имеет противопоказаний.

Фитотерапия — это эффективное и безвредное средство, который требует серьезный научный подход. При использовании фитопрепаратов происходит очищение крови и жизненно важных органов от шлаков и токсинов, повышаются защитные функции организма. Действие лекарственных растений определяется содержащимися в различных частях растения активными веществами: алкалоидами, гликозидами, дубильными веществами, антрахинонами, каротиноидами, флавоноидами, гликозидами, фенольными соединениями, фенилпропаноидами, экдистероиды и эфирными маслами.

В настоящее время обоснована перспектива использования фитоэкдистероидов в составе биологически активных добавок к пище и продуктов функционального питания в спорте, восстановительной медицине, и гериатрии. Фитоэкдистероиды— это структурные аналоги гормонов линьки беспозвоночных, который повышают сопротивляемость организма к неблагоприятным факторам окружающей среды, а также физическим, психическим нагрузкам и стрессу.

Были установлены, что в составе лекарственных растений присутствуют биологически активные соединения, которые являются медиаторами центральной нервной системы и регуляторами обмена веществ.

Многие лекарственные растения представляют интерес как перспективные источники адаптогенных, ноотропных, анксиолитических, иммуномодулирующих, гепатопротекторных, антиоксидантных, антидепрессантных, тонизирующих препаратов.

За последние годы в области фармакологии произошли качественные изменения технических возможностей изучения химического состава лекарственных растений. Этому содействовало обогащение данной науки современными спектральными и другими физико-химическими методами.

Внедрение тонкослойной и газожидкостной хроматографии, ядерно-магнитно-резонансной-спектроскопии, а также других методов открыло новые возможности для внедрения научно обоснованных инновационных технологий получения лекарственных средств, а также совершенствования стандартизации фитопрепаратов.

Одним из важных аспектов успешного развития фармакологии на современном этапе является применение инновационных технологий выделения биологически активных веществ лекарственных растений, обусловливающих более высокую эффективность современных фитопрепаратов.

Применение инновационных технологий дает возможность значительно повысить фармакологическую эффективность лекарственных растений и интенсивно разрабатывать подходы к оценке инновационности лекарственных препаратов.

Таким образом, фитотерапия нашла применение в качестве профилактики различных заболеваний среди широких слоев населения в условиях воздействия негативных факторов окружающей среды. Использования инновационных технологий в фитотерапии дало возможность значительно повысить фармакологическую эффективность лекарственных растений.

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ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЕ ОБЪЕКТОВ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ-БЫТОВОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ГОРОДСКИХ ПОСЕЛЕНИЙ НИЖНЕ АМУДАРЬИНСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация: в данной статье изложена роль и значение социальной инфраструктуры городских поселений Нижнеамударьинского района как немаловажное условие развития региона, вопросы территориальной организации объектов социальной инфраструктуры, роль социальных факторов влияющие на результаты производственного процесса. Раскрыто значение инженерной и социальной сферы в территориальной организации населения. Анализируется инфраструктура городских поселений по важнейшим показателям и раскрыты основные тенденции развития, дана характеристика по видам социально-бытовой инфраструктуры, как по административно-территориальным единицам, так и в городском разрезе. Дана оценка видам инфраструктуры как жилищно-коммунальной хозяйства, объектам образования и здравоохранения, торговли по важнейшем компонентам, также выявлены проблемы и особенности развития видов инфраструктур на уровне городских поселений рассматриваемого региона.

Ключевые слова: инфраструктура, социальные сферы, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, территориальная организация сфер обслуживания, социально-бытовой потенциал, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйства, сфера образования, здравоохранения, торговля и общественная питания.

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THE ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF LOWER AMUDARYA REGION'S URBAN SETTLEMENT

Annotation: Annotation: the given article covers the issues and impacts of social infrastructure of Lower Amudarya urban settlement, considering as an important condition of the region's development, the issues of territorial organization of social infrastructure objects, the role of social factors influencing the results of manufacturing process. The value of engineering and social spheres in the population's territorial organization was studied as well. The main indicators of urban settlement infrastructure, major development tendency were analysed, the characteristics of social-consumer infrastructure by administrative-terretorial units and urban location was presented. The infrastructure types as housing, education and health entities, trade were assessed by important components, the issues of specific development of infrastructure types at the urban settlement level of the considered region was demonstrated as well.

Key words: infrastructure, social spheres, housing, territorial organization of service spheres, social consumer potential, education, trade spheres and public catering.

Введение. Социальное развитие является одним из основных форм развития общества, в результате которого осуществляется более высокий уровень материального производства, благосостояние людей, благоприятных условий жизнедеятельности людей и развитие человеческой личности. «Существуют множество определений понятия общественное благо, оно определенно как «товар или услуга, к которым неприменим принцип исключения и, производства которых обеспечивается государством при условии, что они приносят существенные выгоды обществу» [3].

Социальные вопросы являются объектом исследование различных наук, как социологов, экономистов, географов, при этом территориальные аспекты социального развития, вопросы пространственной организации общественной жизни населения — это прежде всего исследователей экономгеографов [5].

В настоящее время особое значение имеет комплексное исследование городов на региональном уровне, особенно географических аспектов урбанизации. При этом, немаловажное значение имеет изучение социальных функций города, которые тесно связанны с их экономическим развитием. Особый интерес вызывает изучение социальных аспектов систем городского расселения в проблемных регионах Республики Узбекистан.

Слабый уровень социально-экономического развития Нижнеамударьинского находит свое отражение в сети и структуре городского расселения. Так, в районе, по данным 2019 г., насчитывается 15 городов и 84 городских поселка, суммарная численность населения которых составляет 1448,8 тыс. человек или 40,9 % всего населения [7]. Известно, что общий уровень урбанизированности отражает особенности территориально - отраслевой структуры хозяйства, степень индустриального развития района.

Немаловажное значение для социально-экономического развития регионов на ряду, с использованием природных, промышленных, инновационных, научных и кадровых потенциалов, имеет инфраструктурный и социальный потенциал. Инфраструктура представляет собой социально-экономические условия, обеспечивающие не только производственный процесс, но и определенное территориальное образование.

В данной статьи рассматривается социальное развитие городских поселений Нижне Амударьинского экономического региона, который оказывает стимулирующее значение в активизации социально-экономического развития проблемных региона.

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Цель и задачи. Цель данной статьи исследования заключается в рассмотрении социальной инфраструктуры для развития региональной экономики и страны в целом, а также определения социально-бытовой инфраструктуры Нижнеамударьинского района. Данная цель предусматривает решение следующих задач:

- оценка современного состояния социальной инфраструктуры городских поселений рассматриваемого района по важнейшем показателям;
- изучение территориальной структуры инфраструктуры городских поселений и выявление основных тенденций развития;
- раскрыть основные проблемы жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, здравоохранения, торговли и общественного питания и др.;
- оценить уровень обеспеченности инженерно-коммуникационные системами жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в разрезе городских поселений;
- определить проблемы и сделать выводы развития социальной инфраструктуры в городских расселения Нижнеамударьинского экономического района.

Основная часть. Развитие внутренней инфраструктуры является основным конкурентным преимуществом территорий и важным фактором привлечения инвестиций в экономику региона. Налаженная инфраструктурная обустроенность приводит к сокращению издержек, стимулирует рост предпринимательской деятельности, интеграции с сопредельными районами, развитию внешнеэкономической деятельности и др.

Развитие социальной инфраструктуры оказывает прямое воздействие на экономические результаты деятельности человека. В системе факторов, влияющих на результативность производства, следует учитывать условия, определяемые социальной инфраструктурой. Институты социальной создают предпосылки для расширенного воспроизводства рабочей силы, привлечения и закрепления квалифицированных специалистов [2]. Уровень развития этой инженерной и социальной сферы в целом во многом определяет место города в территориальной организации населения, его роль как центра притяжения людей по линии повседневного, «эпизодического» и «периодического» обслуживания населения. В этой связи следует полагать, что инфраструктурный и социально-культурный потенциал города выражается не столько в наличии в нем объектов социально-бытовой сферы, предназначенной, в основном, для своего населения, а в степени обслуживания населения и прилегающих территорий. В этом заключается, в полном смысле данного слова, районообразующая, организующая и обслуживающая функция городских поселений как «центральных мест» разного иерархического ранга [5].

Как свидетельствует проведенный анализ, Нижнеамударьинский район по уровню социального развития имеет свои особенности, что Республики Каракалпакстан и Хорезмская область характеризуются более высокими показателями по обеспеченности населения жильем (Таблица 1). Такая, на первый взгляд, благоприятная обстановка в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства обусловлена значительной долей собственного (индивидуального) жилья в районе и городских поселениях.

В то же время совсем другая картина наблюдается в развитии объектов здравоохранения и образования. Здесь показатели по обеспеченности больничными койками, амбулаторно-поликлиническими учреждениями, дневными общеобразовательными школами и детскими дошкольными учреждениями в изучаемом районе серьезно отличаются от среднереспубликанского уровня.

В современной территориальной организации объектов социально-бытовой сферы социально-бытовой инфраструктуры обнаруживается большая разница между городскими и сельскими поселениями. При этом важную роль в формировании социально-культурного потенциала играют городские поселения, в которых сформировались почти все объекты социальной инфраструктуры. Однако, города различного ранга и функционального профиля отличаются друг от друга уровнем социального развития.

Как показывает анализ (Таблица 2) по уровню обеспеченности населения объектами торговли, здравоохранения, образования и бытового обслуживания заметно выделяются большие города – Нукус и Ургенч. Это не случайно, ибо именно они являются центрами городских агломераций, которые располагают значительным развитием социального и культурно-бытового обслуживания населения. Наряду с этим, самая высокая доля во всех сферах социальной жизни принадлежит «полусреднем» и малым городам. Такие высокие показатели здесь складываются, прежде всего, за счет большого числа объектов социально-бытовой сферы, которые должны обслуживать также потребности населения прилегающей сельской местности.

Следовательно, при изучении социального развития городских поселений необходимо выявить социально-бытовой потенциал городов различной величины, а также уровень развития отраслей социально-бытовой инфраструктуры – жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, детских и дошкольных учреждений (ДДУ), здравоохранения, торговли, бытового обслуживания. Краткая характеристика этих сфер приводится.

Жилищно-коммунального хозяйства

Одной из главных сфер социальной инфраструктуры является жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, которое имеет большое значение в повышении благосостояния народа и стимулирует трудовую и социальную активность населения. Надо отметить, что в рассматриваемом районе жилищно-коммунального хозяйство развито относительно неплохо. При этом, в Хорезмской области на 1 чел. приходится 14,8 м^2 жилой площади, а в Республики Каракалпакстан – 14,1 м^2 [7].

Как показывают анализ, сравнительно высокий уровень обеспеченности жилищным фондом отмечается в Ургенче, Турткуле, Конликуле, Жаслыке, Акмангите, Кегейли и Чалыше. Наблюдается благополучное положение в Ургенче, что объясняется широким развитием государственного строительства жилья. А в других городских поселениях это связано с преобладанием индивидуального строительства. Городские поселения Кызкеткен, Каратау, Кегейли и Алтынкуль имеют самые низкие показатели обеспеченности. На наш взгляд, такое явления вызвано слабым развитием градообразующих отраслей и недостаточным уровнем строительной индустрии. Как показывают анализ, сравнительно высокий уровень обеспеченности жилищным фондом отмечается в Ургенче, Турткуле, Конликуле, Жаслыке, Акмангите, Кегейли и Чалыше.

В настоящее время большое внимание уделяется благоустройству жилья, в частности, газификации домов и квартир. В настоящее время

Таблица 1.

Основные показатели обеспеченности населения по некоторым объектам социальной сферы (1.01.2019 г.)

	Обеспеченность населения:					
	жильем 1 кв. м/чел	торговой площадью, кв. м. на 10 тыс. чел.	больничные койками, на 10 тыс. чел.	амбулаторными учреждениями, на 10 тыс. чел.	ученическими местами, в % к числу учащихся	детскими учреждениями, в % к соответствен. контингенту
Республика Узбекистан	12,4	141,3	124,9	143,4	77	46,5
Нижнеамударьинский экономический район	14,4	153,5	118,3	137,1	38,2	36,0
Республика Каракалпакстан	14,1	154,1	117,4	137,7	37,4	33,0
Хорезмская область	14,8	152,6	119,3	136,5	39,0	39,0

обеспеченность газопроводной сетью в Тахиаташе и Ходжейли составляет 100%, Нукусе – 95%, Ургенче – 90% и т.д. Сравнительно неплохо в городских поселениях развита и водопроводная сеть. Этот показатель в Ургенче равен 96,0%, Кунграде – 91,4%, Чимбай – 82,0, Питнаке – 80,0%, Нукусе – 72,5%. Вместе с тем, в городских поселках Бустан, Джумуртау и Чалыш этот показатель составляет всего 40%. Кроме этого, в городских поселениях Нижнеамударьинского экономического района почти отсутствует канализационная и тепло снабженческая коммуникация. Причем, в Янгибазаре, Хазараспе, Чалыше, Мангите, Конликуле, и некоторых других индивидуальные дома в этом отношении почти не отличаются от застроек сельского типа.

Торговля и общественное питание. Обслуживающая сеть торговли и общественного питания городских поселений Нижнеамударьинского экономического района представлена 2558 точками, из которых 665 являются продовольственными магазинами, 967 – промышленными, а 986 точек относится к предприятиям общественного питания (по данным 2019 г.). при этом, территориальная организация торгового обслуживания населения и общественного питания и их развитие находятся под воздействием тех же факторов, которые свойственны и для других отраслей социальной сферы. На это большое влияние оказывают, в частности, динамика численности населения, половозрастной и социально-профессиональный состав, которые в конечном счете и определяют объем и структуру потребности населения в услугах [4].

Совсем иная картина сложилась в сфере общественного питания. Изучения показывают, что по обеспеченности предприятиями общественного питания городские поселения резко различаются между собой. Причем в городских поселениях Хорезмской области сфере общественного питания развита сравнительно лучше, чем в Республики Каракалпакстан. Самые высокие показатели отмечаются в городах Хива, Питнаке, Нукус и Ургенч, где на 1000 человек приходится соответственно 137,7; 132,6; 89,6 и 78,1 [7] посадочных мест, а наименее низкие показатели – в поселках городского типа Каратау, Каракалпакия и др.

Здравоохранение

В условиях ухудшающейся экологической ситуации Приаралья особое внимание приобретает изучение современного состояния сферы здравоохранения. В настоящее время в структуре здравоохранения района действуют 390 объектов, из которых 162 – поликлиники и амбулатории, 139

– больницы, 79 – аптеки (2019 г.), [7] которые, в основном, находятся в городах и поселках городского типа.

Таблица 2

Распределение некоторых объектов социальной инфраструктуры по городам различных величин (2019 г., в %)

	Население	Здравоохранение			Торговля			Образование				Бытовое обслужи-вание
		поликлиники	больницы	к-во боль.коек	прод. магаз.	непрод. магаз.	обществ.питан	ДДУ	обще-обр. школы	ССУЗ	ВУЗ	количество
Всего	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
в том числе:												
от 100 тыс.	35,0	24,4	20,9	47,8	32,4	18,9	39,6	30,3	28,6	40,6	100,0	31,3
50-100	6,6	2,6	6,5	0,7	9,1	8,4	6,9	7,6	10,5	6,3	-	13,6
20-50	28,3	40,7	38,2	24,9	28,8	43,4	34,5	39,8	38,7	36,4	-	33,3
до 20	6,4	21,3	22,2	23,2	20,9	22,9	14,8	12,8	16,2	8,2	-	15,9
Поселки городского типа	23,7	11,0	12,2	3,4	8,8	6,4	4,2	10,5	6,0	8,5	-	5,9

Главным параметром, определяющим уровень медицинского обслуживания населения, является обеспеченность населения больничными койками, фельдшерско-акушерскими пунктами, врачами, медицинским персоналом, поликлиническими посещениями больных в одну смену и т.д. при этом, изучение современного состояния обеспеченности населения медицинскими учреждениями показало, что почти во всех городских поселениях имеются объекты сферы здравоохранения, но солидная доля здравоохранения амбулаторно-поликлинических учреждений и аптек приходится опять-таки на Ургенч-и Нукус, а также на населенные пункты, выполняющие административные функции районных центров. В этом плане, если сравнить промышленные Тахиаташ и Питнак с городскими поселками, являющимся центрами своих районов – Янгибазар и Караузяк, то можно увидеть, что по количеству медицинских учреждений они опережают города, а по обеспечению населения больничными койками, поселки отстают. Так, например, по количеству медицинских учреждений городской поселок Караузяк превосходит г. Тахиаташ – 10 медицинских объектов в Караузяк и 7 – в Тахиаташе. А по поликлиническими посещениям и по обеспечению больничными койками наблюдается совсем другая картина. Здесь по показателям посещения поликлиник на 1 тыс. чел. в смену Караузяк уступает Тахиаташу (20,7 против 36,5), а по обеспечению больничными койками на 1 тыс. чел. положение в Тахиаташе лучше (13,4 и 15,6). [7].Следует отметить, что компактность территории и густонаселенность этой области способствовали расположению наиболее важных объектов здравоохранения именно в центре городской агломерации.

Вместе с тем, характеризуя современное состояние медицинской сети в городских поселениях Нижнеамударьинского экономического района, нельзя не отметить критическое положение в области здравоохранения, что вызвано ухудшающейся экологической обстановкой Приаралья. Неблагоприятная экологическая ситуация воздействует на состояние здоровья людей, вызывая различные заболевания у населения.

Выводы. В заключении, в целях оздоровления социально-бытовой инфраструктуры в городской местности района можно сделать следующие основные выводы.

1.Анализ современной территориальной организации объектов социально-бытовой инфраструктуры показывает, значительную разницу между городскими и сельскими поселениями в рассматриваемом районе, важную роль в формировании социально-культурного потенциала играют городские поселения, в которых сформировались почти все объекты социальной инфраструктуры. При этом, города различного ранга и функционального профиля отличаются друг от друга по уровнем социального развития.

2. Немаловажной проблемой в социальной жизни городских поселений НЭР является проблема жилья, несмотря на высокие показатели по обеспеченности населения жилищным фондом чем среднереспубликанские, в расчёте на одного человека площади жилья, по всему району в том числе в городских поселениях уровень обеспеченности инженерно - коммуникациоными системами, в том числе системы газообеспеченность, водообеспеченности, теплообеспеченности и других наблюдаются серьзныё проблемы. Благоустройства жилья сравнительно лучше в областных центрах,

в промышленных и небольших городах выполняющие функции районов центров.

3. Критерии оценки качества здравоохранения Нижнеамударьинского района по уровню обеспеченности больничными койками, численности врачей, медицинского персонала, посещаемости больных и других ниже, чем среднереспубликанские, такая же картина наблюдается по городским поселениям. Значительная доля объектов здравоохранения приходится на Нукус и Ургенч, многие городские посёлки отстают по уровню обеспеченности и качества обслуживания этой сферы. Учитывая неблагоприятную экологической обстановку района, такая ситуация усугубляет социальные проблемы.

4.Оценка социально-бытовой инфраструктуры городских поселений Нижнеамударьнского района, позволяет сделать вывод, что социальное развитие городов и городов должно быть главным направлением в реализации региональной политики. В этом плане, приоритетным направления является социально-экономического развития региона на перспективный период по улучшения инженерно-коммуникационной, социальной и производственной инфраструктуры в регионе, стабильного развития отраслей экономики, обеспечения на этой основе занятости и повышения уровня жизни населения.

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ГНОЙНО-СЕПТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ КАТЕТЕРИЗАЦИИ ПОДКЛЮЧИЧНОЙ ВЕНЫ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация: Несмотря на совершенствование хирургической техники, применение современных средств и методов консервативной терапии, результаты лечения больных с осложнением в области катетеризации подключичной вены остаются неудовлетворительными. Летальность при развитии гнойно-септических осложнений кавакатетеризации, в частности, при тяжелом сепсисе, достигает высоких цифр - 50-80%. В Америке инфекции кровотока вошли в десятку заболеваний, лидирующих как причина смерти (NNIS System Report, 2004).

Ключевые слова: гнойно септические осложнения, катетеризация подключичной вены.

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PURULENT-SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS OF SUBCLAVIAN VEIN CATHETERIZATION (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract: Despite the improvement of surgical techniques, the use of modern means and methods of conservative therapy, the results of treatment of patients with complications in the field of catheterization of the subclavian vein remain unsatisfactory. Mortality in the development of purulent-septic complications of cavacatheterization, in particular, in severe sepsis, reaches high numbers - 50-80%. In America, bloodstream infections are among the ten leading causes of death (NNIS System Report, 2004).

Key words: purulent septic complications, subclavian vein catheterization.

Этиология, патогенез, частота и классификация осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены.

Впервые методика пункции подключичной вены из подключичного доступа была описана в 1952 г. французским хирургом R. Aubaniac. Десятью годами позже J.N. Wilson и его коллеги применили подключичный доступ для введения катетера в верхнюю полую вену. С тех пор катетеризация подключичной вены стала широко использоваться для диагностических исследований и лечения больных. В настоящее время большинство авторов применяют методику введения катетера по проводнику (S.I. Seldinger, 1953) из подключичного доступа [1,2].

Опыт применения этой методики показал, что несмотря на существенные достоинства, катетеризация подключичной вены может сопровождаться грозными осложнениями [3,4].

Вопрос о классификации осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены остается дискутабельным. Попытки классифицировать осложнения, развивающиеся после введения подключичного катетера предпринимали [5,6].

Так, Р.Н.Калашников и соавт. (2014), различают три группы осложнений катетеризации:

1. Осложнения, связанные с техникой пункции: пневмоторакс, пункция подключичной артерии, гемоторакс, пневмогемоторакс, гидроторакс, воздушная эмболия, повреждение грудного лимфатического протока, повреждение трахеи.

2. Осложнения, вызванные положением катетера: аритмии, перфорация стенки вены или предсердия, миграция катетера в полость сердца или легочную артерию, выхождение катетера из вены наружу, паравазальное введение жидкости, срезание лески проводника острием иглы и эмболия им полости сердца, длительное кровотечение из пункционного отверстия.

3. Осложнения, обусловленные длительным нахождением катетера в вене: флеботромбоз, тромбоэмболия, сепсис, нагноение мягких тканей по ходу стояния катетера.

С.А.Шишкин (2012) выделяет всего две группы осложнений:

1. Осложнения, связанные с катетеризацией подключичной вены и пребыванием в ней катетера: неудавшаяся катетеризация, аспирация воздуха, наружное кровотечение из пункционной ранки, паравенозное введение жидкости, появление болезненности в области шеи на стороне катетеризации, пневмоторакс, гематома подключичной области, тромбофлебиты, флеботромбоз, сепсис, нагноение в области пункционной ранки.

2. Осложнения, связанные с дефектами ухода за подключичным катетером: выпадение катетера, тромбирование катетера, перелом катетера.

Наиболее приемлемой может считаться классификация С.А.Симбирцева (2014), согласно которой все осложнения делятся на две группы: возникающие при пункции подключичной вены (гематома области пункции, ошибочная пункция артерии, прокол плевры, повреждение лимфатического протока, воздушная эмболия) и не связанные с манипуляцией по установке катетера (тромбирование катетера, тромбофлебит и тромбоз вены, бактериальное загрязнение катетера, местные воспалительные изменения вокруг катетера). Ко второй группе осложнений относятся одни из самых грозных - флеботромбозы и тромбофлебиты с последующим развитием ангиогенного «катетерного» сепсиса.

Частота развития осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены, по данным различных авторов, весьма вариабельна и зависит от многих факторов, в том числе от возраста, пола, конституции и заболевания пациента. Установлено, что более подвержены развитию осложнений дети до 14 лет; женщины страдающие ожирением; больные с ожогами и гемофилией; пациенты подвергающиеся хроническому гемодиализу [5].

C.Burri (2008) на основании анализа литературных источников (77 авторов, 20451 случай катетеризации) и собственных клинических наблюдений приводит следующие данные о частоте осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены (табл.1). В эту таблицу включены материалы Е.М. Шулутко и соавт. (2009) и С.А. Шишкина (2012).

Таблица 1

Частота осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены

Характер осложнений	Частота развития осложнений %			
	Цит. по Burri C.,1978 (п=20451)	Burri C, 1978 (п=1098)	Шулутко Е.М., 2009	Шишкин С.А., 2012
Невозможность выполнить пункцию	6,18	27,8	--	1,64
Неправильное положение катетера	5,96	9,3	4,5	0
Тромбоз	0,34	1,4	—	0,96
Эмболия	0,04	0	0,12	0,34
Флебиты	0,12	0,6	—	0,82
Сепсис	0,49	0	—	0,07
Прокол артерии	1,39	1,0	3	1,23
Пневмоторакс	1,08	0,82	0,5	0,14
Смерть больного	0,14	0	0	0

Как видно из табл. 1, наиболее частыми осложнениями являются неправильное положение катетера в вене и повреждение подключичной артерии. При этом в работе Е.М. Шулутко и соавт. (2009) учитываются только те осложнения, которые возникают в момент пункции подключичной вены.

Что касается причин развития осложнений кавакатетеризации, то они до сих пор являются предметом научных споров [2,7].

В.М. Игнатавичус (2016) причины и неудачи при пункции подключичной вены делит на следующие группы:

1. Причины организационного характера (отсутствие навыков, слабая теоретическая подготовка, не укомплектованность наборов для пункции).

2. Причины, обусловленные анатомо-топографическими факторами (неправильная укладка больного, несоблюдение ориентиров и направления введения иглы, особенности конституции пациента).

3. Технические причины (недостаточная анестезия, затруднения при введении проводника, отсутствие тактильного контроля положения иглы во время пункции).

По мнению других исследователей, самая тяжелая группа осложнений кавакатетеризации - гнойно-септические осложнения - имеет другой этиопатогенез [8,16].

К гнойно-септическим осложнениям катетеризации подключичной вены большинство авторов относят нагноение мягких тканей в зоне нахождения кавакатетера, флебит, тромбофлебит, сепсис. При этом чаще всего данную группу осложнений называют общим термином: «ангиогенный» или «катетерный» сепсис [2,21].

Механизм развития осложнений представляется следующим образом. Вначале происходит колонизация подключичного катетера микроорганизмами, затем формируется первичный гнойный очаг либо в мягких тканях в месте стояния катетера, либо в самом катетеризированном сосуде или его притоках, либо в тканях, окружающих эти сосуды. В последующем патогенные микроорганизмы поступают непосредственно в кровоток, минуя естественные биологические барьеры, и развивается развернутая картина сепсиса.

В Российской Федерации на данную проблему впервые обратили внимание ученые Военно-медицинской академии [10,11]. В 2017 году ими был предложен термин «ангиогенный сепсис». В дальнейшем большой вклад в изучение этого вопроса внесли [3,12].

Частота катетерного сепсиса, по данным различных авторов колеблется от 0,07 до 17,5% (табл. 2). Столь значительная вариабельность показателей обусловлена различным числом больных в анализируемых группах, сроками наблюдений, критериями оценки развившихся осложнений. Согласно расчетным данным Центров контроля за заболеваемостью и Национальной системы контроля нозокомиальных инфекций США (NNIS) в конце 80-х годов XX столетия число больных с катетерассоциированной инфекцией составляло около 300 тыс. в год.

Таблица 2
Частота катетерного сепсиса

Авторы	Год публикации	Число больных с катетеризацией подключичной вены	Больные с катетерным сепсисом, %
Щурова Л.А.	2013	520	1,15%
Лыткин М.И., Шанин С.С.	2016	3294	0,1%
Дякин В.М. и соавт.	2017	1261	3,2%
Агеев А.К., и соавт.	2012	569	1,93%
Рунович А.А. и соавт.	2012	1000	0,8%
Гологорский В.А., и соавт.	2018	262	2,1%
Хабиб О.	2012	231	12,5%
Стойко Ю.М. и соавт.	2016	12 тыс.	17,5%
Шишкин С.А.	2012	1464	0,07%
Pigrau C. et al.	2013	213	7,5%
Sadoyama G., Gontijo Filho P.P.	2013	116	4,1%
Klein M.D. et al.	2013	179	2,4%
Ben Hamida F. et al.	2015	533	7,7%

В конце 2000-х гг. зарегистрированное число больных с инфекцией данного вида снизилось до 87 тыс. В 2008-2011 гг. в различных стационарах и отделениях больниц США эти осложнения составляли от 2,9% до 11,3% на 1000 дней катетеризации, в среднем - 200 тыс. случаев инфекции кровотока в год (NNIS System Report, 2013). По данным P.J. Collignon (2014), за полтора года в 15 больницах Австралии зарегистрировано 4957 случаев катетерной инфекции, из них 491 случай был причиной сепсиса. В России, и в частности, в Санкт-Петербурге, систематического учета подобных осложнений не ведется. Косвенно о частоте катетерного сепсиса можно судить по данным обследования пациентов в нескольких многопрофильных стационарах города, проведенное в 2016 г, которое выявило бактеремию в 9,3% [16]. Касаясь морфологических изменений при катетеризации сосудов, одни авторы указывают на наличие флебита, тромбофлебита или пристеночных тромбов в месте введения катетера [4,13], другие - на нагноение мягких тканей в зоне нахождения подключичного катетера [14,15].

Образование и рост тромба происходит чаще всего в месте, где была пунктирована вена, и в месте размещения конца катетера. При введении лески проводника и катетера интима может быть травмирована, что создает условия для образования тромбов. Расположение катетера в вене, препятствующего нормальному кровотоку и вызывающему турбулентное течение крови, также способствует образованию тромбов. Опасность возникновения тромбов наиболее велика в местах анатомического изгиба венозного русла, то есть в местах впадения одной вены в другую. Поэтому пристеночные тромбы наблюдаются в устьях подключичной, внутренней яремной, плечеголовной, а также верхней полой вены [16,17].

Тромбозы подключичной вены в месте ее катетеризации возникают значительно чаще, чем диагностируются. Полноценное развитие клиники возникает при полном блоке вены, когда прекращается отток крови через подключичную вену и наступает стаз в верхней конечности, над- и подключичной области. После удаления катетера или при частичной отслойке тромба проходимость вены восстанавливается, что создает ложное впечатление отсутствия тромботических масс. Особенно неблагоприятна ситуация, когда смещение катетера происходит не в направлении правого предсердия, а в один из притоков верхней полой вены - внутреннюю яремную вену: это нередко приводит к тромбозу этой вены [18].

Смещение катетера во внутреннюю яремную вену вследствие анатомических особенностей левой подключичной вены встречается чаще, поэтому тромботические осложнения при катетеризации левой подключичной вены встречаются в 4 раза чаще, чем при доступе справа [6]. По данным Е.М. Шулутко и соавт. (2016) различная степень венозного тромбирования выявляется у 37-66% пациентов: неполные тромбозы - у 45%, полные - у 10%. Так называемый «фибриновый» чехол вокруг дистального конца катетера выявляется в 78-90% случаев и даже не расценивается как осложнение.

Мнения ученых в отношении причин возникновения гнойно-септических осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены кардинально расходятся. Так, Ю.Л. Шевченко, Н.Н. Шихвердиев (2016) к факторам, способствующим развитию ангиогенного сепсиса, относят наличие тяжелой «фоновой» патологии: злокачественные опухоли, лейкозы, алкоголизм, гормональные расстройства (сахарный диабет), оперативные вмешательства, особенно выполняемые по поводу заболеваний, связанных с перфорацией полых органов или с воспалением органов брюшной и грудной полости, наличие инородных тел (различные протезы), предшествующая иммуносупрессивная терапия.

А.А. Масчан (2012) факторами риска развития катетерной инфекции считает: 1) неадекватный материал катетеров (по его мнению, наилучшими материалами для изготовления катетера являются полиуретан или силикон, уступают им тефлон и поливинилхлорид, а наихудшими являются полиэтиленовые катетеры); 2) неадекватная асептика при постановке и уходе за катетером; 3) длительное стояние катетера; 4) специальные ситуации (парэнтералыюе питание); 5) несоответствие диаметра катетера диаметру катетеризированной вены.

По данным А.Л. Костюченко и соавт. (2016), к развитию ангиогенного «катетерного» сепсиса предрасполагают: 1) предельное истощение больного; 2) активный очаг высокоинвазивной инфекции в других областях тела больного; 3) снижение иммунорезистентности к условно патогенной инфекции и ее извращение.

По вопросу о длительности нахождения катетера в вене мнения также разноречивы. Одни авторы [19] утверждают, что развитие ангиогенного сепсиса не зависит от срока интраваскулярного пребывания катетера, другие придерживаются противоположной точки зрения [4,8]. По данным Е.А. Алексеевой и соавт. (2014), риск инфицирования катетера повышается по мере продолжительности нахождения катетера в ПВ от 5 до 26% (до 3 суток и более 2-х недель). Б.Р. Гельфанд и соавт. (2016) на основании данных о 277 катетеризации сделали вывод, что частота инфекционных осложнений возрастает пропорционально срокам нахождения катетера в вене с 5,3% до 25,5% начиная с 3-х суток до 14 и более, соответственно. А.Л. Костюченко и соавт. (2016) изучили результаты бактериологических посевов на жидкие питательные среды кончиков 126 стерильно извлеченных кавакатетеров, которые были установлены пункционно через подключичную вену. Микробное загрязнение обнаружено в 19,8%, причем при длительности пребывания катетера в вене до 5 суток роста микрофлоры не было получено ни разу. Таким образом, можно утверждать, что пребывание катетера в центральной вене более 5 суток является неблагоприятным фактором в связи с возрастающим риском контаминации катетера и повышенной опасности развития гнойного тромбофлебита в месте катетеризации.

Имеются также различные точки зрения о влиянии материала катетера на развитие осложнений катетеризации. С точки зрения одних авторов, он не имеет никакого значения [20]; В.П. Сухоруков, А.С. Бердикян (2010), Ferretti G. et al. (2012) считают, что при использовании полиуретановых катетеров вместо полиэтиленовых частота развития тромбофлебитов в месте стояния катетера значительно снижается. A. Pascual (2012) также придает большое значение материалу катетера, предлагая использовать так называемые «биоспецифические полимеры», не вызывающие процессов тромбообразования, однако подобные материалы находятся в стадии разработки.

Банальными причинами развития гнойно-септических осложнений катетеризации подключичной вены могут стать несоблюдение принципов асептики при постановке и уходе за катетером и вливание бактериально загрязненных жидкостей [7,21]. Согласно данным, приведенным на Калужской согласительной конференции РАСХИ (2014) основными возбудителями катетерной инфекции являются: St. epidermidis и St. aureus, реже Enterococcus spp. и Candida spp.

Обычно эти осложнения входят в общую классификацию осложнений катетеризации [18].

Предложено несколько классификаций катетерной инфекции.

С.А. Сидоренко, СВ. Яковлев, 2013; Н.А. Ефименко и соавт., 2014; специалисты центров контроля и профилактики болезней США (CDC, 2015) предлагают следующую классификацию и критерии диагностики катетер-ассоциированных инфекций:

1. Колонизированный катетер.

2. Инфекция места введения - эритема, уплотнение или нагноение кожи в пределах 2 см от места введения.

3. Инфекция кармана - эритема и некроз в месте стояния катетера.

4. Туннельная инфекция - эритема, напряжение и уплотнение тканей более чем в 2 см от места введения катетера.

5. Инфекция, связанная с инфузатом — выделение одного и того же микроорганизма из раствора и периферической вены.

6. Катетер-ассоциированная инфекция кровотока:

- выделение одного и того же микроорганизма из удаленного катетера и периферической вены у пациента с клинической картиной инфекции кровотока при отсутствии других очагов;
- исчезновение клинической картины при удалении катетера.

А.А. Масчан (2012) приводит другую клиническую классификацию катетерной инфекции:

1. инфекция места входа катетера;
2. туннельная инфекция;
3. не осложненный тромбофлебит;
4. осложненный тромбофлебит: тромбоэмболия легочной артерии, синдром нижней полой вены, хилоторакс;
5. катетер-ассоциированная бактеремия;
6. катетер-ассоциированный сепсис.

А.Л. Костюченко и соавт. (2016), С.А. Шляпников и соавт. (2013) выделяют первичную инфекцию кровотока (инфекция, возникающая у пациента при отсутствии других явных очагов инфекции), она разделяется на лабораторно подтвержденные инфекции и клинический сепсис и вторичную инфекцию кровотока (инфекция, развивающаяся при наличии очага инфекции другой локализации, вызванная тем же возбудителем). Инфекции, связанные с применением устройств внутрисосудистого доступа, всегда классифицируются, как первичные даже при наличии в области доступа местных признаков инфекции.

Следует подчеркнуть, что приведенные классификации трудно применить в обычной практике, они сложны для формулирования диагноза и выработки тактики лечения.

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КЛИНИКО-РЕНГЕНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ПНЕВМОНИИ У ДЕТЕЙ С ОСТРЫМ ГЕРПЕТИЧЕСКИМ СТОМАТИТОМ

Аннотация: В настоящей работе представлены сведения о клинико-рентгенологических особенностях 27 детей с острой пневмонией на фоне острого герпетического стоматита (основная группа). В контрольную группу вошли 30 детей очагово-сливной пневмонией, также требовавшей интенсивного лечения. Острая пневмония на фоне острого герпетичиского стоматита отличается тяжелым течением. У этих больных происходят патологические изменения со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта и они усугубляют течения пневмонии. Возникает преимущественно у детей 1-го года жизни и характеризуется упорным тяжелым течением. Это дает основание для дальнейшего изучения острой пневмонии на фоне острого герпетического стоматита и разработки новых методов терапии, а также логическому подходу алгоритму ведения этих больных.

Ключевые слова: пневмония, клиника, острый герпетический стоматит, слизистой оболочки полости рта

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CLINICAL AND RENGENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE HERPETIC STOMATITIS

Abstract: This work presents information on the clinical and radiological characteristics of 27 children with acute pneumonia on the background of acute herpetic stomatitis (main group). The control group included 30 children with focal-confluent pneumonia, which also required intensive treatment. Acute pneumonia against the background of acute herpetic stomatitis is characterized by a severe course. In these patients, pathological changes occur in the gastrointestinal tract and they aggravate the course of pneumonia. It occurs mainly in children 1 year of life and is characterized by a persistent severe course. This provides a basis for further study of acute pneumonia against the background of acute herpetic stomatitis and the development of new methods of therapy, as well as a logical approach to the algorithm for managing these patients.

Key words: pneumonia, clinical picture, acute herpetic stomatitis, oral mucosa

Актуальность исследования. Несмотря на внедрение широкого спектра сильнодействующих противомикробных препаратов, общих схем и профилактических мер для лечения заболевания, у детей с острым герпетическим стоматитом пневмония протекает тяжело [1, 2]. Среди заболеваний слизистых оболочек полости рта лидирует патологический процесс герпетической природы.

Наиболее часто диагностируемым заболеванием полости рта у детей является острый герпетический стоматит (ОГС), на который приходится 85% всех заболеваний полости рта [3, 4]. В настоящее время на практике такие пациенты успешно лечатся, но на ранних стадиях заболевания, у детей с пневмонией справиться с ней сложно.

Экосистема зависит от динамического состояния организма ребенка и микрофлоры тканевого слоя и открытых пространств (ротовая полость, желудок, кишечник, легкие) по отношению друг к другу. Они реагируют на преемственность и самоконтроль. Нарушение микробиоценоза кишечника способствует нарушению физиологических изменений в организме, снижению иммунобиологической защиты по отношению к нему и тяжести заболевания, влияя на его пролонгацию. Таким образом, учитывая важность нормальной кишечной флоры для деятельности макроорганизма и его различных функций, особенно изменений в иммунной системе, это имеет большое значение в лечении детей с ОГС [1]. Формирование патогенеза нарушения состояний легочной дыхательной системы осложняется нарушением функционального состояния различных систем, в первую очередь иммунопатологические процессы выходят на первый план. Восстановление функции дыхания в легких, коррекция иммунологических нарушений требует новых патологически обоснованных методов, сложности патогенеза лечения заболеваний и повышения эффективности иммунологического лечения при разработке планов лечения глубоких иммунных повреждений.

Цель исследования. Оптимизация лечения на основе изучения клинико-рентгенологических особенностей течения заболевания у детей с острым герпетическим стоматитом.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под наблюдением находились 57 детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 3 лет, в основной группе (27 из них) они страдали внебольничной бактериальной пневмонией, сопровождавшейся острым герпетическим стоматитом. Количество детей в контрольной группе составило 30 человек. Всем детям проведено клиническое наблюдение, рентгенологическое, иммунологическое исследования, исследования микрофлоры кишечника и статистическая обработка полученных данных. Прогностическая ценность клинико-рентгенологических симптомов и синдромов пневмонии у детей с острым герпетическим стоматитом определялась методом последовательного анализа.

Результаты исследований. В этом исследовании проходят лечение 27 детей из основной группы с ОГС на фоне пневмонии, у которых представлена клинико-рентгенологическая характеристика. В контрольную группу вошли 30 детей, с развившейся очаговой пневмонией, нуждающиеся в амбулаторном лечении. 23,5% детей с ОГС были в возрасте до 6 месяцев, 53,1% до 1 года и 33,4% до 2 лет. В контрольной группе 76,5% детей были младше 1 года, а остальные 23,5% - дети старше 1 года. При анализе состава пролеченных пациентов в 2/3 случаев в обеих группах было выявлено 4 основных возбудителя – Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus virolans и Escherichia coli. Примерно в четверти наших наблюдений возбудители были идентифицированы как Klebsiella spp, Pseudomanas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter spp, Morgantlla spp, Proteus vulgaris и другие. Основными жалобами детей, поступивших в стационар, были кашель (93%), лихорадка (91%), потеря аппетита (87%), возбужденное состояние (90,5%), слабость (90,2%) и нарушения сна (85,6%), заложенность носа (16%), диспептические расстройства (73,3%). Заболевание протекает остро у 80% детей и медленно передается у 20% детей (в основной группе), в контрольной группе острое начало заболевания наблюдалось у 76% детей, постепенное прогрессирование - у 24% детей.

У всех поступивших в стационар детей отмечалось повышение температуры тела: фебрильная температура 65,5% в основной группе, субфебрильная температура тела 34,5%, фебрильная температура 46% в контрольной группе, субфебрильная температура 54% у пациентов. У детей клиническая картина и тяжесть ОГС оценивались в основном на основании общих симптомов (степень интоксикации) и местных (слизистая оболочка рта) изменений.

В зависимости от изменений слизистой оболочки полости рта (СОПР) течение заболевания делится на три уровня: легкое, среднетяжелое, тяжелое. Больные дети в нашем наблюдении имели среднетяжелое течение. ОГС сопровождалось видимой интоксикацией и изменениями СОПР. Начальная стадия заболевания сопровождалась ухудшением настроения больного, слабостью, раздражительностью, снижением аппетита, катаральными изменениями. Наблюдались увеличение и боль в подчелюстных лимфатических узлах. Температура тела поднялась до 37-37,5°C. В зависимости от прогрессирования заболевания, температура тела составляла 38-39°C. Наблюдались головная боль, тошнота, бледность кожи. На пике температуры тела вокруг нее появились красные и отек слизистых оболочек, высыпания.

В полости рта наблюдались от 10 до 25 элементов высыпаний. В этот период наблюдалось сильное слюноотделение, слюна была вязкой. Воспаление десен сопровождалось кровотечением. После того, как сыпь утихла, температура тела упала до 37 - 37,5°C. У 37,8% пациентов сыпь рецидивировала, температура тела повысилась. У больных детей снизился аппетит, нарушился сон, усилились симптомы интоксикации. При СОПР наблюдались элементы сыпи на разных клинико-морфологических стадиях. В некоторых местах эти высыпания сливались, образуя эрозию, обширный некроз и язвенно-некротический гингивит. Сыпь держалась 4-5 дней. В СОПР отмечались гингивит, кровоточивость десен, подчелюстной лимфаденит, которые сохранялись долгое время.

Одним из основных симптомов пневмонии у детей является нарушение внешнего дыхания. Респираторный дистресс-синдром наблюдался у 44% пациентов и 36% пациентов 2-й группы (контроль), в результате бронхообструкции отмечался цианоз носогубного треугольника.

Еще одним симптомом пневмонии был сухой кашель у 71,3% пациентов основной группы и влажный кашель у 27,7%. Влажный кашель наблюдался у 61% пациентов контрольной группы, сухой кашель - у 39% пациентов.

При физическом обследовании у всех пациентов выявлена ослабление легочного звука. Коробочный звук определялся у 46% пациентов основной группы и 38% в контрольной группе, что указывает на бронхо-обструктивный синдром. При аускультации влажные хрипы разного калибра выслушивались у 53% больных детей основной группы, а сухие хрипы - у 47%. В контрольной группе у 61% были влажные хрипы, а у 39% - сухие. Крепитирующие хрипы выслушивались у 12% пациентов основной и 11,6% контрольной группы. В нашем наблюдении обращает на себя внимание изменения со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта у пациентов с ОГС (у больных основной группы). Кишечный синдром проявился через 2 дня после начала заболевания или после госпитализации, и оставался основным симптомом в острой фазе заболевания.

Рентгенография грудной клетки показала увеличение тимуса у 48% детей 1-й группы и 52% 2-й группы. У 70,3% больных детей основной группы были двусторонние очаги, у 20,7% - правосторонние, у 4,6% - левосторонние и у 4,4% - сегментарные. У пациентов контрольной группы были двусторонние очаговые (74,3%), правосторонние (19,7%), левосторонние (4,2%) и сегментарные (1,8%) рентгенологические изменения. В группе обследованных основной группы выявлено в общем анализе крови снижение гемоглобина до 90,2 ± 1,1 г/л (норма 110,4 ± 0,2) у 54,6% детей, количество лимфоцитов 56,2% ± 1,1% (норма 32), 6 ± 0,8) повышение у 90% детей, незначительное увеличение лейкоцитов - 5,8 ± 0,2 (норма 4,2 ± 0,2) и скорости оседания эритроцитов (СОЭ) 9,0 ± 0,4 у 42% детей ($p<0,01$). В контрольной группе детей с ОГС снижение гемоглобина составило 48%, увеличение лейкоцитов - 6,8 ± 0,3 (норма 4, ± 0,3), 71,6%, лимфоцитоз-72%, увеличение СОЭ-61%.

Выводы

1. У изучаемых нами детей с ОГС различной степени тяжести состояния была следующая зависимость: чем больше патологических изменений со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта, тем больше усиливались воспалительные процессы в легких.

2. Эффективность лечения зависит от индивидуального выбора с учетом этиологии заболевания, течения и стадии патологического процесса, возраста пациента, поражения внелегочных органов. Это, в свою очередь,

предполагает необходимость более глубокого применения терапевтических мер при лечении детей с ОГС.

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ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ КОГНИТИВНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ ПОЖИЛОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Представлен анализ данных по проблеме послеоперационных когнитивных нарушений у больных пожилого и старческого возраста. Рассмотрены определение понятия послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции, его этиологии и факторы, способствующие его развитию, клиническая симптоматика, особенности его диагностики, а также факторы профилактики ПОКД и его возможной фармакологической коррекции. В приложении приведены психологические тесты, используемые для диагностики ПОКД.

Важно отметить, что адекватная диагностика ПОКД невозможна без оценки предоперационного нейропсихологического статуса.

Ключевые слова: послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция, патогенез, этиология, факторы развития, диагностика, профилактика

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POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE CHANGES IN ELDERLY PATIENTS

Abstract: The analysis of data on the problem of postoperative cognitive impairment in elderly and senile patients is presented. The definition of the concept of postoperative cognitive dysfunction, its etiology and factors contributing to its development, clinical symptoms, features of its diagnosis, as well as factors for preventing POCD and its possible pharmacological correction are considered. AT

The appendix contains psychological tests used to diagnose POCD.

It is important to note that adequate diagnosis of POCD is impossible without an assessment of the preoperative neuropsychological status.

Key words: postoperative cognitive dysfunction, pathogenesis, etiology, developmental factors, diagnosis, prevention

Актуальность. Проблема развития когнитивной дисфункции у больных пожилого возраста в раннем послеоперационном периоде в отделение реанимации и интенсивной терапии, является частым осложнением с последующим переходом дисфункции в делирий. Частота расстройств послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции и послеоперационного делирия у этой категории больных, по данным разных авторов, составляет от 10 до 64% [2,3]. Развитие когнитивная дисфункция в послеоперационном периоде приводит к увеличению риска летальности, удлинению сроков лечения. Профилактика и лечение когнитивной дисфункции не имеет на сегодняшний день четкого алгоритма действий. Несмотря на определенные успехи в консервативном лечении острой когнитивной дисфункции и осложнений, летальность при этом заболевании остается высокой. Количество развития ПКД за последние 10 лет увеличилось с 53% до 75%. Общая летальность в случае перехода ПКД в делирий увеличилось на 15%, а в пожилом возрасте достигает 28-80%. В настоящее время, клиницисты уделяют основное внимание проблемам оценки неврологического статуса и тяжести общего состояния при подготовке больных к оперативному вмешательству [4,5].

Послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция являются нередким и тяжелым осложнением у пациентов пожилого возраста после оперативных вмешательств. Частота расстройств послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции и послеоперационного делирия у этой категории больных, по данным разных авторов, составляет от 10 до 64% [2,3]. Очевидно, такой значительный разброс показателей обусловлен недостатком единообразия и четкости в выявлении и документировании симптомов делирия. Интерес к изучению этого послеоперационного осложнения не только не уменьшается, но и постоянно возрастает, свидетельством чему является значительное число зарубежных работ, опубликованных в последние годы. В качестве факторов риска указывают на пожилой возраст, вид анестезии (общая или регионарная), гипернатриемию и гиперосмолярность плазмы, гипонатриемию, наличие вредных привычек (курение и злоупотребление алкоголем), сопутствующие заболевания сердечно-сосудистой и дыхательной систем, сахарный диабет, длительность оперативного вмешательства [1,4,5]. Тем не менее, несмотря на многолетние усилия и значительное количество публикаций, противоречивой остается трактовка многих сторон проблемы, прежде всего - спектра и удельного веса факторов риска, прогноза развития этого осложнения у конкретного пациента и, соответственно, мер его целенаправленной профилактики.

Концепция повреждения мозга под влиянием общей анестезии многие годы дискутируется на междисциплинарном уровне. В настоящее время большинство специалистов различного профиля (неврологи, нейрофизиологи, психологи, анестезиологи, хирурги) поддерживают эту гипотезу [2,5,6]. Однако на современном этапе развития неврологии и нейрофизиологии следует признать, что мы очень мало знаем о механизмах развития послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции (ПОКД), вследствие чего отсутствуют стратегические направления ее профилактики и терапии. Кроме того, в настоящее время не изучены возможные социальные и/или экономические последствия ПОКД, что представляется весьма важным в связи со сложившейся неблагоприятной демографической ситуацией в нашей стране.

В литературе имеются многочисленные данные о негативном влиянии на ЦНС даже среднетерапевтических доз препаратов для общей анестезии, в том числе: морфина, фентанила, амфетамина, галотана, оксибутирата натрия, гексенала, кетамина, нембутала, пропофола (диприванa) [1,2,7]. В последние годы поднимается вопрос о повреждающем влиянии на головной мозг гипотензивной анестезии [3,5].

Вследствие многофакторности ПОКД в последние годы отмечается тенденция к мультидисциплинарному подходу к решению данной проблемы с привлечением специалистов различных специальностей, включая, не только анестезиологов, но и неврологов, клинических нейрофизиологов, патофизиологов, медицинских психологов.

В виду неоднородности проводимых исследований, данные о распространенности ПОКД разноречивы. Частота ранней ПОКД в общехирургической практике варьирует от 10 до 30%, а стойкая ПОКД наблюдается в среднем у 1-10% пациентов [1,7,8,9]. Показано, что у пациентов среднего возраста (40-60 лет) субъективные жалобы на стойкие когнитивные нарушения после операций в условиях общей анестезии отмечаются у 29% пациентов, у пожилых людей старше 70 лет) стойкая ПОКД регистрируется в 4-6% случаев [166,184,207,218,222]. Данные о распространенности ПОКД у пациентов пожилого и среднего возраста были уточнены в результате международных проспективных рандомизированных исследований International Study of Post-Operative Cognitive Dysfunction - ISPOCD1 (1998) и ISPOCD2 (2000), продемонстрировавших сохранение стойкой ПОКД у 14% пожилых пациентов [223], ранней и стойкой ПОКД у 19,2% и 6,2% пациентов среднего возраста соответственно [447]. В течение 1-2 лет ПОКД сохранялась у 10,4% пациентов и у 1-2% по истечении 2 лет. Определен риск развития ПОКД, сохраняющейся в течение 2 лет после операций в условиях общей анестезии, который составил 1:64000 случаев общей анестезии, однако проспективное исследование в течение двухлетнего периода выполнено на небольшой подгруппе пациентов [6,11].

Среди факторов риска ПОКД указывались: общая анестезия [3,4,8], хронические цереброваскулярные заболевания и состояние когнитивных функций в дооперационном периоде, возраст пациентов [7]. На частоту и тяжесть ПОКД влияет доза1 анестетиков и длительность общей анестезии. Увеличение риска поражения ЦНС отмечается при удлинении длительности общей анестезии более 3,5-4 ч, достигая максимальных значений к 5 - 6 ч анестезиологического пособия [Hayashi H. et al., 1996; Limburg M. et al., 1998]. Однако вопрос о вероятности развития, группах риска и распространенности ПОКД у пациентов молодого возраста в настоящее время далек от разрешения.

Под когнитивными функциями понимают наиболее сложные функции головного мозга, с помощью которых осуществляется процесс рационального познания мира [4,5,6]. Снижение когнитивных функций проявляется нарушением памяти, внимания, речи, счета, пространственно-временнóй ориентации, способности к абстрактному мышлению, признаками замедления мышления. Для оценки когнитивных функций используются нейропсихологические методы исследования, представляющие различные тесты и пробы на запоминание и воспроизведение слов и рисунков, узнавание образов, решение интеллектуальных задач, исследование движений. По прежнему мало изученным остается вопрос когнитивных нарушений как последствия анестезии. Выделяют 2 основных варианта: послеоперационный делирий и так называемая послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция (postoperative cognitive dysfunction — POCD).

Послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция — это когнитивное расстройство, развивающееся в ранний и возможно сохраняющееся в поздний послеоперационный периоды, клинически проявляющееся в виде нарушений памяти, трудности концентрации и длительного удержания внимания, а также нарушений других высших корковых функций (мышления, речи и т. д.), подтвержденное данными нейропсихологического тестирования (в виде снижения показателей тестирования в послеоперационный период не менее чем на 10% от дооперационного уровня), что влечет за собой проблемы с обучением, снижение умственной работоспособности, настроения (депрессию).

В течение последних 10-15 лет отмечается оживление интереса к изучению функционального состояния ЦНС после операций в условиях общей анестезии [2,7,10], появились работы, свидетельствующие о развитии метаболических изменений на нейро-нальном уровне, нарушении процессов синаптической передачи, изменении БЭА головного мозга, нарушении микроциркуляции и тканевой гипоксии. Найдены публикации, свидетельствующие о повреждении функционального состояния ЦНС (в частности, когнитивных функций) после различных видов общей анестезии. К ним относятся: снижение познавательных способностей, нарушение моторных функций, внимания, ухудшение памяти, возникновение психотических реакций. Показано, что на частоту и тяжесть побочного влияния наркоза на ЦНС влияют доза анестетиков и длительность общей анестезии [3,6, 10,11].

Однако неврологами не учитывается неблагоприятное влияние центральных анестетиков на ЦНС у пациентов молодого возраста после длительных оперативных вмешательств в общехирургической и, особенно, в микрохирургической практике (включая пластическую хирургию), так как подобные манипуляции не сопровождаются значительной кровопотерей, угрожающими жизни больного изменениями периферической и центральной гемодинамики, и являются, казалось бы, «неосложненными» оперативными вмешательствами.

Учет рекомендаций невролога позволяет анестезиологу, по возможности, минимизировать риск неврологических осложнений общей анестезии. Кроме того, пациенты с высоким риском неврологических осложнений должны быть осмотрены и обследованы неврологом в динамике в течение, по крайней мере, первых 7-10 дней послеоперационного периода [5,9].

Цель исследования: изучить состояние когнитивных функций у пациентов пожилого возраста с неотягощенным неврологическим и психосоматическим анамнезом до и после микрохирургических операций в условиях общей анестезии и оценить эффективность лечебных мероприятий по предупреждению стойких когнитивных расстройств в отдаленном послеоперационном периоде.

Материал и методы исследования. Объектом исследования явился контингент больных от 65 до 90 лет. Все пациенты получили плановое хирургическое лечение в условиях общей, регионарной и комбинированной анестезии на базе клинике АГМИ, в период с 2015 по 2018 гг. Объем выборки составил 100 пациентов.

Результаты исследования. Исследование проводилось в два этапа: первый этап - выполненный на выборке в количестве 100 пациентов, был посвящен поиску факторов риска развития послеоперационного когнитивного дефицита и послеоперационного делирия с тем, чтобы снизить их риск и управления ими. Второй этап - оценка возможностей профилактики послеоперационного когнитивного дефицита и делирия у рассматриваемой категории пациентов, потребовал анализа дополнительной выборки в количестве 30 больных.

Критериями включения в исследование были: хирургический профиль пациентов, возраст от 65 до 90 лет и необходимость плановой операции.

Критерии исключения: наличие в анамнезе психических заболеваний, состояние деменции, прием психотропных препаратов, черепно-мозговая травма, алкогольное опьянение и кардио- и нейрохирургические операции.

Для исключения деменции всех больных до операции тестировали с помощью опросника MMSE (сокр. Англ. Mini mental state examination), направленного на оценку когнитивных функций. Для наблюдения в динамике за изменениями показателей всем больным, включенным в исследование, тестирование по MMSE проводилось также в первые, четвертые и седьмые сутки после операции. Диагноз делирия в послеоперационном периоде устанавливали на основе опроса исходя из диагностических критериев МКБ-10 и DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) и верифицировали консультацией психиатра.

Всем больным выполнялось комплексное обследование, включавшее клинические, биохимические и инструментальные исследования. В анализах крови больных в 70% случаях отмечена гиперлипидемия, азотемия, гипопротеинемия, коагулопатия в виде повышенного фибриногена и снижение АЧТВ.

Всем больным выполнены оперативные вмешательства под общей комбинированной анестезией с ИВЛ, сбалансированной внутривенной без ИВЛ и регионарной анестезией.

В течение первых двух суток после операции делирий развился у 17 пациентов (9 мужчин и 8 женщин). Средний возраст этих больных составил 77,9±8,1 года, тогда как в остальной группе - 74,7±6,5 года ($p>0,05$).

В группе пациентов, у которых развился делирий, 7 пациентам выполнялись общехирургические операции, а 10 - эндопротезирование тазобедренного и коленного суставов. У 10 больных наблюдали гиперактивную форму делирия с преобладанием ажитации, раздражительности и агрессии, у 3 - гипоактивную форму с преобладанием заторможенности, сонливости и апатии, у 4 пациентов отмечена смешанная форма с примерно равной пропорцией этих расстройств. Клиника имела тенденцию нарастать к вечеру, еще более усиливаясь ночью и уменьшаясь к утру.

Анализ влияния фоновых факторов риска и данных дооперационных анализов крови на развитие послеоперационного делирия показал отсутствие статистически значимых связей

В течение всего срока наблюдения в каждой из трех подгрупп отмечалось постепенное улучшение когнитивного статуса, однако даже на седьмые сутки после операции не было достигнуто исходное состояние; различие оценки с исходной во всех подгруппах оставалось достоверным ($p<0,05$).

Таким образом, в группе пожилых пациентов общехирургического, травматолого-ортопедического и урологического профилей послеоперационный делирий развивается у каждого шестого больного; при этом пропорция между гиперактивной, гипоактивной и смешанной формами делирия составляет 10:3:4 соответственно. Несмотря на отсутствие делирия, операция и анестезия независимо от выбора метода последней приводят у пожилых больных к значимому ухудшению когнитивных функций. Их постепенное восстановление не позволяет достичь исходного уровня даже к седьмым суткам после вмешательства.

Вывод: Когнитивные нарушения в послеоперационном периоде, особенно у лиц пожилого и старческого возраста, обусловливают необходимость рационального изучения и понимания механизмов их формирования у данной категории больных. Профилактическая нейропротективная терапия вместе с адекватной коррекцией, гемодинамики, гомеостаза и газообмена имеют важнейшее практическое значение для предотвращения повреждения нейронов или коррекции уже возникших нарушений высших психических функций в раннем послеоперационном периоде, когда эти изменения являются потенциально обратимыми.

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АТОПИЧЕСКАЯ БРОНХИАЛЬНАЯ АСТМА В ДЕТСКОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

Аннотация: Бронхиальная астма (БА) - глобальная медицинская и социальная проблема. В последние годы наблюдается новый виток увеличения распространенности БА, и на ближайшее время прогнозируется сохранение данной тенденции.

Изучение различных аспектов заболевания показало многогранность и неоднозначность проблемы, что привело к введению понятия «контроль над заболеванием».

Ранее представленные аспекты заболевания (демографические, социальные, клинические, иммунологические и другие) оценивались с точки зрения тяжести БА.

В настоящее время стало очевидным, что тяжесть течения сложно использовать в качестве основного классификационного критерия БА и прогностического критерия эффективности ее терапии. Большей прогностической ценностью обладает классификация астмы,основанная на определении степени контроля симптомов болезни.

Ключевые слова: бронхиальная астма, детской возраст, бронхиальной гиперреактивность.

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ATOPIC BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILD

Resume: Bronchial asthma (BA) is a global medical and social problem. In recent years, a new round of increase in the prevalence of AD has been observed, and this trend is predicted to continue in the near future.

The study of various aspects of the disease showed the versatility and ambiguity of the problem, which led to the introduction of the concept of "disease control".

The previously presented aspects of the disease (demographic, social, clinical, immunological, and others) were assessed in terms of the severity of AD.

It has now become obvious that the severity of the course is difficult to use as the main classification criterion for AD and a prognostic criterion for the effectiveness of its therapy. The classification of asthma, based on determining the degree of control of the symptoms of the disease, has a greater predictive value.

Key words: bronchial asthma, childhood, bronchial hyperreactivity.

Актуальность. В настоящее время очень актуальна проблема бронхиальной астмы (БА) у детей[5]. Наблюдается повсеместно рост заболеваемости детей, в том числе и раннего возраста. Отмечается утяжеление течения БА, появляются формы, высоко резистентные к фармакотерапии приступов[2,4].

Значительная распространенность БА у детей (от 10% до 30% и более) наблюдается в нашей стране в регионах с повышенной влажностью[1]. Отмечаемая повышенная влажность, с одной стороны, способствует повторным респираторным заболеваниям, с другой накоплению в воздухе спор плесневых грибов, антигены которых способны оказывать мощное сенсибилизирующее влияние на организм ребенка[3,6].

Вышеперечисленные процессы реализуются развитием хронического аллергического воспаления и бронхиальной гиперреактивности.

Цель исследования. Разработать критерии индивидуального прогноза контроля атопической бронхиальной астмы у детей на основе комплексной оценки клинико-анамнестических, иммунологических, биохимических и генетических составляющих различных фенотипических вариантов заболевания.

Материалы и методы исследования. Диагноз БА верифицирован у 381 ребенка в возрасте 3-16 лет (средний возраст 9,15±3,47 года) на основании диагностических критериев и классификации болезни согласно положениям GINA и требованиям отечественных программных документов «Бронхиальная астма у детей.

В группе детей, больных Б А (п=381), атонический характер заболевания установлен у 267 (70,1%) детей. Полученные данные соответствуют литературным о высокой частоте атопической бронхиальной астмы в детском возрасте. Диагноз БА легкой степени тяжести выставлен 139 (52,06%) пациентам, средиетяжелой -112 (41,95%), тяжелой - 16 (5,99%) больным.

Результаты исследования. В детском возрасте атопическая бронхиальная астма представлена основными клиническими фенотипами: бронхиальной астмой, коморбидной с аллергическим ринитом, и астмой, не имеющей сопутствующих аллергических заболеваний. Данные фенотипы определяют долгосрочный прогноз приверженности к противовоспалительной терапии.

Основными факторами, формирующими фенотип атопической бронхиальной астмы без сопутствующих аллергических заболеваний, являются ранний дебют заболевания; тендерные различия с преобладанием девочек с дебютом болезни в возрасте старше 6 лет; поливалентная сенсибилизация с преобладанием бытовой во все возрастные периоды; нарушение функции внешнего дыхания по смешанному типу. Маркером высокого риска развития данного фенотипа является недоношенность;

осложнение периода новорожденности синдромом дыхательных расстройств; частые респираторные заболевания и дисбиоз кишечника в раннем возрасте.

В детском возрасте для атопической бронхиальной астмы, коморбидной с аллергическим ринитом, характерны: преобладание мальчиков среди всех возрастных групп больных; развитие ранней (в дошкольном возрасте) пыльцевой и микогенной сенсибилизации; зависимость нарушения функции внешнего

дыхания от контакта с аэроаллергенами в период новорожденности; метеозависимость симптомов. Маркером высокого риска данного фенотипа является бронхиальная гиперреактивность на физическую нагрузку и рождение от беременности, осложненной гестозом второй половины. Ассоциация бронхиальной астмы с аллергическим ринитом определяется более высоким порогом накопления генетических влияний.

У детей, больных БА без сопутствующих аллергических заболеваний, установлены цитокиновый дисбаланс с высокой функциональной активностью Th-2 типа иммунного ответа, а также взаимозависимость клинических характеристик (возраст дебюта, показатели функции внешнего дыхания, «стаж» заболевания) и сывороточного содержания основных цитокинов аллергического воспаления (INF-y, IL-4, IL-10, TGF-ßl). На уровень экспрессии цитокинов оказывают влияние патологические факторы перинатального периода, возраст больных, тяжесть заболевания и аллергического воспаления.

Вывод. Разработаны прогностические критерии достижения контроля бронхиальной астмы при ее различных фенотипах и математическая модель для расчета индивидуального 1грогноза уровня контроля атопической бронхиальной астмы у детей с учетом возраста, тендерных различий и маркера аллергического воспаления — сывороточного уровня эндогенного оксида азота.

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ОТРАЖЕНИЕ В УЧЕТЕ МАЛОЦЕННЫХ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДО 100 ТЫСЯЧ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается все изменения учета малоценных объектов за 2020-2021. О том как учитывать основные средства, как применять ПБУ 6/01 для малоценных основных средств.

Ключевые слова: малоценные объекты, основные средства, запасы.

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Abstract: The article considers all changes in the accounting of low-value objects for 2020-2021. On how to account for fixed assets, how to apply PBU 6/01 for low-value fixed assets.

Keywords: low-value objects, fixed assets, stocks.

С 2021 года действует Федеральный стандарт бухгалтерского учета ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы», утв. приказом Минфина России от 15.11.2019 № 180н. Спецодежда, спецоснастка и другие малоценные предметы со сроком службы более 12 месяцев теперь к запасам не относятся. Эксперты 1С рассказывают, как в «1С:Бухгалтерии 8» редакции 3.0 можно учитывать малоценное оборудование и запасы в соответствии с изменениями в бухгалтерском учете и рекомендациями Бухгалтерского методологического центра.

Приказом Минфина России от 15.11.2019 № 180н утвержден Федеральный стандарт бухгалтерского учета ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы». ФСБУ 5/2019 применяется, начиная с отчетности за 2021 год. В приказе № 180н мы сталкиваемся с двумя интересными моментами. Во-первых, с отменой Методических указаний по бухгалтерскому учету специального инструмента, специальных приспособлений, специального оборудования и специальной одежды (утв. приказом Минфина России от 26.12.2002 № 135н). Во-вторых, с новой формулировкой в определении запасов: «Для целей бухгалтерского учета запасами считаются активы, потребляемые или продаваемые в рамках обычного операционного цикла организации, либо используемые в течение периода не более 12 месяцев» (п. 3 ФСБУ 5/2019).

Таким образом, в 2021 году понятия спецодежды и спецоснастки в бухгалтерском учете больше нет. Теперь это или материалы, или основные средства (ОС). В этой статье рассмотрим особенности учета основных средств в 2021 году.

Как учитывать основные средства в 2021 году.

В 2021 году действуют сразу два нормативно-правовых акта по учету основных средств:

- еще можно последний год применять Положение по бухгалтерскому учету «Учет основных средств» ПБУ 6/01 (утв. приказом Минфина России от 30.03.2001 № 26н);
- уже можно перейти на новый Федеральный стандарт бухгалтерского учета ФСБУ 6/2020 «Основные средства» (утв. приказом Минфина России от 17.09.2020 № 204н).

Оба документа предусматривают упрощенный учет малоценных основных средств. Но общий подход к упрощению учета за прошедшие годы серьезно изменился. Первое, на что обращаем внимание: разный порядок учета малоценных основных средств. Прежний стандарт (ПБУ 6/01) предлагает нам учитывать такие объекты в составе МПЗ. Новый ФСБУ 6/2020 – сразу отражать в расходах. Следующий важный момент - способ определения, какие основные средства достойны инвентарного номера, а какие – нет.

Применяя ПБУ 6/01, бухгалтер устанавливает границу стоимости ОС, и все, что оказывается меньше этой границы, учитывается как МПЗ. В ПБУ 6/01 также определен максимальный размер этой границы – 40 тыс. руб. Получается, что, например, ноутбук за 39 тыс. руб. – это не основное средство, а почти точно такой же ноутбук за 41 тыс. руб. – уже основное средство. В новом ФСБУ 6/2020 максимальная величина стоимостного лимита в виде конкретной суммы отсутствует. Помимо этого, отсутствуют указания, что лимит устанавливается за единицу актива и что лимит измеряется в денежных единицах. В то же время введено требование, что лимит устанавливается с учетом существенности.

Как применять ПБУ 6/01 для малоценных ОС в 2021 году

В иллюстративном Примере 1 Рекомендации № Р-100/2019-КпР предлагается следующий порядок учета основных средств:

- ✓ вместо применения стоимостного лимита, предусмотренного в пункте 5 ПБУ 6/01 для отдельных объектов ОС, можно выделить группы ОС, информация о которых заведомо несущественна, исходя из особенностей деятельности организации и структуры ее активов;
- ✓ данное решение необходимо регулярно пересматривать (не реже чем раз в год);

✓ в случае принятия указанного решения затраты на приобретение, создание, улучшение ОС, относящихся к выделенным несущественным группам, независимо от стоимости отдельных объектов, списываются на расходы по обычной деятельности в момент понесения;

✓ объекты, относящиеся к существенным группам, независимо от стоимости отдельных объектов, учитываются в общем порядке учета ОС.

Как классифицировать объекты с учетом понятия существенности

Получается, что с учетом понятия существенности и требования рациональности классификация материальных объектов в бухгалтерском учете может выглядеть следующим образом (п. 7.4 ПБУ 1/08, п. 3 ФСБУ 5/2019, п. 5 ФСБУ 6/2020):

- Несущественные объекты, независимо от срока использования, это материалы и малоценные основные средства, которые списываются на расходы в момент приобретения.
- Запасы – существенные объекты, используемые менее 12 месяцев. Материалы со сроком службы до года учитываются на счете 10 «Материалы» и списываются на расходы при передаче в производство в том же порядке, как и прежде.
- Основные средства – настоящие, имеющие уникальный инвентарный номер. Это существенные объекты со сроком службы более 12 месяцев, которые сначала поступают на счет 08 «Вложения во внеоборотные активы», а затем вводятся в эксплуатацию. Стоимость основных средств погашается путем начисления амортизации.

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ОЦЕНКА РАДИОНУКЛИДНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ РЕГИОНАРНОЙ ЛИМФАТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ У БОЛЬНЫХ ТРОМБОФЛЕБИТОМ ГЛУБОКИХ ВЕН НИЖНЕЙ КОНЕЧНОСТИ

Аннотация: Венозный тромбоз – острое заболевание, вызванное свертыванием крови в просвете вены, что приводит к нарушению ее проходимости. Следует различать понятия «тромбофлебит» и «флеботромбоз». Флебитом называется воспаление стенки вены вследствие общей или местной инфекции. Флеботромбоз развивается за счет изменения коагуляционных свойств крови, повреждении сосудистой стенки, замедления тока крови и т.д.

Ключевые слова: лимфатическая система, радионуклидная исследования, тромбофлебит, нижняя конечность.

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EVALUATION OF RADIONUCLIDE STUDIES OF THE REGIONAL LYMPHATIC SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH DEEP VEIN THROMBOPHLEBITIS OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY

Resume: Venous thrombosis is an acute disease caused by blood clotting in the lumen of a vein, which leads to a violation of its patency. It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "thrombophlebitis" and "phlebothrombosis". Phlebitis is an inflammation of the vein wall due to a general or local infection. Phlebothrombosis develops due to changes in the coagulation properties of blood, damage to the vascular wall, slowing blood flow, etc.

Key words: lymphatic system, radionuclide studies, thrombophlebitis, lower limb.

Введение. Внедрение радионуклидных методов исследования в клиническую практику, наряду с рентгенологическими методами [3,4,5], позволило наиболее объективно оценить функциональное состояние лимфатической системы. Впервые методом непрямой лимфографии в 1950 году Walker [6] визуализировал радиоактивным коллоидным раствором лимфатические сосуды крыс. Автор подкожно вводил радиоактивный коллоид в межпальце-вые промежутки стопы, затем в лимфе, взятой из бедренного лимфатического сосуда определил концентрацию радиоактивного коллоида. При введении меченных коллоидных частиц в подкожную клетчатку в результате измене-ния осмотического давления коллоидные частицы в лимфощели и по лимфососудам двигаются в лимфоузлы.

Проблема лечения сосудистых, гнойно-септических, ряда терапевтических и онкологических заболеваний медикаментозными препаратами до настоящего времени остаётся актуальной. При обычном введении в организм лекарственные препараты не всегда оказывают достаточно высокий эффект из-за низкой концентрации их в лимфатических узлах. Эндолимфатическая терапия создает высокую концентрацию препаратов в регионарных лимфоузлах [1,2], где накапливаются и через которые обычно распространяются микробы многих заболеваний и их токсины из первичного очага. ***В*** процессе лечения применение лимфостимуляторов усиливает действие лимфотропных лекарственных препаратов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выяснения эффективности радионуклидных исследований регионарной лимфатической системы нами анализированы результаты обследований 42 больных с диагнозом “тромбофлебит глубоких вен нижней конечности”, находившихся на стационарном лечении в клинике Андижанского государственного медицинского института. Контрольная группа включала 15 человек добровольцев (клинически здоровые лица и больные без сосудистой патологии). Радионуклидное исследование лимфо-системы проводили на Гамма-камере (Венгрия) с регистрацией импульсов в зонах интересов: в депо, т.е. на месте инъекции радионуклида (межпальцевые промежутки стопы) и в регионарных лимфоузлах (паховая область). Для регистрации импульсов использована экспозиция в течение одной минуты с часовым интервалом. Во время исследования поверхность детектора гамма-камеры устанавливалась параллельно к коже с тыльной стороны стопы и паха на расстоянии 8 см от поверхности кожи.

Для радионуклидного исследования лимфосистемы не требуется специальной подготовки больного. Препарат вводили подкожно в межпальцевые промежутки стопы в небольшом объеме (0,2-0,5мл) тонкой иглой после предварительной анестезии места инъекции 1,5мл 0,25% раствором новокаина с добавлением какого-либо стимулятора (гепарин 2500 ед) или без него. Величина введенной активности была строго дозирована и составляла для коллоидных частиц золото-198=4, ОМБк, а для технефита, меченного технецием-$99^{м}$=10,0МБк (технефрит, меченный технецием-$99^{м}$, как коллоидний раствор золото-198, является лимфотропным радионуклидом). Сцинтиграфию и радиометрию производили в проекции депо в момент инъекции, через один час и два часа после неё, в регионарных паховых лимфоузлах через один и два часа после инъекции. В момент инъекции активность радионуклида в депо (на месте инъекции радионуклида) принята за 100%. Далее, активность радионуклида в депо в момент инъекции, приняв как исходный за 100%, наблюдали процесс миграции радионуклида по лимфососудам до паховых лимфоузлов и процент накопления изотопа в паховых лимфоузлах определяли путём сравнения их с исходными показателями всасывания радионуклида из депо.

Для статистической обработки материала из-за разбросанности абсолют-ных величин излучения радиоизотопа в единицу времени в регистрируемых точках нижней конечности нами использовано процентное выражения их, которые, отражая степень всасывания радиоизотопа в лимфососуды и их накопление в регионарных паховых лимфоузлах, нисколько не искажают результаты полученных данных. Все полученные результаты обработаны статистически по Фишеру-Стъюденту с использованием критериев достовер-ности различий сравниваемых показателей.

Результаты и обсуждение. Было изучено состояния лимфощели межпальцевых промежуток стопы, лимфатических сосудов и регионарных паховых лимфоузлов у контрольной группы лиц и у больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности до и после лимфостимуляции с применением коллоидного раствора технефита меченного технецием-$99^{м}$.

Результаты проведенных исследований показали (таблица 1), что введенный в межпальцевые промежутки стопы радионуклид из подкожного депо в достаточно высоком проценте проникает в лимфатический сосуд. Уже на 60-минуте после подкожной инъекции в межпальцевые промежутки стопы (депо) радионуклида, его процент всасывания из депо в лимфососуд у здоровых лиц составил 10,8 ± 1,7%, у больных тромбофлебитом нижней конечности этот показатель был выше: 15,9 ± 2,0%. Через 120 минут после инъекции радионуклида процент всасывания его доходит соответственно 18,1 ± 2,1% и 25,2 ± 2,7%

Таблица 1

Дифференцираванности (t) радионуклида между 60 и 120 минутами после всасывания из депо (M+m, в процентах) на здоровой и пораженной конечностях до (числитель) и после (знаменатель) лимфостимуляции

Нижняя конечность	Место регистрации РПФ	Время после инъекции	
		60 минут	120 минут
Здоровая	Депо	10,8 ± 1,7 t = 3,01	P<0,01 18,1 ± 2,1
		17,1 ± 1,8 t = 4,00	P<0,01 25,6 ± 1,8
	Паховые лимфоузлы	8,1 ± 1,2 t = 2,32	P<0,05 13,7 ± 2,1
		13,4 ± 2,4 t = 2,44	P<0,05 20,9 ± 2,5
Пораженная	Депо	15,9 ± 2,0 t = 3,01	P<0,01 25,2 ± 2,7
		19,6 ± 3,1 t = 2,63	P<0,01 31,3 ± 3,5
	Паховые лимфоузлы	11,9 ± 1,3 t = 3,64	P<0,01 20,1 ± 2,0
		14,3 ± 2,2 t = 2,51	P<0,01 22,9 ± 2,8

Если сравнить эти два показателя (через 60 и 120 минут) между собой, то интенсивность всасывания имеет достаточно высокую степень различия как у здоровых лиц (P<0,01), так и у больных (P<0,01). В паховых лимфоузлах у здоровых лиц через 1 час изотоп накопился до 8,1 ± 1,2% от активности радиоизотопа, поступившего в лимфососуд из депо и через 120 минут - до 13,4 ± 2,4%. У больных они были соответственно 11,9 ± 1,3% и 14,3 ± 2,2%. При сравнении показателей через 60 и 120 минут после инъекции радионуклида у здоровых и больных также имелась высокая степень различия: у здоровых и у больных были P<0,01.

После стимуляции лимфосистемы гепарином в дозе 2500 ед. скорость всасывании радионуклида из депо в лимфощели, а затем в лимфососуды ускоря-лась, а их концентрация в паховых лимфоузлах была значительно выше, чем до лимфостимуляции. Статистический анализ их показателей между 60 и 120 минутами после инъекции в зонах интересов, т.е. в депо и в паховых лимфоузлах дают высокую дифференцированность как у здоровых лиц (P<0.05 и P<0,01), так и у больных (P<0 05 и P<0,01).

Когда результаты исследования здоровой конечности сравнивали с результатами пораженной конечности (таблица 2), то оказалось, что у больных процесс всасывания радиоизотопа из депо был быстрее, чем у здоровых лиц через 60 и 120 минут после инъекции. Аналогичная картина наблюдалась и при накоплении изотопа в паховых лимфоузлах. Однако после лимфостимуляции гепарином (2500ед) отсутствовала дифференцированность процесса всасывания радионуклида из депо (P<0,8) и его миграция в регионарные лимфоузлы (P<0,2) через 60 и 120 минут у пораженной конечности.

Таблица 2

Степень дифференцированности (t) процента всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфатическую систему и их накопления в паховых лимфоузлах у здоровых лиц и больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижних конечностей без стимуляции с данными со стимуляцией (М+ m)

Нижняя конечность	Место регистрации РПФ	Вр (мин)	Время после инъекции	
			Без лимфостимуляции	С лимфостимуляции
Здоровая	Депо	60	10,8 ± 1,7 t = 3,04	P<0,05 17,1 ± 1,8
		120	18,1 ± 2,7 t = 3,14	P<0,01 25,6 ± 2,0
	Паховые лимфоузлы	60	8,1 ± 1,2 t = 2,20	P<0,05 13,4 ± 2,4
		120	13,7 ± 2,1 t = 2,32	P<0,05 20,9 ± 2,5
Пораженная	Депо	60	15,9 ± 2,0 t = 1,08	P<0,8 19,6 ± 3,1
		120	25,2 ± 2,7 t = 1,32	P<0,2 31,3 ± 3,5
	Паховые лимфоузлы	60	11,9 ± 1,3 t = 0,69	P<0,8 14,3 ± 2,2
		120	20,1 ± 2,0 t = 1,21	P<0,8 22,9 ± 2,8

Статистический анализ процесса всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфососуды и их накопления в паховых лимфоузлах до и после лимфостимуляции выявил, что у здоровых лиц через 60 минут после инъекции в депо и в регионарных паховых лимфатических узлах дифферен-цированности имеет высокую степень различия (P<0,05 и P<0,05). Аналогичная картина на наблюдалась и через 120 минут после инъекции (P<0,05 и P<0,01). Но у поражённых тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности больных показывает отсутствие дифференцированности реакции результатов всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфососуды и их накопление в паховых лимфоузлах до и после лимфостимуляции через 60 минут (P<0,8 и P<0,8) и 120 минут (P<0,8; P<0,2).

Выводы. 1. На примере всасывания радионуклида технефрита меченного техне-цием $99^{м}$, из межпальцевых промежутков стопы в лимфососуды и их миграции до паховых лимфоузлов можно определить степень элиминации лимфотропных коллоидных радионуклеидов по лимфосистеме.

2. У здоровых лиц процент всасывания коллоидного раствора технефита меченного технецием 99^{м}, из депо в лимфососуды достаточно высокая. Накопление радионуклидов в регионарных лимфоузлах также достаточно високая. После стимуляции всасывание коллоида в лимфососуды и накопления их в регионарных лимфоузлах ускоряется с высокой степенью различия.

3. У больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности процесс всасывания радионуклида ускорен и накопление его в паховых лимфоузлах было выше, чем у здоровых. Однако, после стимуляции гепарином у пораженных лиц всасывание радионуклида было незначительно выше и их сравнение с показателями здоровых лиц дало недостоверные различия в отличие высокой дифференцированности групп исследований без стимул-яции.

4. Итак, у больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности компенсаторные возможности осмотического состояния подкожного депо были ограничены по сравнений с здоровыми лицами.

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РАДИОНУКЛИДНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ РЕГИОНАРНОЙ ЛИМФАТЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ У БОЛЬНЫХ ТРОМБОФЛЕБИТОМ ГЛУБОКИХ ВЕН НИЖНЕЙ КОНЕЧНОСТИ

Аннотация: Тромбоз/тромбофлебит поверхностных вен — патологическое состояние, при котором происходит формирование тромботических масс в поверхностных венах с развитием сопутствующей воспалительной реакции кожи и подкожной клетчатки.

Основным методом инструментальной диагностики ТФПВ служит ультразвуковое дуплексное ангиосканирование. Метод позволяет оценить состояние стенок и просвета вен, наличие в них тромботических масс, характер тромба (окклюзивный, пристеночный, флотирующий), его дистальную и проксимальную границы, проходимость глубоких и перфорантных вен.

Достоверные ультразвуковые критерии оценки давности тромботического процесса на сегодняшний день отсутствуют. В стандартный протокол исследования должно входить сканирование поверхностных и глубоких вен как пораженной, так и контралатеральной конечности для исключения симультанного тромбоза.

Глубокое венозное русло осматривают на всем протяжении, от дистальных отделов голени до уровня паховой связки, а если не препятствует кишечный газ, то исследуют сосуды илиокавального сегмента. При ультразвуковом исследовании требуется точно указать проксимальную границу поражения, отметить наличие/отсутствие варикозной или ПТБ.

Ключевые слова: тромбофлебит, радионуклидная исследования, регионарная лимфатическая система, глубоких вен нижней конечности.

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RADIONUCLIDE STUDY OF THE STATE OF THE REGIONAL LYMPHATIC SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH DEEP VEIN THROMBOPHLEBITIS OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY

Resume: Thrombosis thrombophlebitis of superficial veins is a pathological condition in which thrombotic masses are formed in the superficial veins with the development of a concomitant inflammatory reaction of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

The main method of instrumental diagnostics of TPPV is ultrasonic duplex angioscanning. The method makes it possible to assess the condition of the walls and lumen of veins, the presence of thrombotic masses in them, the nature of the thrombus (occlusive, parietal, floating), its distal and proximal borders, the patency of deep and perforating veins.

To date, there are no reliable ultrasound criteria for assessing the duration of the thrombotic process. The standard research protocol should include scanning the superficial and deep veins of both the affected and contralateral limbs to exclude simultaneous thrombosis.

The deep venous bed is examined along the entire length, from the distal parts of the leg to the level of the inguinal ligament, and if intestinal gas does not obstruct, then the vessels of the ileocaval segment are examined. During ultrasound examination, it is required to accurately indicate the proximal border of the lesion, to note the presence / absence of varicose or PTB.

Key words: thrombophlebitis, radionuclide studies, regional lymphatic system, deep veins of the lower extremity.

Введение. Морфофункциональное состояние лимфатической системы параллельно с рентгенологическими [3,4] изучалось еще и радионуклидными методами. Впервые методом непрямой лимфографии в 1950 году Walker L.A. [5] контрастировал радиоактивным коллоидным раствором лимфатические сосуды крыс. Автор подложно вводил радиоактивный коллоид в межпальцевые промежутки стопы, затем в лимфе, взятой из бедренного лимфатического сосуда определил концентрацию радиоактивного коллоида. При непрямой лимфографии механизм накопления и миграции радиоактивных коллоидных частиц по лимфососудам в лимфоузлы аналогичен законам кинетики коллоидных частиц метиленовой сини. При введении меченых коллоидных частиц в подкожную клетчатку в результате изменения осмотического давления коллоидные частиц из подкожного депо проникают в лимфощели и по лимфососудам двигаются в лимфоузлы.

До настоящего времени проблема лечения сосудистых, гнойно-септичес-ких и ряда терапевтических заболеваний медикаментозными препаратами остается актуальной. При обычном введении в организм лекарственные препараты не всегда оказывают достаточно высокий эффект из-за низкой концентрации их в лимфатических узлах. С развитием эндолимфатической терапии [1,2] появилась возможность создания высокой концентрации антибиотиков и других лекарственных препаратов в регионарных лимфоуз-лах, где накапливаются и через которые обычно распространяются микробы и их токсины из первичного очага. Применение же лимфостимуляторов усиливает действие лимфотропных лекарственных **препаратов.**

Материалы и методы исследования. В основу работы положены данные радиологического исследования 33 больных с диагнозом тромбофлебита глубоких вен нижней конечности, находившихся на стационарном лечении в клинике Андижанского государственного медицинского института. Контрольная группа включала 11 человек-добровольцев (клинически здоровые лица) и 22 больных с сосудис-той патологии. Радионуклидное исследование лимфосистемы проводили на Гамма-камере /Венгрия/ с регистрацией импульсов в зонах интересов: в депо, т.е. на месте инъекции радионуклида, и в паховых лимфоузлах. Для регис-трации импульсов использована экспозиция в течении одной минуты с часовым интервалом. Во время исследования поверхность детектора гамма камеры устанавливалась параллельно к коже с тыльной стороны стопы и паха на расстоянии 8 см от поверхности кожи.

Для радионукпидного исследования лимфосистемы не требуется специальной подготовки больного. Препарат вводили в межпальцевые промежутки стопы в небольшом объеме 0,2-0,5 мл, тонкой иглой после предварительной анестезии места инъекции 1,5 мл 0,25 % раствором новокаина с добавлением какого-либо стимулятора (гепарин 2500 ед.) или без него. Величина введенной активности была строго дозирована и составляла дня коллоидных частиц технефрита меченного $99^{м}$ Tc- 10,0 МБк. Радиометрию производили в депо в момент инъекции, через один и два часа после нее, в регионарных паховых лимфоузлах - через один и два часа после инъекции. В момент инъекции активность радионуклида в депо принята за 100%. Процентное уменьшение активности изотопа в депо за вычетом фона и количества излучения физического полураспада через 60 и 120 минут взята как показатель всасывания радионуклида в лимфососуды. Снижение активности радиоактивного изотопа в результате физического полураспада дана в таблица 1.

Таблица 1.

Процентное уменьшение активности технеция 99^{м} во времени (Т) в результате физического распада (Т½).

Время в часах	$\frac{T}{T½}$	Уменьшение активности в процентах %	Остаточная активность процентах %
0	0	0	100%
1	0,17	11	89
2	0,33	21	79
3	0,50	30	70
4	0,67	37	63
5	0,83	44	54
6	1,00	50	50

В момент иньекция результаты радиометрии в депо приняв как исходный (100%), далее наблюдали процесс миграции радионуклида по лимфососудам до паховых лимфоузлов и процент накопления изотопа в паховых лимфоузлах через 60 и 120 минут определяли путем сравнивания их с исходными показателями всасывания радионуклида из депо.

Для статистической обработки материала из-за разбросанности абсолютных величии излучения радиоизотопа в единицу времени в регистрируемых точках нижней конечности нами использованы процентные выражения их, которые, отражая степень всасывания радиоизотопа в лимфососуды и их накопление в регионарных лимфоузлах, нисколько не искажают результаты полученных данных. Все полученные результаты обработаны статистически по Фишеру-Стьюденту с использованием критериев достоверности различий сравниваемых показателей.

Результаты и обсуждения. Было изучено состояние лимфатических сосудов и регионарных лимфоузлов у контрольной группы лиц и у больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности до и после лимфостимуляции с применением коллоидного раствора технефрита меченного технецием 99^{м}.

Результаты проведенных исследований показали (таблица 2), что, введенный в межпальцевые промежутки стопы радионуклид из подкожного депо достаточно в высоком проценте проникает в лимфатический сосуд.

Таблица 2

Степень дифференцированности (t) радионуклида между 60 и 120 минутами после всасывания из депо (М ± m, в процентах) на здоровой и пораженной конечностях до (числитель) и после (знаменатель) лимфостимуляции

Нижняя конечность	Место регистрации РПФ	Время после инъекции	
		60 минут	120 минут
Здоровая	Депо	7,9 ± 1,1 t = 2,28	P < 0,05 13,1 ± 2,0
		12,8 ± 2,1 t = 2,41	P < 0,05 20,3 ± 2,3
	Паховые лимфоузлы	10,4 ± 1,5 t = 2,93	P < 0,01 17,5 ± 1,9
		16,6 ± 1,5 t = 3,91	P < 0,01 24,9 ± 1,5
Пораженная	Депо	11,6 ± 1,2 t = 3,66	P < 0,01 19,5 ± 1,8
		14,0 ± 2,4 t = 2,50	P < 0,05 23,6 ± 3,0
	Паховые лимфоузлы	15,6 ± 1,9 t = 2,94	P < 0,01 24,7 ± 2,5
		19,2 ± 3,0 t = 2,51	P < 0,01 30,4 ± 3,3

Уже на 60 минуте после инъекции процент всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфососуд у здоровых лиц составил 7,9±1,1%, у больных тромбофлеби-том нижних конечностей этот показатель был выше: 11,6±1,2%. Через 120 минут после инъекции процент всасывания доходит соответственно до 13,1±2,0% и 19,5±1,8%.

Если сравнить эти два показателя (через 60 и 120 минут) между собой, то интенсивность всасывания имеет достаточно высокую степень различия как и у здоровых лиц (P<0,01), так и у больных (P<0,01). В паховых лимфатичес-ких узлах у здоровых лиц через 1 час изотоп накопился до 10,4 ± 1,5% от активности радиоизотопа, поступившего в лимфососуд из депо и через 120 минут - до 17,5 ± 1,9 % . У больных они были, соответственно 15,6 ± 1,9% и 24,7 ± 2,59%. При сравнении показателей через 60 и 120 минут после инъек-ции у здоровых и больных также имелась высокая степень различия: у здоровых P<0,01и у больных P<0,01.

После стимуляции лимфосистемы гепарином в дозе 2500 ед скорость всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфощели, а затем в лимфососуды ускорялась, а их концентрация в паховых лимфоузлах была значительно выше, чем до лимфостимуляции. Статистический анализ их показателей между 60 и 120 минутами после инъекции в зонах интересов, т.е. в депо и в паховых лимфоузлах дают высокую дифференцированность как у здоровых лиц (P<0,01), так и у больных (P< 0,01).

Когда результати иследования здоровый конечности сопоставили с результатами пораженной конечности (таблица №3) оказалось, что у больных

Таблица 3

Степень дифференцированности (t) процента всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфатическую систему и их накопления в паховые лимфоузлы у здоровых лиц и у больных без стимуляции с данными со стимуляцией (M ± m)

Нижняя конечность	Место регистрации РПФ	Вр. (мин)	Время после инъекции	
			Без лимфо-стимуляции	С лимфо-стимуляцией
Здоровая	Депо	60	7,9 ± 1,1 t = 2,07	P < 0,05 12,8 ±2,1
		120	13,1 ± 2,0 t = 2,36	P < 0,05 20,3 ±2,3
	Паховые лимфоузлы	60	10,4 ± 1,5 t = 2,92	P < 0,05 16,6 ±1,5
		120	17,5 ± 1,9 t = 3,05	P < 0,1 24,9 ±1,5
Пораженная	Депо	60	11,6 ± 1,2 t =0,89	P < 0,8 14,0 ± 2,4
		120	19,5 ± 1,8 t =1,17	P < 0,8 23,6 ± 3,0
	Паховые лимфоузлы	60	15,6 ± 1,9 t =1,01	P < 0,8 19,2 ± 3,0
		120	24,7 ± 2,5 t =1,37	P < 0,2 30,4 ± 3,3

процесс всасывания радиоизотопа из депо был быстрее, чем у здоровых лиц с высокой степенью различия (P<0,05) через 60 и 120 минут после инъекции. Аналогичная картина, т.е. с высокой степенью различия (P<0,01) наблюдалась и при накоплении изотопа в паховых лимфоузлах. Однако, после стимуляции гепарином (2500 ед) отсутствовала дифференцированность процесса всасывания радионуклида из депо (P<0,8) и его миграция в регионарные лимфоузлы (P<0,2) через 60 и 120 минут между здоровой и пораженной конечностями.

Статистический анализ процесса всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфососуды и его накопление в паховых лимфоузлах до и после лимфости-муляции выявил, что у здоровых людей через 60 минут после инъекции в депо и в регионарных паховых лимфоузлах степень диференцированности имеет высокую степень различия (соответственно P<0,05; P<0,05), аналогич-ная картина наблюдалась и через 120 минут после инъекции (P<0,05; P<0,05). Но у пораженной тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности боль-ных сопоставление полученных данных показивает отсутствие дифференци-рованности реакции результатов всасывания радионуклида из депо в лимфососуды и его накопление в паховых лимфоузлах до и после лимфости-муляции через 60 минут (P<0,8; P<0,8), и 120 минут (P<0,8; 0,2).

Выводы. У здоровых лиц количество всасывания коллоидного раствора технефрита меченного 99м Тс в течение первых двух часов достаточно высокое. Накопление радионуклида в регионарных лимфоузлах в этих же промежутках времени статистически достоверно. После стимуляции всасывание коллоида ускоряется с высокой степенью различия.

У больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности процесс всасывания радионуклида ускорен и накопление его в паховых лимфоузлах было выше, чем у здоровых. Однако, после стимуляции гепарином у пораженных лиц всасывание радионуклида было незначительно выше и их сравнение с показателями здоровых лиц дало недостоверные различия в отличие высокой дифференцированности групп исследований без стимуляции.

Влияние лимфостимуляции на процесс всасывания коллоидных частиц радионуклида технефрита меченного 99м Тс из депо в лимфососуды и их накопление в паховых лимфоузлах через 60 и 120 минут после инъекции бывает ускорящим с высокой степенью достоверности у здоровых лиц. Они ограничены с отсутствием дифференцированности у пораженных лиц.

Итак, у больных тромбофлебитом глубоких вен нижней конечности компенсаторные возможности осмотического состояния подкожного депо были ограничены по сравнению с здоровыми лицами.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ТИПОЛОГИЯ ТРЕВОЖНЫХ РАССТРОЙСТВ: ДИНАМИКА, ТИПОЛОГИЯ, ПСИХОТЕРАПИЯ, ПРОФИЛАКТИКА

Аннотация: Рассматривается история исследований эффективности психотерапии и выделяется ее главная тенденция - от общих факторов эффективности к их дифференцировке в зависимости от конкретного расстройства. Показано, как появление классификаций с операционализированными критериями, повысив надежность и согласованность диагностики, способствовало качественному сдвигу в разработке новых методов психотерапии и в исследованиях эффективности психотерапии в 1980-е гг. Обосновывается ведущая роль когнитивно-бихевиоральной психотерапии в этом процессе. На при-

мере тревожных расстройств рассматривается роль разработки научно-обоснованных психологических моделей расстройств в дальнейшем совершенствовании не только методов психотерапии, но и классификации психических расстройств.

Ключевые слова: эффективность психотерапии, классификация психических расстройств Э8М-Ш, когнтивно-бихевиоральная психотерапия, психологические модели психических расстройств, генерализованное тревожное расстройство, социальная фобия, верификация диагностических категорий.

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CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF ANXIETY DISORDERS: DYNAMICS, TYPOLOGY, PSYCHOTHERAPY, PREVENTION

Resume: The history of studies of the effectiveness of psychotherapy is considered and its main tendency is highlighted - from general factors of effectiveness to their differentiation depending on a specific disorder. It is shown how the emergence of classifications with operationalized criteria, increasing the reliability and consistency of diagnostics, contributed to a qualitative shift in the *development of new methods of psychotherapy and in research on the effectiveness of psychotherapy in the 1980s. The leading role of cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy in this process is substantiated. For-*

As far as anxiety disorders are concerned, the role of the development of scientifically based psychological models of disorders in the further improvement of not only methods of psychotherapy, but also the classification of mental disorders is considered.

Key words: effectiveness of psychotherapy, classification of mental disorders E8M-Sh, cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy, psychological models of mental disorders, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, verification of diagnostic categories.

Актуальность. Актуальность исследования обусловлена значительным вкладом двух основных форм рубрики МКБ-10 F41 «Тревожные расстройства» в потери, причиняемые обществу пограничными психическими расстройствами в целом[2,7].

Это их роль в качестве фактора риска возникновения различных форм химических аддикций; а также суицидального поведения. Вместе с тем, остаются крайне противоречивыми сведения об этиологии и патогенезе ГТР и ПР. Требуют уточнения диагностические критерии тревожных расстройств, их дифференциально-диагностические границы, диагностические методики для их изучения в рамках доказательной медицины[5].

Остаётся крайне низкой эффективность различных методов психотерапии тревожных расстройств. Возможности фармакологической монотерапии также остаются недостаточными. Ряд исследователей рассматривают вопрос о терапевтической резистентности при ГТР. Вместе с тем, принципы сочетания психотерапевтических и психофармакологических методов терапии тревожных расстройств требуют дальнейшего изучения[1,4].

Остаются актуальными задачи исследования не только подлежащих ГТР и ПР патогенетических механизмов, но и внутриклинических факторов субъективного отношения больного к расстройству[3,6]. Требуют изучения причины и механизмы фиксации тревожных реакций с формированием ГТР у предрасположенных субъектов; а также причины и механизмы фиксации панических реакций, способствующие затяжному и длительному течению панического расстройства. Создание современной клинической и клинико-психологической концепции генерализованного тревожного и панического расстройств, учитывающей особенности их неврозогенеза, процессы самоактуализации невротических расстройств, многомерность невротического ответа, механизмы невротической субкомпенсации актуально для задач их терапевтической коррекции[8].

Также остаются неизученными психосемантические особенности больных основными формами тревожных расстройств. Известны исследования семантических особенностей больных психозами; невротическими расстройствами в целом. Психосемантические методы раскрывают внутренний мир больных, помогают понять и оценить индивидуальные предпосылки используемых механизмов психологической адаптации, включающие неосознанные механизмы психологической защиты и осознанные модели совладающего поведения[3,5].

В целом, исследования в области различных аспектов субъективного отношения больного к пограничному психическому расстройству, способствующих его фиксации, самоактуализации и затяжному течению, проводимые в рамках комплексных клинико-психологических и клинико-психопатологических концепций остаются актуальными, поскольку зачастую известные концепции являются психодинамическими, бихевиористскими, но не клинико-психопатологическими.

Цель исследования. Разработка комплексной клинико-психологической и клинико-психопатологической феноменологической концепции генерализованного тревожного и панического расстройств, учитывающей их клинико-динамические и личностно-типологические особенности, и обоснование подходов к их коррекции и профилактике.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование было включено 118 больных с ГТР в качестве изолированного или коморбидного состояния, что составило 55,9% от количества больных с заболеваниями тревожно - фобического спектра

Все пациенты находились под наблюдением не менее года и получали фармакотерапию Большинство наблюдений составили женщины (65,3%) На момент обследования 56,8% пациентов состояли в браке Средний возраст больных на момент обследования составил 35,4±9,6 лет Преобладали пациенты с высшим (39%) и средне-специальным (24%) образованием 61,9% пациентов имели постоянную или частичную занятость, а 25,4% пациентов не работали из-за дезадаптации, связанной с психическими расстройствами В изученной выборке 47,5% больных имели «изолированное» ГТР и у 52,5% ГТР сочеталось с другими психическими расстройствами

В исследовании учитывались лишь наиболее клинически значимые коморбидные состояния, тк отдельные кратковременные сопутствующие симптомы, не достигавшие уровня диагностических критериев МКБ-10, наблюдались практически у всех больных и при изолированном ГТР.

Для решения поставленных в настоящем исследовании задач использовались следующие методы клинико-психопатологический, психометрический клиническая оценка уровня тревоги производилась на основе Шкалы тревоги Гамильтона (HAM-A), заполнявшейся врачом в ходе беседы с пациентом, шкала оценки потери трудоспособности Шихана

Результаты исследования. ГТР является одним из самых распространенных психических расстройств пограничного уровня Частота встречаемости изолированного и коморбидного ГТР у больных с тревожно-фобическими нарушениями составляет 55,9%

Неоднородность изолированного ГТР определяется неравномерным соотношением в клинической картине различных компонентов тревоги (аффективного, идеаторного, моторного и сомато-вегетативного) с доминированием одного из них в структуре состояния В зависимости от этого выделено 4 клинических типа ГТР - аффективный, сомато-вегетативный, фобический и тонический, различные по распространенности, степени социальной дезадаптации и прогностистической ценности

Аффективный вариант ГТР (эгодистонный) характеризутся преобладанием собственно аффекта тревоги (эмоционально тягостного предчувствия надвигающегося неблагополучия), с чувством ее неконтролируемости в сочетании с отчетливым идеаторным ускорением и относительно невыраженными вегетативным и моторным компонентами Тревога носит стойкий и мучительный характер, воспринимаясь как тягостное и чуждое личности состояние Данный тип наблюдается в 23,2% случаях

Сомато-вегетативный вариант ГТР (эгосинтонный) -характеризуется течением в виде кратковременных, возникающих при незначительном внешнем поводе многократно в течение дня, соматизированных тревожных реакций, маскирующихся выступающими на первый план разнообразными сомато-вегетативными жалобами Тревога носит нестойкий характер, подвержена колебаниям в течение дня, соответствует «системе личностных координат» Наиболее распространенный тип ГТР (53,6 %)

Фобический вариант ГТР - (эго-синтонный) характеризуется выраженной, фиксированной и малокоррегируемой идеаторной тревогой (мыслями, опасениями и др), воспринимаемой как тягостное и чуждое личности состояние (с ощущением отчуждения психических процессов, в том числе контролируемости тревоги) Присутствие сопротивления чрезмерному характеру тревоги феноменологически сближает ее с навязчивыми явлениями Наиболее редкий тип ГТР (10,7% случаев)

Тонический вариант ГТР (эго-дистонный) характеризуется преобладанием «мучительного» моторного компонента тревоги (мышечным напряжением, невозможностью расслабиться и т д) и постоянным чувством озабоченности по поводу необходимости контролирования своих психических процессов (мышления) При этом соматовегетативные проявления тревоги отсутствуют Данный тип наблюдается у 12,5% больных

Выраженность социальной дезадаптации нарастает в ряду - сомато-вегетативный, аффективный, тонический и фобический типы ГТР, с преимущественным снижением функционирования в определенной сфере жизнедеятельности (социальной - при фобическом и тоническом типе ГТР, трудовой - при аффективном и фобическом, и семейной - при сомато-вегетативном ГТР)

Выявлены социо-демографические и клинические факторы, характеризующие больных с наиболее благоприятными (сомато-вегетативным, аффективным) и наименее благоприятными (тоническим и фобическим) типами ГТР

Благоприятные типы ГТР наблюдаются преимущественно у лиц женского пола, у пациентов с высшим образованием и состоящих в браке, а также при незначительной длительности заболевания (от 1 до 3 лет)

Наименее благоприятные типы ГТР наб подаются преимущественно у лиц мужского пола, у пациентов со средним образованием и не состоящих в браке, а также при большей длительности течения ГТР (от 4 до 8 лет)

Разработанная типология изолированного ГТР является валидной и для коморбидного ГТР, которое представлено преимущественно наиболее неблагоприятными клиническими типами - тоническим (25,8%) и фобическим (35,5%) Структура коморбидных расстройств ассоциируема с выделенными клиническими типами ГТР

Аффективный тип ГТР почти в 2/3 случаях (63,6%) сочетается с депрессивными расстройствами Сомато-вегетативный тип ГТР сочетается только с одним вариантом коморбидных нарушений - ПР без агорафобии (100% набл) Фобический тип ГТР сочетается со всеми вариантами коморбидных нарушений (почти у половины пациентов - 45,5%, отмечалось по 2 коморбидных расстройства), преимущественно с АФ (81,8%) и ПР (27,3%) Тонический тип ГТР сочетается преимущественно с ОКР (50%) и СЦФ (43,8%)

Клинические особенности различных типов изолированного ГТР представляют собой неразвернутые стертые проявления симптоматики, которая при коморбидном ГТР получает дальнейшее развитие Это позволяет прогнозировать тенденции течения заболевания - в одних случаях с преимущественной вероятностью формирования тревожно-фобических расстройств (менее благоприятного), в других - депрессивных нарушений (более благоприятного) Можно предположить, что это обусловлено разными патогенетическими механизмами клинических проявлений генерализованной тревоги (варианты развития депрессивного и тревожного расстройства)

Выделенные особенности клинических проявлений ГТР, могут послужить обоснованием для выработки дифференцированного подхода к психофармакотерапии, профилактики и реабилитации пациентов с ГТР

Вывод. Исследования заключается в расширении спектра диагностических возможностей и повышении точности дифференциальной диагностики основных форм тревожных расстройств, выделении их типичных и атипичных проявлений, подходов к их коррекции и профилактике.

Результаты исследования имеют непосредственное значение для врачей психиатров, психотерапевтов и клинических психологов, работающих в системе здравоохранения и клинико-психологических центрах; организаторов психиатрической, психотерапевтической и клинико-психологической помощи населению для оптимизации задач диагностики, коррекции и профилактики тревожных расстройств; для социальных работников и организаторов социальной помощи, обслуживающих психически больных на дому и в центрах социального обслуживания населения с целью учёта специфических особенностей данного контингента пограничных психически больных.

Результаты исследования используются в образовательном процессе при подготовке клинических психологов и врачей психиатров и психотерапевтов.

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РАННИЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ, РОЖДЕННЫХ ОТ БЛИЗКОРОДСТВЕННЫХ БРАКАХ И ИХ ПРОФИЛАКТИКА

Аннотация: Детская психика имеет ряд особенностей. Во-первых, она характеризуется повышенной эмоциональностью. Ребенок, который не получает достаточного внимания к себе, демонстрирует специфические реакции, не имеющие аналога у взрослых.

Во-вторых, на их проявление накладывает отпечаток психологическое развитие ребенка. В-третьих, в детском возрасте велик восстановительный потенциал, и при своевременно начатом лечении полное выздоровление весьма вероятно.

По некоторым данным, в Европе примерно в 30% случаев амовротичес кого слабоумия детей родители находились в той или иной степени родства . Каждый человек является носителем хотя бы нескольких вредных рецессив ных мутаций. Но поскольку они локализованы на разных хромосомах, вероят ность перехода их в гомозиготное состояние крайне мала.

Браки между родственниками значительно повышают вероятность того, что оба партнера гетерозиготны по одному и тому же «вредному» г ену и что у них родятся на свет дефективные дети.

Ключевые слова: близкородственный брак, психическая расстройства, детской возраст.

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EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL DISEASES IN CHILDREN BORN OF KINNESS MARRIAGES

Resume: The child's psyche has a number of features. First, it is characterized by increased emotionality. A child who does not receive enough attention to himself shows specific reactions that have no analogue in adults.

Secondly, the psychological development of the child leaves an imprint on their manifestation. Thirdly, in childhood, the recovery potential is great, and with timely treatment started, complete recovery is very likely.

According to some data, in Europe, in about 30% of cases of amovrotic dementia of children, the parents were in some degree of relationship. Every person carries at least a few harmful recessive mutations. But since they are localized on different chromosomes, the probability of their transition to a homozygous state is extremely small.

Marriages between relatives significantly increase the likelihood that both partners are heterozygous for the same "harmful" gene and that they will have defective children.

Key words: consanguineous marriage, mental disorders, childhood.

Актуальность. Было давно замечено, что дети от этих браков родятся более слабыми, что проявляется в повышенной заболеваемости и смертности. Причем неблагоприятные последствия тем выраженнее, чем ближе степень родства родителей[6]. Роль кровного родства бывает особенно очевидной при изучении родословных детей с относительно редкими наследственными заболеваниями. Так, частота браков между двоюродными братьями и сестрами в Европе и Северной Америке составляет в среднем 1 %, а их частота при таких заболеваниях, как альбинизм, ихтиоз, может достигать 18—53%[9].

Частота родственных браков различна среди населения разных стран и районов. Так, по данным американского генетика Курта Штерна, в Бразилии, Нидерландах, Швеции и США частота браков между двоюродными братьями и сестрами относительно низка и составляет от 0,4 до 0,05%. Однако в ряде других стран она все еще очень велика[8]. Например, в Индии в городах она составляет 12,9%, а в сельской местности — 33,3%, в Японии — 5,03 и 16,4% соответственно[2,7].

Известно, что заключению кровных браков обычно способствуют факторы экономические, бытовые, правовые, религиозные, географические, исторические и др[1].

Люди давно осознали вред родственных браков, и еще в древности существовали законы-запреты. В настоящее время в большинстве стран и районов мира обычай или закон прямо или косвенно запрещает браки между родственниками[3,5].

В чем же опасность родственных браков для состояния здоровья потомства? Правильный ответ может быть получен, если обратиться к генетике. Считается, что каждый человек является носителем каких-либо патологических генов, т. е. на языке генетиков каждый из нас, будучи здоровым, является гетерозиготным носителем определенных вредных генов[2]. Среди родственников одной семьи имеется много одинаковых генов, т. е. они (хотя и здоровы) являются гетерозиготными носителями по одному и тому же патологическому гену, и поэтому при родственном браке может произойти встреча двух однотипных гетерозигот и рождение ребенка — гомозигота.

Таким образом, родственные браки опасны тем, что при них резко возрастает риск союза двух носителей одного и того же заболевания.

Цель исследования. Изучения ранних проявлений психических расстройств у детей, рожденных от близкородственных браках, их лечения и разработки мер профилактики.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленной задачи мы отобрали 120 детей, рожденных от близкородственных браках.

Результаты исследования. Психические нарушения отмечались у всех детей в виде умственной отсталости, наличие судорожных припадков, аффектиных расстройств, патологии поведения, признаков органического поражения головного мозга, выражающихся в неврологическом дефиците различной степени выраженности (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Анализ психических расстройств детей I группы

Клинический признак	Абс количество	%
Умственная отсталость	27	51,9
Эпилепсия, судорожные синдромы	10	19,2
Патология поведения	8	15,4
Органическое поражение ЦНС	7	13,5
ВСЕГО:	52	100,0

При обследовании детей у тематических больных I группы при наличии родственных браков и наследственной отягощенности были выявлены следующие психические расстройства: наибольший процент занимает умственная отсталость различной степени выраженности – 52%, вторая по частоте встречаемости патология – это эпилепсия и неэпилептические припадки – 19%, нарушения поведения наблюдались в 15%случаев, дети с органическим поражением ЦНС составили 14% случаев.

Таблица 2

Анализ клинических проявлений у детей II группы

Клинический признак	Абс количество	%
Умственная отсталость	8	16,7
Эпилепсия, судорожные синдромы	22	45,8
Патология поведения	5	10,4
Органическое поражение ЦНС	13	28
ВСЕГО:	48	100,0

Психические расстройства пациентов II группы отличались от первой группы превалированием судорожных синдромов и эпилепсии (46%), а также органическим поражением головного мозга (28%), на 3 и 4 местах соответственно – умственная отсталость (16%) и патология поведения (10%).

При обследовании детей контрольной группы выявились следующие психические расстройства: задержка психического развития (ЗПР)-40%, минимальная мозговая дисфункция (ММД)-36%, умственная отсталость-3%, судорожные синдромы и эпилепсия-9%, нарушение поведения-2%, органическое поражение ЦНС-10%.

Таблица 3

Контрольная группа

Клинический признак	Количество	%
Умственная отсталость	2	4,0
Эпилепсия, судорожные синдромы	5	10,0
Патология поведения	1	2,0
Органическое поражение ЦНС	5	10,0
ММД	18	36,0
ЗПР	19	38,0
ВСЕГО:	50	100,0

При обследовании детей контрольной группы лидирующие позиции занимают ЗПР (38%) и ММД (36%). На втором месте стоят органические поражения головного мозга (10%) и эпилепсия (10%). Наименьший процент занимают умственная отсталость (4%) и патология поведения (2%). Следует особо отметить отсутствие у детей I и II групп нозологий ММД и ЗПР.

Вывод. Таким образом, проблема близкородственных браков является на сегодняшний день актуальной для многих государств планеты. Несмотря на наметившуюся тенденцию к снижению в последние десятки лет, эта проблема затрагивает не менее 20% населения и десятки стран планеты.

Несмотря на ряд положительных социальных и экономических сторон близкородственных браков, с точки зрения генетики и медицины следует принять во внимание негативное влияние кровнородственных браков, заключающееся в повышенном генетическом риске для потомства, высокой частоте врожденной патологии у новорожденных.

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КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ПРОЦЕССА ОПУСТЫНОВАНИЯ В ГОРНЫХ И ПРЕДГОРНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГУБДИНТАУ)

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются факторы, влияющие на опустынивание, деградацию растений, ветровую эрозию, водную эрозию и эрозию почв, а также факторы, влияющие на процесс опустынивания в горах Гобдин.

Ключевые слова: влажный, полувлажный, деградация, сукцессия, кризис, биомасса, воздействие, антропогенное опустынивание, пьянство.

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CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE PROCESS OF DESERTIFICATION IN MOUNTAIN AND FOOTHLAND TERRITORIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GUBDINTAU)

Annotation: The article examines the factors influencing desertification, plant degradation, wind erosion, water erosion and soil erosion, as well as factors influencing the process of desertification in the Gobdin mountains.

Key words and phrases: wet, semi-humid, degradation, succession, crisis, biomass, impact, anthropogenic desertification, drunkenness.

Введение. Среди факторов, влияющих на опустынивание важную роль играют природные факторы, а именно: малое количество осадков, повышение температуры воздуха, преобладание растительного покрова в ветреных горах, их численность и разнообразие видов. Антропогенные факторы тоже играют значительную роль в ускорении и расширении процесса опустынивания. Рост населения приводит к увеличению поголовья скота в сельской местности. Это приводит к обеднению растительного покрова и эрозии почв. Все эти факторы требуют проведения всестороннего исследования и анализа процессов опустынивания.

Основная часть. Гора Гобдинтау является частью системы Нуратинских гор, который считается продолжением Туркестанского хребта на западе. Губдинтау граничит с юга с Зарафшанской долиной, с севера с котловиной Галляарал - Кошрабат, на западе с Карачатагом через Куруксай, на востоке с горами Чумкартау и Молгузартау через долину Сангзар. В административном отношении южные склоны горы Гобдинтау относятся к Булунгурскому району Самаркандской области, северные склоны - к Галляаральскому району Джизакской области.

По мнению спецалистов Гобдинтау является одним из горных районов, где в последние десятилетия усилилось процесс опустынивание. Восточная окраина горы Гобдинтау отличается тем, что она ненамного богаче растительностью, чем ее центральная часть, что значительно сокращает процесс развития опустынивания. Как считают ученные опустынивание - сложный природный процесс, точные критерии которого еще не разработаны до конца. Даже сейчас неясно, в каком состоянии начинается опустынивание. Например, в горах Средней Азии, в районах, близких к густонаселенным деревням, деревья и кустарники вырубают уже более нескольких сотен лет, но есть много земель, где естественный травяной покров сохранился в своем первоначальном виде.

Вырубка деревьев, а также крупных кустарников также оказала значительное влияние на количество вымываемых грунтовых вод в результате мытья почв этой местности. Но можно ли этот процесс в условиях кризиса природы назвать опустыниванием? Или можно назвать пустынными густые травянистые степи, оставшиеся открытыми в результате вырубки лесов в засушливых полугумидных районах? На наш взгляд, в первом и втором случаях некорректно называть опустыниванием. В обоих случаях произошли значительные негативные изменения в природе, но они не достигли уровня опустынивания.

Чтобы выйти на уровень опустынивания, кризис в природе этих территорий, помимо вырубки деревьев и кустарников в горах, серьезной деградации естественного травяного покрова, уровня кризиса растительности на обезлесенных полувлажных территориях должен соответствовать термину опустынивание. Опустынивание означает, что на любой территории естественная растительность, почвы и другие компоненты природы должны быть обеднены по сравнению с их первоначальным состоянием, то есть в состоянии серьезных изменений. В обоих случаях вырубленные деревья, хорошо развитый естественный травяной покров вместо кустарников не подходят для использования термина «опустынивание».

В некоторых районах это может быть в форме общего обнищания, а в некоторых районах - в форме полной смены естественных растений «чужеродными» растениями, как отмечалось выше. Например, в некоторых пустынных районах (в бассейне Нуратау, в пустыне Карноб) территория вокруг деревень покрыта густыми растениями. Их проективное покрытие местами достигает 90-98%, или вокруг бараньих загонов растения ячменя образуют густую покров.

Если площадь, занятая ладаном, составляет фитомассу растений, ее количество намного больше, чем количество исходных природных растений. Но, как пишет Б.В.Виноградов, преемственность - это пример опустынивания. Следовательно, опустынивание - это, по сути, ситуация, в которой кризис природы очевиден повсюду, как описано в описаниях опустынивания.

Т.Г. Бояджиев пишет, что в засушливом климате Центральной Азии в процессе опустынивания проявляется: 1) деградация растений; 2) водная эрозия; 3) ветровая эрозия; 4) засоление почв; 5) уменьшение органических веществ в почвах; 6) плотность почвы и твердение поверхности почвы; 7) накопление в почвах отравляющих веществ для растений и животных.

Н.Г.Харин, А.Т.Нечаева и другие объясняют процессы, характеризующие опустынивание: деградацию растений, ветровую эрозию, водную эрозию, засоление почв, а также антропогенное воздействие. На основе этих представлений А.А.Рафиков разработал критерии опустынивания ландшафтов Узбекистана (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Критерии оценки деградации растительности (Рафиков, 1988)

№	Критерии	Класс пустыни			
		слабый	В среднем	сильный	очень сильный
1	Завод группы состояние	Состояние группы растений менее изменчиво	Долгосрочное изменение группы растений в зависимости от производства	Кратковременная смена группы растений	Виртуальное уничтожение растительности
2	Текущая производительность (относительно начальной производительности)	>90	60-90	50-60	<30
3	Снижение биомассы (из расчета 1% на гектар)	<10	10-25	25-50	>50

Источник: По материалам А.А. Рафикова (1988).

В этой таблице 1 показано, что опустынивание делится на четыре класса в соответствии с деградацией растений. Было показано, что для каждого класса продуктивность растений и биомасса снижаются относительно 1 гектара земли, при очень сильном опустынивании урожайность снизилась на 50%, а биомасса уменьшилась более чем на 50%.

Мы используем данной критерий для оценки темпов опустынивания горных ландшафтов. Ветровая эрозия - один из факторов, ярко демонстрирующих опустынивание песчаных пустынь. Критерии оценки ветровой эрозии, следующие (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

Критерии оценки ветровой эрозии (Харин и др., 1983.)

№	Критерии	Класс пустыни			
		слабый	в среднем	сильный	очень сильный
1	Состояние поверхности (рельеф)	Было разрушено до 25% поверхности и образовались крутые ямы.	Пологие склоны покрывают 20-50% площади, поверхность песка покрыта волнистым песком.	В сильных песках раскинулся крутой склон	Формы барханного типа разбросаны, растения не растут, частички почвы сдуваются.
2	Состояние травы на площади, в %	30-50	10-30	0-10	-
3	Проекционный слой: кусты на снимке, площадь травяного покрова в бороздке, в%	20-50	5-20	1-5	<<
4	В непесчаных почвах глубина, создаваемая ветром, выражается в% от толщины корневого слоя.	10	10-25	25-50	<50
5	Вынос почвы в год, т / га	0,5	0,5-1,0	1,0-5,0	>5

Источник: Харин Н.Г., по Нечаевой Н.Т. (1983)

Влияние ветровой активности хорошо видно и в горных пейзажах. В этих ландшафтах рельеф служит распределителем материи и энергии. Ветер сносит снег, частицы почвы на открытых склонах, а после дождя и снега почвы влияют на высыхание почв. Солнечное излучение по-разному нагревает склоны с разной экспозицией, что приводит к разному микроклимату на холмах и склонах рек. Эти процессы приводят к разным типам опустынивания в зависимости от рельефа, что, в свою очередь, влияет на эрозию, почвообразование, разное развитие растений.

Водная эрозия в горных ландшафтах - один из факторов, сильно влияющих на опустынивание. Эрозия земель, уклон, протяженность, обнажение, литологический состав горных пород, уровень растительного покрова оказывают большое влияние на водную эрозию. Эти эффекты проанализированы в работах таких ученых, как О.П. Щеглова, А.Р. Расулов, Ф.Х. Хикматов, М.Н. Заславский. Критерии оценки водной эрозии в пустыние также основаны на работе, проделанной для Туркменистана, к которой А.А.Рафиков добавил некоторые новшества для горных и предгорных районов Узбекистана. По этой причине мы принимаем во внимание взгляды А.А. Рафикова на критерии Н.Г. Харина, А.Т. Нечаева (табл. 3).

В случаях, когда поверхность почвы прочная (25-50%) и очень прочная (> 50) голая, материал облученный со склонов во время сильных дождей, быстро опускается в овраг, образуя на склонах эрозионные формы разного размера. Мы наблюдали это в районе села Эшмонтоп Булунгурского района Самаркандской области и стали свидетелями размыва мелких эрозионных форм (водород, промоин, ртвин) длиной до 250 метров на 1 км. КВ., и значительной глубиной до 20 метров в длину.

Таблица 3

Критерии оценки водной эрозии (Рафиков, 1988)

№	Критерии	Класс пустыни			
		слабый	среднее	сильный	очень сильный
1	Количество мелких эрозионных образований (водород, промоин, ретвин) и каньонов на расстоянии 1 км перпендикулярно склону	Количество малых форм эрозии менее 5.	Мелкие эрозии составляют от 6 до 10	Количество промо, ритвинов и банок более 10	
2	В % от площади голых почв	<10	10-25	25-50	>50
3	Толщина почвенного слоя, см	>90	90-50	50-10	<10
4	Глубина размыва почвенного слоя, в%, в зависимости от толщины почвенного профиля	<25	25-50	50-75	>75
5	Промывка почвы, т / га	<0,5	0,5-1,0	1,0-5,0	>5,0

Источник: Харин Н.Г., по материалам Нечаева Н.Т. (1983).

Примечание: к малым формам эрозии относятся водород, промоин, ретвин.

Из проанализированных выше критериев оценки опустынивания на влияние природных компонентов видно, что эксперты А.А. Рафиков, Н.Г. Харин, С.Б. Аббасов, детально изучавшие эти территории в Центральной

Азии, разделили уровень опустынивания на четыре класса: слабый, умеренный, сильный и очень сильный. Из них деградация растений и вымывание почвы, которые являются основными индикаторами, относятся к классу слабого опустынивания до 10%, умеренного опустынивания до 10-25%, сильного опустынивания до 25-50% и очень сильного опустынивания до 50%.

Эти показатели включают вырубку деревьев и кустарников по критериям антропогенного опустынивания, ослабление дернового слоя до 25%, слабое, умеренное до 25-50%, сильное до 50-70% и очень сильное опустынивание, класс более 70%. В целом мы одобряем этот критерий оценки. По критериям опустынивания А.А.Рафикова выделяются шесть классов: территории без опустынивания; слабо безлюдно; умеренно безлюдно; сильно заброшено; очень сильно заброшено; безлюдно, в той или иной степени. Только эти критерии разработаны для песчаных, глинистых пустынь Средней Азии, и мы внесем в них небольшие изменения с учетом специфики горных ландшафтов (таблица 4).

Таблица 4

Критерии оценки деградации растений и эрозии почвы.

(Рахматуллаев А. Адилова О. 2019)

Критерии	Класс пустыни					
	очень слаб	слабое	среднее	сильный	очень сильный	смешанный
Растительность деградация и эрозия почвы%	>15	15-30	30-45	45-60	>60	20-60

При разработке критериев опустынивания горы Гобдинтау была получена степень деградации растительности и почв. Из таблицы видно, что растительный покров деградировал и эрозия почвы достигла 60%. Насколько нам известно, считается, что более 50% растительного покрова достигли критической точки, когда деградированные почвы становятся обедненными. Им потребуются десятилетия, сотни лет, чтобы вернуться в исходное состояние. Это означает, что использование всех участков горы в качестве пастбищ в таком состоянии в несколько раз превышает норму, а население рубит дрова с деревьев и кустарников.

Естественная растительность хорошо сохранилась в местах, где плохо пасутся овцы и козы на высоких крутых обрывах горы. Выращенные на этих территориях ели, боярышник, береза, ива и тополь вырублены на строительные материалы и дрова. Такие крутые каменистые, труднодоступные места остались только в виде небольших участков на горе Гобдинтау.

Заключение. Таким образом, ветровая и водная эрозия, деградация растительности остаются одними из основных естественных факторов развития опустынивания в горах и предгорьях хребта Губдинтау. Это требует создания охраняемых территории, заповедников, подходящих для горного климата, с целью предотвращения опустынивания и разработки мер по снижению антропогенной нагрузки.

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ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПРИЕМЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТАМ ВО ВРЕМЯ КУРСА

Аннотация: В системе образования существует множество уроков повторения и закрепления знаний. Определенная часть программы учителя после того, как будут рассмотрены основные темы потом такие занятия организуются. Этот курс предназначен для оценки знаний посредством промежуточного контроля. Также служит.

Ключевые слова: современное чтение, методика обучения, научные знания.

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USEFUL METHODS OF TRAINING AND RECEPTION OF KNOWLEDGE TO STUDENTS DURING THE COURSE

Annotation: In the system of education sushchestvuet many lessons of repetition and zakrepleniya znaniy then such zanyatiya organizuyutsya. This course prednaznachen dlya otsenki znaniy posredstvom promejutochnogo kontrolyatakje slujit.

Key words: modern reading, teaching methods, scientific knowledge.

Современные организационные формы обучения. Научные знания, особенно независимость Процесс внедрения идеологии в сердца и умы студентов, студентов. Осуществляется в различных формах, отвечающих требованиям времени. Образование формы в зависимости от времени урока, а также состава ученика и они определяются характером своей деятельности.

Формы организации обучения учителя в четкое время и в четком порядке. Мы понимаем, какие виды деятельности мы проводим со студентами. В настоящее время, В средних школах принято проводить обучение в форме аудиторных занятий.

Когда мы смотрим на историю человечества, формы организации образования - это социальная система. Возникли и развились в соответствии с их интересами. Обучение на ранних этапах их работа неразрывно связана с трудовой деятельностью, образом жизни и знаниями людей обучение проводилось индивидуально.

Со временем возникнет необходимость просвещать общественность. Система обучения содержание, сложность знаний, обучение детей в группах требуются и обучающие специалисты, учителя вызвал необходимость. Особые организационные формы обучения к этому периоду начинает появляться. В результате начинает появляться система классных уроков. Люди среди тех, кто имеет жизненный опыт, знания и воспитание - тренеры, преподаватели функционировал как. Когда мы смотрим на историю нашего народа, школы и

«Авесто» и другие исторические деятели, занимающиеся воспитанием молодежи в медресе. Известно в источниках. Но в древности, когда образование было строго ограниченным, проводить с детьми разного возраста, поэтапно донести содержание обучения вопросы не прояснились.

Организационные вопросы образования в "Науке и интеллекте" Аль-Фараби. Преподавание предметов в группах, раскрытие их образовательной сущности проблемы были решены. В истории педагогики основная форма организации обучения рассчитанный курс. Отличная проверка при создании классной системы на основе дидактических требований Заслуги педагога Яна Амоса Коменского (1592-1670) были велики, преподавая его в классе. Признан во всем мире основателем системы.

В произведении Коменского «Великая дидактика» группа уроков организация в форме, одновременного начала учебного года и учебного дня, занятий. Между ними следует делать перерывы, чтобы возраст и количество детей в группах были одинаковыми уделил особое внимание. Привлекайте внимание студентов на протяжении всего урока, детализируя материал объяснение, задавание вопросов читателю, необходимость контролировать процесс усвоения подчеркивает.

Положительным решением задач, стоящих перед образовательными учреждениями, является обучение (учебного процесса) содержание, методы и средства обучения студентов к делу духовного воспитания, формирования у них глубоких знаний и мировоззрения служит. Форма обучения конкретная, в порядке, установленном преподавателем и учеником. Является внешним выражением деятельности, организованной в определенном режиме в соответствии с целью.

С давних времен руководители общества организовывали работу по обучению. Найти формы деятельности, отвечающие потребностям общественного развития пытался. В настоящее время в образовательных учреждениях республики ведется обучение. Формы используются

В зависимости от содержания изучаемого и усваиваемого материала проводится по разным методикам и является частью общеобразовательной системы поскольку он действительно дает полные знания и овладевает следующими знаниями служит для создания почвы.

Процесс взаимодействия ученика и преподавателя на уроке - это личное общение на основе. Учитель следит за деятельностью всех учеников в классе, а также поддерживает взаимодействие и наблюдение студентов. Учитель

Деятельность на занятиях - это овладение студентами азов естественных наук закладывает основу для формирования необходимых навыков и компетенций.

Следующие дидактические требования к организации уроков сегодня ставится:

1. Ясность и педагогическая точность целей и задач урока;

2. Единство учебных, педагогических и развивающих задач урока и членство;

3. К задачам и содержанию всего урока и его отдельных частей, соответствующая, познавательная деятельность и самостоятельная деятельность студентов подбор оптимальных методов обеспечения;

4. Различные формы обучения: групповые, групповые и индивидуальные, оптимально добавить;

5. Наряду с руководящей функцией учителя учащиеся активно участвуют в учебной деятельности идти;

6. Достижение взаимного и диалектического характера уроков;

7. Учет возрастных и психологических особенностей студентов;

8. Создание благоприятных условий для обучения и воспитания студентов на уроках;

9. Организация уроков на основе демократических принципов;

10. Достижение студенческой свободы в классе.

Опишите содержание программы часового урока, тип обучения, организованный в соответствии с дидактической целью и требованиями, является типом урока упомянутый.

2. Виды курсов и их структура. Усвоение знаний, навыков и формирование навыков - сложный, противоречивый процесс. Учебный материал возникают различные задачи, способы, методы и формы обучения, из которых в результате появляется много видов уроков, разные его варианты

В настоящее время в системе образования наиболее часто используются следующие типы курсов:

1. Урок описания новых знаний.

2. Урок армирования.

3. Урок для проверки знаний, умений и навыков учащихся.

4. Урок повторения-обобщения.

5. Смешанное занятие.

Наиболее часто используемый урок в процессе обучения - это урок описания новых знаний.

Структура этого урока следующая:

1. Организуйте урок.

2. Опишите новые знания.

3. Консолидация новых знаний.

4. Практика новых знаний.

5. Предложите домашнее задание, связанное с получением новых знаний.

6. Завершите урок.

По мере изменения типов уроков будет меняться и структура урока. Например, уроки, сочетающие разные типы уроков, содержат все элементы урока:

1. Организуйте урок.
2. Отслеживайте и оценивайте выполнение домашнего задания.
3. Объясните новую тему.
4. Усильте новую тему.
5. Давать домашнее задание.
6. Завершите урок.

В системе образования также есть много уроков повторения и закрепления знаний определенная часть программы учителя после того, как будут рассмотрены основные темы потом такие занятия организуются. Этот курс предназначен для оценки знаний посредством промежуточного контроля также служит.

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ПСИХОСОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ РАССТРОЙСТВА ПРИ БРОНХИАЛЬНОЙ АСТМЕ И ВОПРОСЫ ИХ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ДЕТСКОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Знания особенностей детской психологии чрезвычайно важны в понимании формирования соматического и психического здоровья ребенка-подростка-взрослого.

До настоящего времени не определены прогностические факторы, влияющие на динамику уровня контроля заболевания. Ранее изучались многочисленные факторы (демографические и социальные, клинические особенности заболевания и лечения, особенности поведения пациентов БА), но они оценивались с точки зрения влияния их на течение БА. Помимо этого, в ряде работ изучалось влияние и психических расстройств (тревога, депрессия) на течение БА, но получены довольно противоречивые данные.

Ключевая слова: подростковый возраст, психосоматическая состояния, бронхиальная астма.

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PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND ISSUES OF THEIR TREATMENT IN CHILDREN

Resume: Knowledge of the characteristics of child psychology is extremely important in understanding the formation of the somatic and mental health of a child-adolescent-adult.

Until now, the prognostic factors influencing the dynamics of the level of disease control have not been determined. Numerous factors (demographic and social, clinical features of the disease and treatment, behavioral features of AD patients) were previously studied, but they were assessed in terms of their influence on the course of AD. In addition, a number of studies have studied the effect of mental disorders (anxiety, depression) on the course of AD, but rather contradictory data have been obtained.

Key words: adolescence, psychosomatic conditions, bronchial asthma.

Актуальность. Несмотря на достигнутые успехи в лекарственной терапии больных БА, уровень контроля течения заболевания нельзя считать удовлетворительным [6], он остается довольно низким. Необходимо выявить причины и факторы низкого уровня контроля БА.

Одни исследователи рассматривают депрессию как причину тяжелого течения заболевания и высокого уровня смертности, а другие считают, что выраженность тревоги, депрессии не влияет на течение заболевания [2,7].

Продемонстрировано, что алекситимия (более бедное воображение, неспособность отличить эмоциональные проблемы от переживаемых физических нарушений) самостоятельно как личностная характеристика больных БА, так и в сочетании с тревожнодепрессивными чертами, оказывает неблагоприятное влияние на течение БА [1,4]. Однако психические расстройства, а также отдельные личностные характеристики (алекситимия) рассматривались лишь с точки зрения их воздействия на динамику течения БА.

До настоящего времени не определено прогностическое влияние патохарактерологических и психопатологических расстройств пациентов на динамику контроля БА. Одной из составляющей эффективности контроля заболевания является приверженность пациентов проводимому лечению.

Работы зарубежных исследователей, посвященные изучению приверженности больного назначенной терапии, как правило, основываются на оценке комплаентности (compliance), которая определяет выполнение пациентом тех или иных рекомендаций врача [3,5].

До сих пор не рассматривалась взаимосвязь КП и уровня контроля над симптомами заболевания. Из вышеизложенного следует, что понимание факторов, оказывающих влияние на контроль над симптомами заболевания, в том числе особенностей личности пациентов а также таких психических расстройств больных БА как тревога и депрессия, является актуальным, поскольку может помочь в выявлении способов благоприятного воздействия на течение болезни, улучшении прогноза и оптимизации подходов к терапии этих больных. Особого внимания требует изучение соотношения КП больных и динамики уровня контроля БА[2,6]

Цель исследования. Изучить влияние на уровень контроля БА и его динамику психопатологических и патохарактерологических расстройств личности и приверженности пациентов противоастматической терапии.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения задания были отобраны психически больные дети с бронхиальной астмой в возрасте от 3 до 12 лет, находящиеся под диспансерным наблюдением в АОПНД.

Результаты исследования. Результаты исследования. У детей, больных БА, структура эмоционально-личностных особенностей представлена устойчивым внутренним конфликтом, за счет акцентуирован-ности противоположных личностных черт у одного и того же ребенка. Для подростка структура личности заключается в акцентуированности истероидных и (или) эпилептоидных черт, в проявление аутодеструктивных тенденций, подтверждающихся склонностью к алкоголизации.

Общим признаком для больных детей и подростков в структуре эмоционально-личностного фона является доминирование показателей по шкалам: агрессивности и тревожности.

У подростков, страдающих Б А, доминирующими механизмами психологической защиты являются: отрицание неприемлемых событий или собственных качеств, а также гиперкомпенсация своих недостатков в сфере низкой самооценки.

У детей с БА определяются значительные отклонения в мнестической сфере в виде снижения объема кратковременной образной (35%) и вербальной памяти (62%) по сравнению со здоровыми детьми.

Для большинства больных (75%) характерно полное левополушарное доминирование, что свидетельствует о неэффективности их психофизиологической адаптации в стрессовых ситуациях.

Анализ эмоционально-личностных характеристик детей, больных бронхиальной астмой позволит более полно изучить компоненты патологической психосоматической системы, что дает возможность оптимизировать мероприятия по профилактике и своевременной коррекции факторов, усугубляющих течение данного заболевания.

Прогнозирование типов эмоционально-личностного реагирования, знание механизмов психологической защиты ребенка, больного бронхиальной астмой, делает возможным индивидуальный подход к терапии и запускает адаптационные механизмы развития полноценной личности, предупреждая возможные отклонения в критический период жизни.

Представленные результаты оценки функциональной асимметрии свидетельствуют о необходимости создания системы обучения, воспитания, условий труда и быта с учетом особенностей психической организации детей и подростков, страдающих бронхиальной астмой.

Вывод. Таким образом, в ходе исследования пациентов с БА выявлена высокая частота патохарактерологических РЛ, таких как параноидные, шизоидные, шизотипические, тревожные и истерические. Кроме того, ухудшению уровня контроля заболевания способствует высокая частота и степень выраженности тревоги и депрессии.

Для улучшения динамики уровня контроля БА необходимо учитывать психопатологические и патохарактерологические расстройства личности, приверженность пациентов лечению и изучать факторы, способствующие повышению их КП.

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ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ОПЫТНЫХ РАБОТ ПО ВЫБОРУ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ВОЗБУЖДЕНИЯ ПРИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ СЕЙСМОРАЗВЕДОЧНЫХ НАБЛЮДЕНИЙ 3Д-МОГТ

Аннотация: Последние годы во всём мире характеризуются всё возрастающим применением трёхмерной сейсморазведки 3Д, являющейся дальнейшим развитием её двумерной модификации МОГТ-2Д. Ранее эти работы не получили широкого применения из-за отсутствия необходимых аппаратурных и программных средств, а также высокой стоимости работ. Переход на пространственную сейсморазведку обоснован с позиции более полного использования энергии, генерируемой различными источни- ками сейсмических колебаний, и получения объёмной и более надёжной информации об изучаемых объектах.

Ключевые слова: Система наблюдения, трасса, удаление, Конусность, свип сигнал, частота, коррелограмма.

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CONDUCTING EXPERIENCED WORK ON THE CHOICE OF EXCITATION PARAMETERS WHEN PERFORMING SEISMIC SURVEYS 3D-CDPM

Abstract: Recent years all over the world are characterized by the ever-increasing use of 3D seismic 3D, which is a further development of its two-dimensional modification CDP-2D. Previously, these works were not widely used due to the lack of the necessary hardware and software, as well as the high cost of *the work. The transition to spatial seismic exploration is justified from the standpoint of a more complete use of the energy generated by various sources of seismic vibrations, and obtaining volumetric and more reliable information about the objects under study.*

Key words: Surveillance system, trace, offset, Taper, sweep, frequency, correlogram.

Система наблюдения, используемая для регистрации поля отраженных волн, является узко азимутальной, т.е. характеризуется ассиметричным распределением трасс с различными удалениями по азимутам. Наиболее хорошо освещены азимуты в направлении линий приема. Азимуты в направлении линий возбуждения освещены слабо, что может отрицательно сказываться на проведении процедуры миграции, а также на составлении карт сейсмических атрибутов и картировании нефтегазоносных горизонтов.

Настоящая программа опытных работ был проведён с целью улучшение офсетно-азимутальных характеристик блока наблюдения по выбору параметров возбуждения. Критерием выбора каждого параметра является обеспечение достаточного энергетического уровня отражений от самой глубокой границы при минимальных затратах энергии возбуждения.

Участок проектируемых работ располагаются в Северо-западной части Республики Узбекистан, Республика Каракалпакастан и в тектоническом отношении по осадочному чехлу приурочен к Куаныш-Коскалинскому валу на Устюртском нефтегазоносным регионе. Площадь проведение работ-Абадан.

Программа выполнения опытных работ отображена в табл. 1. В качестве исходных параметров возбуждения приняты следующие:

Количество источников 4

Количество воздействий 4

База группы 37,5 м (линейная)

Количество позиций на ПВ 2

$F_{нач}$ – 10 Гц

$F_{кон}$ – 50 Гц

$T_{свип}$ – 15 с

$T_{зап}$ – 6 с

Усилие на грунт - 51 %

Конусность - 0,5 с

Тип развертки - Линейный нарастающий

Таблица 1. Выбор параметров возбуждения упругих волн

№	Параметр	Значение	Файл
1	Начальная частота, Гц	8	4560
2		10	4561
3		12	4562
4		14	4563
5	Конечная частота, Гц	50	4564
6		60	4565
7		70	4566
8	Количество воздействий	4 в 2х позициях	4567
9		6 в 3х позициях	4568
10	Количество источников в группе	2	4569
11		3	4570
12		4	4571

Опытные работы выполнялись в последовательности, указанной в табл. 1. Неизменными оставались длина записи T=6с, длительность развертки свип-сигнала t=15с и длина базы группирования 37,5м, конусности – 0,5с, пикового усилия – 53%. Каждый параметр выбирался при постоянстве всех остальных параметров. Вначале был осуществлён выбор начальной и конечной частот свип-сигнала, затем были опробованы количество источников, количество воздействий и количество позиций источников на ПВ. Основным критерием при выборе значений каждого из параметров была визуальная оценка коррелируемости гиперболических осей синфазности от отражающих границ при сравнении серии коррелограмм. Дополнительным критерием при выборе частотного состава свип-сигнала была оценка амплитудного спектра сейсмограмм в области целевых отражений.

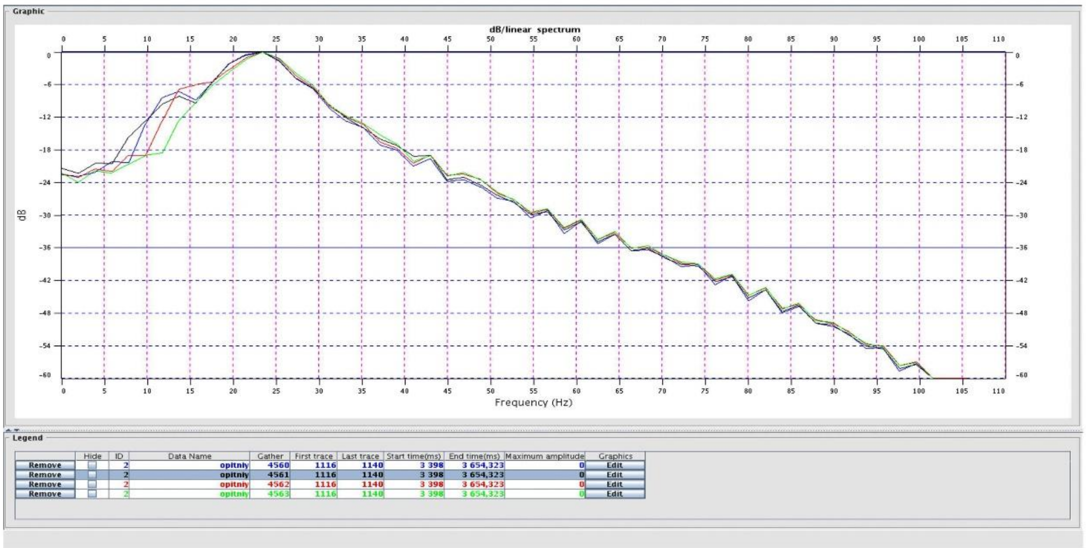

Рисунок 1. Амплитудный спектр. Файлы 4560 – 4563

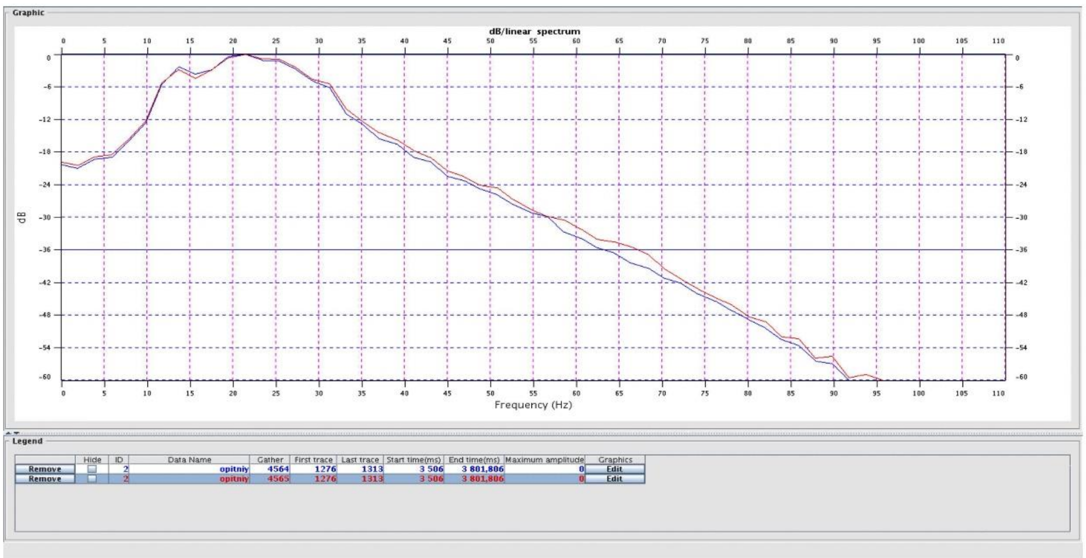

Рисунок 2. Амплитудный спектр. Файлы 4564 – 4565

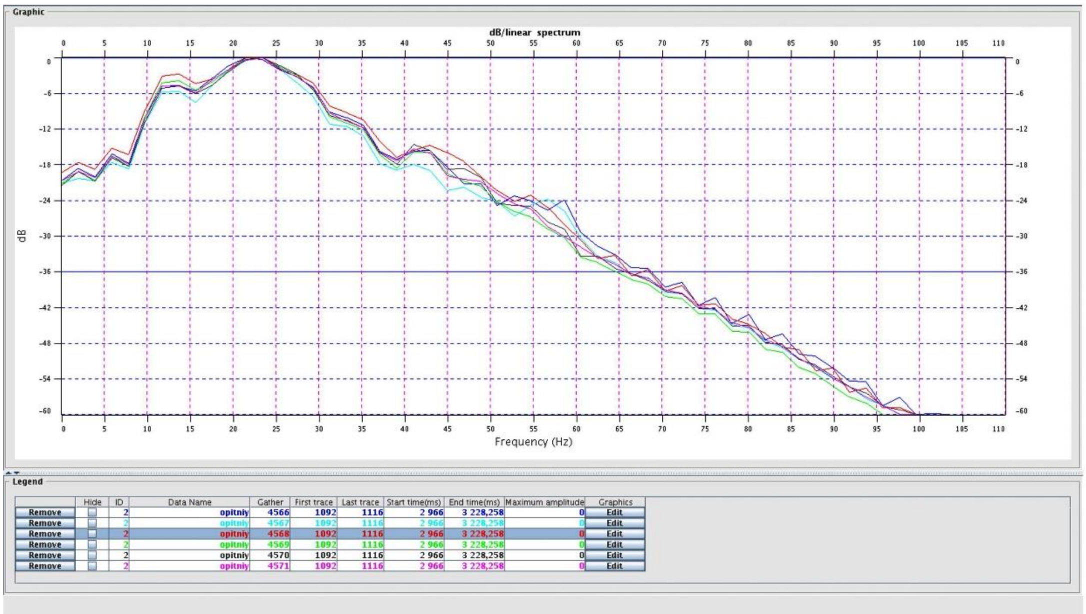

Рисунок 3. Амплитудный спектр. Файлы 4566 – 4571

По результатом проведённых работ, оптимальными для данного участка работ были выбраны следующие параметры свип-сигнала:

1. Число источников в группе – 4
2. Количество воздействий – 4 в 1 позиции либо 3 в 2 позициях*
3. Длина базы группирования – 37,5м
4. Частотный диапазон – 10 – 60 Гц
5. Пиковое усилие – 53%
6. Длительность свип-сигнала – 15с
7. Длина записи – 21 с
8. Конусность – 0,5 с
9. Тип развертки – линейный Up sweep

*в связи с тем, что количество воздействий 4 в одной позиции и 3 в двух позициях дали близкие результаты, предлагается на относительно твёрдом грунте работать 4 воздействиями без перемещений. В ситуациях, когда грунт рыхлый и вязкий, предпочтительны 3 воздействия в 2х позициях с перемещением 1м в пределах базы возбуждения

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МЕВАЛАРНИНГ ҚУРИТИШ УСУЛЛАРИ, БИОКИМИЯВИЙ ТАРКИБИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ФОЙДАЛИ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Меваларнинг қуритиш усуллари ва биокимёвий таркиби, сифати, сақлаш талаблари ва истеъмол қиймати тўғрисида инсоният учун саломатлик манбаи эканлиги таҳлил қилинган.
Таянч сўзлар: сушилка, бланшировка, фермент, концентрация, денатурация, гидравлик, пресс, брикет, конвейер , кулинария.

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PLODALARNING IS THE PRINCIPAL, BI-CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ULARNING OF THE FOIDEALI

Annotation: The fruits are analyzed for drying methods and biochemical structure, quality, preservation necessities and consumption value as a resource of health for humanity.
Keywords: drying, bleaching, ferment, concentration, denaturation, hydraulics, press, briquette, conveyor, cooking.

Кириш. Мамлакатимиз боғлари ва экинзорларида авжи пишиқчилик палласи ёз мавсумига тўғри келади. Ёз мавсумида мевалар бирин-кетин пишиб етилади. Ушбу пишиб етилаётган ҳосилни нес-нобуд қилмай йиғиштириб олиш боғбону соҳибкорларимиздан катта маъсулият талаб этади. Ёз ойларида пишиб етиладиган мевалардан шафтоли, олхўри ва узумнинг кишмишбоп навларини ўзоқ сақлаб бўлмайди. Шунинг учун истеъмолдан ортган мевалар қуритилади. Улар очиқ ҳавода, қуёш нурида махсус майдончаларда ёғоч патнусларда ёки ғалвирларга солиниб қуритилиб сифати ўрта маҳсулот олинади. Уларни салқин ерларда ёки махсус палаткаларда (сушилкаларда) қуритилса меваларнинг сифати анча юқори бўлади.

Методология. Қуритиш- янги мевалардан намини юқори температура таъсири остида чиқариб юбориш ва шу йул билан уларнинг тўқима ҳужайраларида   қуруқ моддалар тўплаш демакдир. Меваларнинг таркибида суви кам миқдорда 12-25% бўлганда, эритмалар концентрацияси кучли (75-88%) бўлганда микроорганизмлар ривожлана олмайди, ферментларнинг фаолияти ҳам деярли тўхтайди.

Сўнги йилларда энг янги технологиялар билан жиҳозланган мева ва сабзавотлар қуритувчи заводлар қуриш кенг авж олдириб юборилди. Улар саноатда ишлаш учун мева ва сабзавотлар етиштириладиган вилоят ва туманларда қурилмоқда. Бу заводларнинг ишлаб чиқариш қуввати йилига 100-200-500 тонна тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришга мўлжалланган..

Натижа. Меваларни қуритиш қуйидаги асосий босқичлардан иборат: хом ашёни сифати ва ўлчамига қараб навларга ажратиш, ювиш, тозалаш, қирқиш, бланшировка қилиш, қуритиш, совутиш, нам миқдорини бир хил ҳолга келтириш, тайёр маҳсулотни навларга ажиратиш ва ёт аралашмалардан тозалаш, тахлаш ҳамда сақлашдан иборат. Хом ашё қуритилгандан кейин шу навга хос ранг, хушбўйлик, таъм ва шаклга эга бўлиши, шунингдек, тез бўкиладиган, сифат стандартига мос бўлиши лозим. Хом ашё навларга ажратилгандан кейин ювилади, ювиш давомида ифлосликлардан ва қобиқдан, мум гардидан тозаланади. Ювилган мевалар, агар зарур бўлса қирқилади, қирқишни бланшировка қилишдан олдин ёки кейин ҳам ўтказиш мумкин. Олмалар айлана қилиб, ноклар паллали қилиб, шафтоли ва ўриклар иккига ажратилиб ярим палла кўринишда қирқилади. Резавор мевалар ва майда данакли мевалар, олхўрилар кўпинча ўриклар қирқилмасдан бутунлигича қуритилади. Мевалар қисмларга ажратилиб қирқилса, улар тез қурийди. У шунингдек, маҳсулотларни кулинария жиҳатдан ишловга тайёрлаш учун ҳам зарурдир. Бланшировка қилиш янги меваларни қайноқ сувга ботириб олиш ёки буғ пуркашдан иборат; бунда ферментларнинг, асосан, оксидлавчи ферментларнинг ҳаёт фаолияти тўхтайди. Бундан ташқари, эримайдиган пектин моддаси эрийдиган ҳолатга келганлиги сабабли хом ашёнинг тўқималари ғоваклашади. Буларнинг ҳаммаси қуритиш вақтида хом ашёнинг нормал ранги сақланиб қолишига ва сувнинг тез буғланишига ёрдам беради. Хом ашё қирқилгандан кейин бланшировка қилинса, фойдали эрийдиган моддалар қисман йўқолади (ювилиб кетади), шу сабабли, кўпинча, қирқмасдан, бутун ҳолатда бланшировка қилинади. Баъзи меваларнинг табиий рангини сақлаб қолиш учун улар қуритишдан олдин олтингугурт гази билан чангланади. Мевалар махсус жиҳозланган – сушилкаларда , шунингдек, бевосита қуёш нурида қуритилиши мумкин. Қуёш нурида қуритиш ҳаво қуруқ, намгарчилик кам, температура 30-35 градусдан паст бўлмайдиган жойларда амалга оширилади. Баъзи минтақаларда мевалар ҳам сунъий усулда ҳам қуёш нурида қуритилади, аввало маҳсулот қуёш нурида чала қуритилади, сўнгра сушилкаларда солиб тўла қуритилади. Олма, нок, узум, ўрик ва олчалар қуёш нурида қуритиладиган мева ва сабзавотлар очиқ майдонларида кўплаб ёйиб қўйилади. Қуритишга тайёрланган хом ашё қуёш нурида қуритилади. сўнгра патнус ва ғалвирлар бир жойга тўплаб, устма-уст тахланиб шамолда тўла қуритилади. Агар мевалар фақат қуёш нурида қуритиладиган бўлса, мева қобиғидаги юпқа пўстлоқ ҳосил бўлиши мумкин ва бу пўстлоқ маҳсулотда бир хил нам вужудга келтиришга халақит беради. Қуритиш технологиясида сувнинг буғлантирилиши энг муҳим жараён ҳисобланади.

Сушилкадан олинган қуритилган меваларнинг температураси ҳар хил бўлади. Уларнинг температурасини бараварлаш учун қуритилган маҳсулот бир неча соат очиқ ҳавода қолдирилади. Агар қуритилган меваларнинг температураси тенглаштирилмасдан идишларга жойланса, у ҳолда сақлаш вақтида тез қорайиши мумкин. Температура бараварлаштирилгандан кейин маҳсулот яна навларга ажиратилади. Бу иш вақтида нуқсонли маҳсулотлар ва ҳар хил аралашмалар териб ташланади, шундан кейин қуритилган мева ва сабзавотлар тараларга солинади ёки брикетлар тарзида 0,5-5 кг дан қилиб жойланади. Маҳсулотлар гидравлик прессларда брикетланади, бу идишларни тежашга, бундан ташқари, қуритилган маҳсулотларни ташиш, сақлаш ва савдода сотишни осонлаштиради. Брикетлардаги қуритилган мева ва сабзавотлар моғорламайди, механик шикастланмайди. Қуритилган мевалардан; анжир қоқи, сўлитилган хурмо ва қовун қоқлар брикетланади. Мевалар қуритилгандан кейин улардан қуйидаги миқдорда тайёр маҳсулот; тозаланиб қуритилган олмадан 12%, тозаланмай қуритилганидан 16,5%, қора олхўридан 23%, тозалаб қуритилган нокдан-13,5%, тозаланмай қуритиладиганидан 18%, олинади. Ҳозирги вақтда технологиялар ривожланганлиги туфайли, меваларни таркибида 3-5% нами қолгунча қуритилиб, сўнгра герметик бекитиладиган идишларга жойлаш жорий қилина бошланди.

Нам камайса, маҳсулот ҳажми кичраяди ва сақлаш муддати деярли икки баробарга узаяди. Қуёшда ва иссиқлик сушилкаларида қуритишдан ташқари, янги технология сублимационли қуритиш усуллари ҳам ишлаб чиқилган. Бу усул шундан иборатки, мевалар аввал вакуумларга жойланиб музлатилади ва нами қочирилади ҳамда шу аппаратнинг ўзида температурани ошириш йўли билан тўла қуритилади. Мева ва сабзавотлар қуритилгандан кейин сақлаш учун юмшоқ ва қаттиқ идишларга жойланади. Юмшоқ идишларга ташиш вақтида механик шикастланмайдиган мева ва сабзавотлар хиллари жойланади. Қуритилган маҳсулотларни 20 градусдан юқори бўлмаган температурада ва 70% ҳаво намлигида, шунингдек, қоронғи жойда сақлаш керак. Омборхоналар олдиндан сақлашга тайёрланиши керак. Бунда омборхона ичи озода, яхши шамоллатилган, дезинфекция қилинган, олтингугурт билан дудланган бўлиши керак. Омборхона поли, деворлари ва шипи 5 фоизли мис купороси билан ишланган, деворлари оқланган бўлиши лозим. Унинг ичида вентилятор ўрнатилган, термометрлар ва психометрлар, троз, ёритиш учун лампалар ҳамда қайтариладиган (оборотная) таралар (яшиклар) бўлиши керак. Унга қуёш нурининг тушишига йўл қўймаслик даркор. Маҳсулот қўйишдан олдин омборхона ичи олтингугурт гази билан дудланади, 2 суткадан сўнг хона шамоллатилади.

Муҳокама: Қуритилган мевалар таркибида, гарчи сув кам бўлса ҳам, аммо улар паст температурада музлайди, бунинг натижасида уларнинг сифати пасаяди. Сақлаш 0-10 градус температура энг қулай ҳисобланади. Қуритилган маҳсулотларни сақлаш вақтида ҳавонинг намлиги катта аҳамиятга эгадир; ҳаво намлиги юқори бўлса, қуритилган мева ва сабзавотлар намни ўзига шимади, бунинг натижасида моғор ривожланади, фермент билан оксидланиш жараёнлари юзага келади, кўплаб учувчан кислоталар ҳосил бўлади. Бундан ташқари, нам маҳсулот зараркунандалардан шикастланади.

Қуритилган мева маҳсулотларни сақлашда маҳсулотда ёт ҳидларни пайдо бўлмаслиги учун хонадаги ҳавони мунтазам алмаштириш лозим.

Гермитик бекилмайдиган идишларда жойланган қуритилган мева маҳсулотлар белгиланган режасида 1,5-2 йилгача сақланиши мумкин, гермитик идишларда жойланганда ёки брикетланганда ундан ҳам кўпроқ сақлаш мумкин.

Хулоса. Кўп одамлар ширинликлар ўрнига қуритилган меваларни афзал кўришади, чунки қуритилган мевалар янги ёки музлатилган мевалар каби бир хил озуқаларни сақлайди. Дарҳақиқат, қуритилган меваларда чиндан ҳам кўпроқ витаминлар ва минераллар ҳисоблагичдан харид қилинган меваларга ёки музлатилган нарсаларга қараганда сақланиб қолади. Янги маҳсулотларга нисбатан қуритилган меваларда кўпроқ шакар ва калориялар мавжуд:

100 грамм узум - 70 калория ва 100 грамм майиз - 280 ккал;

100 грамм ўрик учун - 50 ккал, 100 грамм қуритилган ўрик учун - 200-250 ккал;

100 грамм олхўри учун - 60 ккал, 100 грамм олхўри қоқи учун - 250 ккал.

Шунинг учун, қуритилган мевалардан фойдали калория олмоқчи бўлсангиз, уларни кунига 40-50 граммдан кўпроқ истеъмол қилманг.

Табиийки, қуритилган мевалар соғлигимиз учун фойдали, чунки қуритилган меваларнинг зарарли эмаслиги уларнинг миқдори билан эмас, балкисифати билан боғлиқдир. Ҳалқимизда ўрик туршаги, анжир, олма, мурут туршаклари жуда фойдали, шифобахш деб, кўп қўлланилади. Қуритилган меваларнинг фойдалари ҳақида кўп маълумотлар мавжуд, аммо уларнинг зарарли томонлари ҳам борлигига кўпчилик ишонгиси келмайди. Чиндан ҳам қуритилган меваларнинг зарарли томонлари ҳам борми? Зарарли томонлари шундаки, уларда шакар ва калория миқдори жуда юқори. Шу сабабли уларни меъёрида истеъмол қилиш керак. Табиийки, қуритилган мевалар соғлигимиз учун фойдали, чунки қуритилган меваларнинг зарарли эмаслиги уларнинг миқдори эмас, балки сифатига боғлиқдир. АҚШнинг диетолог олимларининг фикрича, қуритилган мевалар ҳўл мевалар ўрнини боса олади. Чунки қуритилган меваларни йилнинг исталган пайтида топиш мумкин. Қуритилган меваларни исътемол қилишда диетолог мутахассислар тавсияларга аниқ риоя қилмоқ лозим. Шундагина зарар эмас, фойда келтиради.

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МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МИОМЫ МАТКИ СРЕДИ ЖЕНЩИН РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Миома матки является самой распространенной опухолью в структуре заболеваний женской половой сферы и занимает значительное место среди патологии репродуктивной системы. Около 25% женщин старше 30 лет страдают этим заболеванием.

Исследования, проведенные в последние годы, указывают на четкую тенденцию к развитию миомы матки у молодых и даже юных пациенток , в связи с чем достаточно остро встает вопрос о сохранении репродуктивной и менструальной функции у данного контингента женщин.

Данная проблема приобретает не только медицинскую, но и социальную значимость, так как миома матки способствует формированию первичного и вторичного бесплодия и, как единственная причина репродуктивных неудач, встречается у 12-20% пациенток с нарушением фертильности.

Ключевые слова: миома матки, репродуктивный возраст, женщина, морфологическая характеристика

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF UTERINE FIBROUS AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

Resume: Myoma of the uterus is the most common tumor in the structure of diseases of the female genital area and occupies a significant place among the pathology of the reproductive system. About 25% of women over the age of 30 suffer from this disease.

Studies carried out in recent years indicate a clear tendency towards the development of uterine fibroids in young and even young patients, in connection with which the question of the preservation of reproductive and menstrual function in this contingent of women is quite acute.

This problem acquires not only medical, but also social significance, since uterine fibroids contributes to the formation of primary and secondary infertility

and, as the only cause of reproductive failures, occurs in 12-20% of patients with impaired fertility.

Key words: uterine myoma, reproductive age, woman, morphological characteristics

Актуальность. В последние десятилетия многие женщины в силу ряда социальных причин откладывают деторождение на более поздний срок репродуктивного периода что ведет к увеличению доли пациенток с гинекологической патологией, в том числе с миомой матки.

Согласно данным морфологических исследований миома матки представляет собой моноклональную опухоль, развитие которой происходит из зон роста, расположенных вокруг тонкостенного сосуда [4,6]. Изначальные клетки миомы дифференцируются в миофибробласты, которые затем трансформируются в миобласты и фибробласты [1,8]. Их рост продолжается в течение многих лет на фоне выраженной активности яичников под действием, как эстрогенов, так и прогестерона. Наряду с традиционными представлениями о ведущей роли эстрогенов в патогенезе гормонозависимых заболеваний в последние годы пересматривается отношение к прогестерону, как стимулятору опухолевого роста [2,5]. Эстрогены стимулируют гиперплазию гладкомышечных клеток, прогестерон повышает митотическую активность клеток, инициирует продукцию факторов роста и их рецепторов, участвует в процессе дифференцировки гладкомышечных клеток. В литературе большое значение в развитии гормонозависимых гиперпластических заболеваний матки придают роли тканевых рецепторов стероидных гормонов [7]. Синтез рецепторов в матке имеет гормонозависимый характер и происходит под влиянием многих факторов: количества и соотношения половых гормонов и факторов роста, фазы менструального цикла, степени поражения патологическим процессом органа-мишени, нарушения обмена веществ и дисбаланса других гормонов [3,6].

Подход в лечении миомы матки на современном этапе заключается в совершенствовании и внедрении в практику органосохраняющих методов. Своевременная диагностика и применение таких методов хирургического лечения как гистерорезектоскопия и лапароскопия позволили расширить возможности проведения миомэктомии, повысить ее эффективность, уменьшить риск послеоперационных осложнений, сократить сроки пребывания больных в стационаре и, самое главное, дать шанс пациенткам репродуктивного возраста реализовать детородную функцию [5].

Однако рецидивирование миомы или продолжение роста мелких миоматозных узлов составляет от 9 до 55%, что особенно актуально для пациенток, не имеющих детей [7].

Таким образом, на сегодняшний день остаются актуальными вопросы взаимодействия стероидных гормонов и их рецепторов в процессе развития и роста миомы матки, восстановления репродуктивного здоровья после органосохраняющей операции, что во многом зависит от адекватности последующей терапии гормональных нарушений, и разработки профилактических и лечебных мероприятий по снижению частоты данной патологии [3].

В настоящее время пациентки стараются избежать удаления матки, желая сохранить фертильность и женственность. Лечение женщин с миомой матки, планирующих в будущем беременность, должно быть максимально органосохраняющим. В связи с этим увеличивается значимость миомэкгомии как операции, позволяюu{ей снизить риск осложнений, связанных с вынашиванием беременности

Цель исследования. Изучить экспрессию маркера пролиферации Ki-67 и ингибитора апоптоза Bcl-2 в миоматозных узлах после консервативной миомэктомии.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под нашим наблюдением находились 153 беременные с миомой матки. У 80 женщин беременность закончилась самопроизвольными родами, 63 произведено кесарево сечение, 10 женщин продолжают наблюдаться по поводу беременности (в 15-18 нед беременности им произведена миомэктомия). Оперативному лечению во время гестации подверглись еще 15 пациенток, беременность у них уже закончилось оперативными родами. Таким образом, миомэктомия во время беременности произведена 25 женщинам.

Результаты исследования. При осмотре беременных с миомой матки обращали внимание на следующие особенности: локализацию миоматозных узлов, их структуру, расположение плаценты, тонус и возбудимость миометрия.

У 6 беременных при первом осмотре была обнаружена перешеечная миома матки, но размеры опухоли были небольшими и не препятствовали развитию беременности. У 12 женщин узлы были субсерозно-интерстициальными (от 8 до 15 см в диаметре), располагались в дне или в теле матки, нарушения питания в узлах не отмечено, и беременность также была пролонгирована до срока доношенной.

У 106 пациенток миома матки была множественной, миоматозные узлы были небольших размеров, преимущественно субсерозно-интрастициальными. У 4 беременных был обнаружен центростремительный рост миомы, но плодное яйцо было имплантировано на противоположной стенке матки, и беременность также удалось пролонгировать до срока, при котором плод становился жизнеспособным.

Беременность в сочетаии с миомой матки у 80 женщин закончилась самопроизвольными родами. Миоматозные узлы, как правило, имели небольшие размеры, располагались в теле матки, не препятствуя самопроизвольному рождению плода. В этой группе 28 (35%) беременных были пожилыми первородящими: 13 страдали гипертонической болезнью, у 10 обнаружено увеличение щитовидной железы, у 9 - миопия.

У всех беременных в 37-38 нед гестации начиналась подготовка к родам спазмолитическими, седативными препаратами; 6 женщинам проведена подготовка внутривенным капельным введением энза-проста. Роды у 34 (42,5%) женщин осложнились преждевременным излитием вод, у 4 (5%) - кровотечением в последовом и раннем послеродовом периодах.

Средняя продолжительность родов составила 10425 мин +/- 1 ч 7 мин, безводного промежутка - 15 ч 12 мин +/- 1 ч 34 мин. В удовлетворительном состоянии родились 56 (70%) детей, 22 (27,5%) в состоянии легкой гипоксии и два новорожденных - с гипоксией средней степени тяжести. Масса новорожденных колебалась от 2050 до 4040 г. У четверых масса превышала 4000 г. У всех родильниц течение послеродового периода было неосложненным. 78 (97,5%) новорожденных были выписаны домой на 5-7-е сутки в удовлетворительном состоянии, два ребенка переведены на этапное выхаживание, а затем также выписаны.

Вывод. Таким образом, возрастающая частота миомы матки у женщин фертильного возраста, все чаще ставит перед акушерами-гинекологами вопрос о возможности пролонгирования беременности при этой патологии. Консервативная миомэктомия, особенно у женщин с последней и нередко единственной возможностью иметь ребенка, является методом, позволяющим реализовать эту возможность.

Иммуногистохимическое исследование лейомиомы тела матки выявило достоверное повышение экспрессии ингибитора апоптоза Bcl-2 и снижение экспрессии рецепторов маркера пролиферации Ki-67 во всех исследуемых образцах, что согласуется с данными гистологического исследования об отсутствии митотической активности в лейомиомах.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧЕТА РАСЧЕТОВ С ПЕРСОНАЛОМ ПО ОПЛАТЕ ТРУДА

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены теоретические аспекты ведения бухгалтерского учета с персоналом по оплате труда. Рассмотрены виды удержаний из заработной платы.
Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, оплата труда, средний заработок, удержания из заработной платы.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING FOR SETTLEMENTS WITH PERSONNEL ON REMUNERATION

Abstract: The article deals with the theoretical aspects of accounting with personnel on remuneration. The types of deductions from wages are considered.
Keywords: accounting, remuneration, average earnings, deductions from wages.

Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда являются важной составляющей бухгалтерского учета в любой компании.

Оплата труда занимает значительную часть расходов организации, на основании которых определяется себестоимость продукции. Согласно Трудового кодекса РФ оплата труда работников представляет собой вознаграждение за труд в зависимости от квалификации работника, сложности и количества работы, компенсационные выплаты и доплаты.

Учет расчетов по оплате труда включает в себя следующие задачи: своевременная выплата заработной платы и удержаний из нее, расчет среднего заработка для начислений отпускных, пособий по временной нетрудоспособности, командировочных расходов; осуществление выплат социального характера; соблюдение трудового и налогового законодательства; своевременное предоставление отчетной документации. Нормативное регулирование процесса бухгалтерского учета расчетов с персоналом по оплате труда представлено следующими документами: ФЗ «О бухгалтерском учете», Трудовой кодекс РФ, Налоговый кодекс РФ, Положение по ведению бухгалтерского учета и бухгалтерской отчетности в РФ, а также другими нормативно-правовыми документами. Основополагающим документом в бухгалтерском учете является учетная политика компании, где отражены правила ведения бухгалтерского учета. В соответствии со ст. 8 Федерального закона «О Бухгалтерском учете» № 402-ФЗ от 06.12.2011 любой экономический субъект вправе сам разрабатывать учетную политику. Каждая компания при формировании учетной политики должна основываться на требованиях законодательства, исходить из особенностей своей хозяйственной деятельности.

Грамотно подготовленная учетная политика позволит обеспечить эффективное управление финансовым состоянием компании. Согласно ст.9 Федерального закона «О Бухгалтерском учете» № 402-ФЗ от 06.12.2011 каждый факт хозяйственной жизни должен быть оформлен с помощью первичного учетного документа. Форма первичной документации утверждается руководителем компании по представлению лица, ответственного за ведение бухгалтерского учета. Документация может составляться в бумажном или электронном виде.

Согласно ст. 139 Трудового кодекса РФ средний заработок рассчитывается при оплате больничных листов, отпускных, выходных пособий, командировочных расходов. Для расчета средней заработной платы компания не учитывает выплаты социального характера, а также выплаты, которые не относятся к оплате труда (материальная помощь, организация питания, обучение, проезд и т. д.).

Оплата больничного листа положена и уволившимся сотрудникам, при условии, что страховой случай наступил в течение 30 календарных дней с момента увольнения. Больничный лист будет оплачен только в том случае, если застрахованное лицо не трудоустроилось в штат другой организации, и не состоит на учете в государственной службе занятости. Бывший сотрудник вправе обратиться за оплатой пособия в течение 6 месяцев с даты окончания срока действия больничного листа. Размер пособия в данной ситуации не зависит от страхового стажа сотрудника и составляет 60 % от его среднего заработка. В случае сокращения численности штата по инициативе работодателя факт наступления нетрудоспособности предполагает перенос срока его увольнения до окончания срока нетрудоспособности.

Соответственно, дополнительные компенсации, которые предусмотрены ст. ст. 178, 180 ТК РФ в связи с расторжением трудового договора до истечения срока уведомления о предстоящем увольнении в связи с сокращением численности, подлежит уменьшению. Оплата отпускных пособий положена каждому работающему застрахованному лицу. Согласно Постановлению Правительства РФ «Об особенностях порядка исчисления средней заработной платы» от 24 декабря 2007 г. N 922 средний заработок для оплаты отпускных определяется исходя из заработной платы, фактически начисленной за расчетный период за 12 календарных месяцев, и на среднемесячное число календарных дней (29,3). Синтетический учет расчетов с персоналом по оплате труда ведется на счете 70 «Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда».

Счет является пассивным, так как на нем отражают операции, связанные с образованием и погашением кредиторской задолженности компании по оплате труда перед персоналом. По кредиту счета 70 отражают операции по начислению заработной платы за счет всех источников в корреспонденции со счетами, на которых эти источники учитываются. Сальдо счета 70 «Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда» кредитовое. Оно показывает задолженность компании перед персоналом по начисленной заработной плате (то есть общую сумму к выплате на конец месяца). Сальдо может быть дебетовым (например, при излишне выплаченной заработной плате или выплате неотработанного аванса).

Основанием для записи по счету 70 являются расчетные, расчетно-платежные и платежные ведомости, отчеты кассира, реестры невыданной заработной платы. В случае, если сотрудник своевременно не получил заработную плату, компания хранит ее в течение трех лет и учитывает ее на счете 76, субсчет «Депонированная заработная плата». Аналитический учет расчетов по оплате труда ведется по каждому работнику компании. На каждого работника открывается лицевой счет, налоговая карточка учета совокупного дохода физического лица, расчетные и расчетно-платежные ведомости. Согласно законодательству из заработной платы работника могут производиться удержания, которые представляют собой вычеты, уменьшающие начисленную заработную плату. Страховые взносы не удерживаются из заработной платы работника. Рассчитываются страховые взносы на каждого работника и уплачиваются работодателем в фонд обязательного медицинского страхования (ставка составляет 5,1 %), фонд пенсионного страхования (22 %) и фонд социального страхования (2,9 %). В обязательном порядке из заработной платы работника удерживается налог на доходы физических лиц (НДФЛ), единая ставка которого составляет 13 процентов. Налоговым кодексом РФ также предусмотрены и другие ставки.

Базой для начисления НДФЛ является доход физического лица за вычетом стандартных, социальных и имущественных вычетов. Также из заработной платы могут производиться вычеты по исполнительным листам (например, алименты). Максимальное удержание из заработной платы работника не должно превышать 50 процентов от общей суммы заработка. Исключение составляют вычеты при отбывании исправительных работ, взыскании алиментов на несовершеннолетних детей, возмещении вреда, причиненного здоровью другого лица, возмещении вреда лицам, понесшим ущерб в связи со смертью кормильца, и возмещении ущерба, причиненного преступлением. Размер удержаний из заработной платы в этих случаях не может превышать 70 процентов. В бухгалтерском учете необходимо не только отражать достоверные расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда, но также и безошибочно рассчитывать суммы выплат, в положенный срок производить вычеты различного рода, работать в соответствии с законодательством.

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ПАТЕНТНАЯ СИСТЕМА НАЛОГООБЛАЖЕНИЯ И ЕЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ В 2021 ГОДУ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены особенности патентной системы налогообложения, ее положительные и отрицательные стороны, изменения, произошедшие в налоговом кодексе. Также изучены изменения стоимости патента на страховые взносы, льготы переходного периода для бывших «вмененщиков» и величина потенциально возможного дохода. Новые изменения особо важны для индивидуальных предпринимателей, которые использовали систему ЕНВД, так как они смогут перейти на более удобную патентную систему.

Ключевые слова: патент, налог, льготы, потенциальный доход, индивидуальные предприниматели.

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PATENT TAX SYSTEM AND ITS CHANGE IN 2021

Resume: The article examines the features of the patent taxation system, its positive and negative aspects, the changes that have occurred in the tax code. Changes in the cost of a patent for insurance premiums, transitional benefits for former "appointees" and the amount of potential income were also studied. The new changes are especially important for individual entrepreneurs who used the UTII system, as they will be able to switch to a more convenient patent system.

Key words: patent, tax, benefits, potential income, individual entrepreneurs.

Патентная система налогообложения (ПСН) относится к специальным налоговым режимам, цель которых - создание более простых условий налогообложения для определенных категорий налогоплательщиков за счет низкой ставки налога и освобождения от уплаты некоторых из них.

Как и любая другая система налогообложения ПСН имеет ряд плюсов и минусов, поэтому стоит внимательно изучить обе стороны.

Один из положительных сторон является то, что переход на патентную систему налогообложения или возврат к иным режимам осуществляется предпринимателем добровольно и на необходимый ему срок. Это очень удобно для ИП, которые осуществляют сезонные работы.

Также преимуществом ПСН является уплата всего одного налога – за выданный патент, причем сумма налога не зависит от фактических доходов ИП. Таким образом, ИП освобождается от уплаты НДФЛ, НДС (кроме НДС с товаров, ввозимых на территорию РФ и в иных случаях, предусмотренных НК РФ) и налога на имущество физических лиц. Положительным моментом является и то, что почти по всем видам деятельности, по которым выдается патент, можно применять пониженные страховые тарифы к вознаграждениям, выплачиваемым наемным работникам.

Говоря о минусах ПСН следует отметить, что при применении патентной системы налогообложения ИП не может вычесть из стоимости патента сумму страховых взносов, которые он заплатил за себя и работников в ПФР и ФСС, как это предусмотрено для ЕНВД и УСН, что увеличивает нагрузку на индивидуального предпринимателя.

Главное новшество 2021 заключается в том, что каждый регион вправе устанавливать свой перечень видов бизнеса, подпадающих под ПСН. С 2021 года указанный список станет длиннее и в нем появятся новые пункты. ПСН будет доступен для предпринимателей, которые в 2020 году по соответствующим направлениям бизнеса находились на «вмененке»

Размер потенциально возможного к получению годового дохода будут устанавливать в региональных законах:

1. на единицу средней численности наемных работников;
2. единицу автотранспортных средств, судов водного транспорта;
3. 1 т грузоподъемности транспортных средств, на одно пассажирское место;
4. 1 кв. м площади сдаваемого в аренду земельного участка, жилого, нежилого помещения, включая выставочные залы и склады;
5. 1 кв. м площади стоянки для транспортных средств;
6. на один объект стационарной и нестационарной торговой сети, объект общепита или на 1 кв. м площади объекта стационарной и нестационарной торговой сети, объекта общепита;
7. в зависимости от территории действия патента.

На ряду с положительными для предпринимателя поправками, следует отметить и отрицательные (невыгодные). Например, отменяется запрет устанавливать максимальный размер потенциально возможного к получению годового дохода, превышающей 1 млн руб. Останется и запрет на ПСН для тех, кто ведет свой бизнес в рамках договора простого товарищества или доверительного управления имуществом.

Появятся дополнительные ограничения (новая редакция п. 6 ст. 346.43 НК РФ). В 2021 году и далее предприниматель в любом регионе не сможет применять ПСН, если он:

1. производит подакцизные товары;

2. добывает и реализует полезные ископаемые;

3. занимается розничными продажами через объекты стационарной торговой сети с площадью торгового зала более 150 кв. м.;

4. занимается оптовыми продажами и торговлей по договорам поставки;

5. перевозит грузы и пассажиров, если имеет в собственности, пользовании, владении и (или) распоряжении более 20 авто, предназначенных для подобных услуг;

6. заключает сделки с ценными бумагами и (или) производными финансовыми инструментами;

7. оказывает кредитные и иные финансовые услуги.

В отличие от 2020 года, где существовало правило, что субъектам РФ в общем случае не разрешалось утверждать потенциально возможный доход выше 1 млн. руб. с января 2021 года никаких ограничений не будет. Региональные власти смогут назначить такой размер потенциально возможного дохода, какой они сочтут нужным.

Ряд предпринимателей, которые в IV квартале 2020 года платили единый налог на вмененный доход, могут рассчитывать на льготу при переходе на ПСН по тому же виду деятельности.

Таким образом, исходя из вышеперечисленных пунктов, следует отметить, что 2021 году появятся как положительные, так и отрицательные изменения в патентной системе налогообложения. Особенно эти изменения скажутся на индивидуальных предпринимателях, использовавших единый налог на вмененный доход. На пути у предпринимателей встанут дополнительные ограничения по ряду действий. Несмотря на эти ограничения, существует и ряд положительных изменений и льгот. Возможность региональных властей самостоятельно устанавливать размеры потенциального дохода и разрешение уменьшить стоимость патента по определенным категориям значительно упростит работу налогоплательщиков.

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БОЛЬНИЧНЫЕ, РАСЧЕТ И ОПЛАТА БОЛЬНИЧНОГО ЛИСТА

Аннотация: В настоящей статье проанализированы изменения действующего законодательства, которые касаются расчета пособия по временной нетрудоспособности работников в 2020 году. Также в данной статье рассмотрены случаи выплаты и заполнение электронного больничного листа.

Ключевые слова: больничный, больничный лист, врач, работник, временная нетрудоспособность, пособие, работодатель, электронный больничный лист.

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SICK LEAVE, CALCULATION AND PAYMENT OF SICK LEAVE

Abstract: This article analyzes the changes in the current legislation that relate to the calculation of temporary disability benefits for employees in 2020. Also in this article, the cases of payment and filling out an electronic sick leave are considered.

Keywords: sick leave, doctor, employee, temporary disability, benefit, employer, electronic sick leave.

Лист нетрудоспособности или, как многие привыкли называть, больничный лист выдает медицинская организация. У нее должна быть лицензия на медицинскую деятельность, в том числе на выполнение работ (услуг) по экспертизе временной нетрудоспособности (п. 2 Порядка выдачи листков нетрудоспособности, п. 3 Положения, утв. Постановлением Правительства РФ от 16.04.2012 № 291).

Как правильно заполнить больничный лист

Порядок заполнения листка нетрудоспособности подробно описан в Разделе IX (утв. Приказом Минздравсоцразвития России от 01.09.2020 № 925н).

Бухгалтеру надо знать:

1. Врач заполняет определенные разделы и заверяет больничный лист печатью медучреждения. Если врач ошибся в больничном листе, то он должен оформить его дубликат.

2. Когда принимаете от работника больничный лист, проверьте, правильно ли его оформила медицинская организация.

3. Технические недочеты в листке нетрудоспособности не являются основанием для его переоформления и отказа в назначении и выплате пособий, если при этом все записи читаются. Технический недочет — это, например, если печать попала на информационное поле, проставлены пробелы между инициалами врача (абз. 5 п. 17 Письма ФСС РФ от 28.10.2011 № 14-03-18/15-12956).

4. Работодатель заполняет разделы, указанные в пп. 64-66 Порядка выдачи.

5. Работодатель может вписать название организации самостоятельно черной гелевой, капиллярной или перьевой ручкой и печатными буквами. Нельзя использовать чернила другого цвета или шариковую ручку.

Так же в наше время очень сильно актуально оформление электронного больничного листа в активность она запустила свой ход с 1 июля 2017 года по желанию застрахованного лица и с его письменного согласия может быть сформирован электронный листок нетрудоспособности.

Согласно части 5 статьи 13 Федерального закона от 29.12.2006 № 255-ФЗ «Об обязательном социальном страховании на случай временной нетрудоспособности и в связи с материнством» назначение и выплата пособий по временной нетрудоспособности, по беременности и родам осуществляются на основании листка нетрудоспособности, выданного медицинской организацией в форме документа на бумажном носителе или (с письменного согласия застрахованного лица) сформированного и размещенного в информационной системе страховщика (Фонда социального страхования Российской Федерации (далее – Фонд) электронного листка нетрудоспособности, подписанного усиленными квалифицированными электронными подписями медицинского работника и медицинской организации, в случае, если медицинская организация и страхователь являются участниками системы информационного взаимодействия по обмену сведениями в целях формирования электронного листка нетрудоспособности.

Следовательно, электронные листки нетрудоспособности признаются равнозначными листам нетрудоспособности на бумажном носителе.

Кроме того, постановлением Правительства Российской Федерации от 16.12.2017 № 1567 утверждены Правила информационного взаимодействия страховщика, страхователей, медицинских организаций и федеральных государственных учреждений медико-социальной экспертизы по обмену сведениями в целях формирования электронного листка нетрудоспособности.

В рамках информационного взаимодействия по электронным листкам нетрудоспособности страхователь запрашивает информацию в информационной системе Фонда по номеру СНИЛС своего работника и представленного им номеру электронного листка нетрудоспособности.

После получения сведений о сформированном листке нетрудоспособности, страхователь вносит в него сведения, необходимые для исчисления пособия, с указанием сведений о страхователе и застрахованном лице и подтверждает их усиленными квалифицированными электронными подписями главного бухгалтера, руководителя и страхователя (в том числе обезличенной).

Работники страхователя в любое время посредством Личного кабинета получателей услуг, расположенному в сети «Интернет» по адресу: https://lk.fss.ru/recipient/, могут уточнить сведения о своих электронных листках нетрудоспособности и информации о сумме назначенного им пособия по временной нетрудоспособности, по беременности и родам. Для входа в Личный кабинет получателей услуг используется логин и пароль, необходимый для входа на Единый портал государственных и муниципальных услуг.

Теперь работник предприятия не сможет потерять выданный ему медицинской организацией электронный листок нетрудоспособности, ему не надо будет беспокоится о том, что он может его испортить (помять, порвать и т.п.), а в случаях утери информации о номере своего электронного листка нетрудоспособности зайти в свой личный кабинет и посмотреть необходимую информацию.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ИНСТИТУТА НОТАРИАТА АНАЛИЗ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИХ ИЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация: В частности, с учетом того, что в суды подается большое количество исков о том, что подписи в нотариальных действиях являются поддельными, в целях установления личности лиц, ходатайствующих о совершении нотариальных действий,

Ключевые слова: нотариальных действий, личность, правовое развитие.

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IMPROVING THE INSTITUTE OF NOTARIES ANALYSIS OF PERIODICALS

Abstract: In particular, taking into account the fact that a large number of lawsuits are filed in the courts that signatures in notarial actions are fake, in order to establish the identity of persons applying for notarial actions,

Keywords: notary actions, personality, legal development.

Экономическое, социальное и правовое развитие Республики Узбекистан зависит от целенаправленных и глубоко продуманных реформ, от полного обеспечения законности в государственном управлении и от гарантии прав и свобод граждан. Всем международным сообществом широко признана не только в нашей стране, но и в пяти приоритетных направлениях развития Республики Узбекистан стратегия действий положила начало новому этапу в нашем развитии. Одним из направлений, реформированных на основе стратегии, была нотариальная система. Нотариальная система страны была реформирована путем анализа низкого уровня качества и скорости оказания нотариальных услуг населению, непрозрачности сбора очередей в нотариальных конторах, государственных пошлин и других сборов, а также существующих бюрократических препятствий.

В частности, с учетом того, что в суды подается большое количество исков о том, что подписи в нотариальных действиях являются поддельными, в целях установления личности лиц, ходатайствующих о совершении нотариальных действий, и подтверждения совершения нотариальных действий был введен скан отпечатков пальцев, также отменено требование об обязательной стажировке кандидатов на должность нотариуса лицам, проработавшим не менее пяти лет судьей или проработавшим не менее трех лет на руководящих и надзорных должностях в нотариальной деятельности.

Также при добровольном обращении юридического лица к нотариусу был нотариально удостоверен факт принятия решения его коллегиального органа, установлен порядок заверения и обмена (ротации) нотариусов, осуществлены электронные платежи при осуществлении нотариальных действий, установлен порядок электронного обращения в нотариальные конторы.

Основной целью этих мер было совершенствование нотариального института Узбекистана. Но с учетом того, что сферы и общественные отношения всегда находятся в развитии, стоит проанализировать проблемы, связанные с автоматизированной системой "нотариус", с целью дальнейшего повышения качества и скорости оказания юридической помощи и юридических услуг за счет использования современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в нотариальной системе.

Во-первых, если изначально граждане подтверждали свою личность своими подписями, то сегодня была создана автоматизированная система "нотариус" (база данных информации в последующих строках), теперь отпечатки пальцев шасси снимаются через нотариальный сканер и вводятся в эту систему, но по отпечаткам пальцев, введенным в нее, нельзя определить, что они принадлежат точно одному и тому же гражданину, то есть, Правда, позже это можно выяснить, назначив эксперту в суде дактилоскопию (распознавание людей по отпечаткам пальцев) или повторное сканирование, но можно провести дело до суда и конфликт может помешать своевременному оформлению ситуации.

Мы считаем, что решение этой проблемы может быть решено путем внесения информации о семейном положении граждан в информационную систему "нотариус" – путем получения этой информации непосредственно от сотрудников нотариальной конторы через информационную систему, на наш взгляд, путем использования эффективных средств для устранения чрезмерной овуляции и бюрократических препятствий для граждан, обратившихся к нотариусу.

В третьем случае представитель, действующий по генеральной доверенности, может заключать договоры купли-продажи движимого или недвижимого имущества без участия доверительного управляющего. В этом случае для доверенности потребуется заявление о согласии и бланки доверенности, выданные супругом уведомления. Однако, если лицо, выдавшее доверенность, то есть владелец имущества, умер, потерян или признан непригодным для участия, и его представитель не был должным образом проинформирован об этом, выданная им доверенность потеряет свою доверенность, а это означает, что договоры, заключенные представителем, также будут недействительными. Это связано с тем, что в вышеперечисленных трех случаях право распоряжаться имуществом его наследников, наследников, опекунов и близких родственников по отношению к лицу предусмотрено законом. Для того чтобы предотвратить возникновение спора в такой ситуации, на наш взгляд, необходимо обеспечить, чтобы документы, имеющие к ним отношение компетентными органами (например, судом, МИБ и ЗАГС), подтверждающие факт смерти лиц, были признаны пропавшими без вести или признанными недееспособными, и, самое главное, чтобы их имущество было передано в собственность государства. Правовое решение этой ситуации заключается в следующем, то есть, если бы информационная система "Нотариус" была подключена к этой базе данных и обмен информацией, который осуществляется своевременно, вышеупомянутые проблемы получили бы квитанцию.

Конечно, это требует много времени и усилий, но использование такого решения применительно к существующим подобным проблемам уже установлено развитыми странами и дает свой эффект. В качестве примера приведем Федеративную Республику Германия, это государство занимает одно из ведущих мест в мире по объему юридических услуг гражданам, хотя и управляется в федеральной форме, в соответствии с действующим законодательством.

В частности, нотариусы могут работать в рамках своей юрисдикции и оказывать юридическую помощь гражданам. В СКФ нотариусы систематизируются по следующим типам:

•Единые профессиональные нотариусы-в единой системе, то есть нотариусы, которые совершают только нотариальные действия. Назначается федеральным министерством юстиции. Такими мероприятиями можно заниматься в основном в городах Бавария и Гамбург;

•"Адвокат-нотариус" - наиболее распространенная в СКФО, такие нотариусы считаются адвокатами в первую очередь и формализуют нотариальные действия как вторую профессию. Такие нотариусы работают в Берлине, Бремене, Гессене и других городах;

* "Нотариусы, нанятые государством" - считаются нотариусами государственных нотариусов и не попадают в систему нотариального права, а с 2018 года предусматривается осуществление на них самостоятельных нотариальных действий. (Как и нотариусы, занимающиеся частной практикой в судебной системе Республики Узбекистан)

В результате такого масштабного исследования и всестороннего исследования сегодня мы являемся свидетелями широкого спектра реформ в правовой системе нашей страны и, в свою очередь, становимся ее участником. Благодаря этой исследовательской работе можно достичь следующих результатов путем практической реализации выдвинутых нами выше предложений, а именно:

* Оптимизация нотариальной системы и укрепление материально-технической базы;

* Координация межведомственных связей;

* Систематизация и упрощение поиска информации личностью граждан;

* Обеспечение прозрачности и законности в деятельности государственных органов.

Наша самая насущная задача в этой связи-раскрыть научно-теоретические основы всех вышеперечисленных процессов, их новые аспекты, выявить существующие недостатки в области научных исследований и найти пути их решения. Переход к активной модели нотариата служит дальнейшему развитию его как института предотвращения споров, устранению бюрократической оме, препятствующей оказанию юридических услуг, повышению роли нотариальной палаты в защите нотариального института.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ХИМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВА МОТОРНЫХ МАСЕЛ НА ВЯЗКОСТНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: По химическому составу моторные масла состоят из групп изопарафиновых, нафтено-парафиновых, нафтено-ароматических и ароматических углеводородов различной степени цикличности, а также гетероорганических соединений, содержащих кислород, серу и азот.
Ключевые слова: изопарафиновые, нафтено-парафиновые, циклопентан, нефт

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INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ENGINE OILS ON VISCOSITY INDICATORS

Abstract: In terms of chemical composition, motor oils consist of groups of isoparaffinic, naphthene-paraffinic, naphthene-aromatic and aromatic hydrocarbons of varying degrees of cyclicity, as well as heteroorganic compounds containing oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen.
Key words: isoparaffinic, naphthene-paraffinic, cyclopentane, petroleum

Условно все входящие в состав масляной фракции группы углеводородов и соединений можно разделить на желательные и нежелательные в составе масла.

Желательные компоненты: изопарафиновые, нафтено-парафиновые, моно- и бициклические ароматические углеводороды с длинными боковыми цепями; именно содержание в масле этих групп углеводородов обеспечивает оптимальное сочетание эксплуатационных свойств и хорошую стабильность в процессе эксплуатации.

Нежелательные компоненты: твёрдые парафиновые углеводороды, полициклические ароматические углеводороды, смолистые и асфальто-смолистые соединения.

Важной характеристикой смазочных масел является вязкость и вязкостно-температурные свойства. Вязкость возрастает с увеличением числа циклов в молекулах нафтеновых и ароматических углеводородов, а также с удлинением их боковых цепей.

Из всех углеводородов нефти парафиновые характеризуются наименьшей вязкостью. Вязкость высокоплавких парафиновых углеводородов с 20-25 углеродными атомами в молекуле чрезвычайно низка (10-12 сст при 38^0С), поэтому добавка их к маслу заметно снижает его вязкость.

При удалении парафиновых углеводородов из масла вязкость его, соответственно, повышается. Различие в строении нормальных и изопарафиновых углеводородов сравнительно мало сказывается на величине вязкости. При разветвлении цепи вязкость парафиновых углеводородов несколько повышается при умеренных температурах (38-50^0С) и снижается при более высокой температуре (100^0С).

Вязкость циклических углеводородов (нафтеновых, ароматических) значительно выше, чем парафиновых. Поэтому основное влияние на абсолютное значение вязкости оказывают циклические углеводороды и их алкилпроизводные. Вязкость нафтеновых и ароматических углеводородов одинаковой структуры различна. Это различие обусловлено особенностями их строения.

На повышение вязкости циклических углеводородов влияют следующие факторы:

1. увеличение числа колец в молекулах углеводородов;
2. увеличение длины цепи;
3. увеличение числа алкильных цепей;
4. степень разветвления боковых цепей.

Сравнивая уровень вязкости ароматических и нафтеновых углеводородов одинакового строения на основании современных представлений можно констатировать следующие положения:

1. В рядах гомологов бензола, циклогексана и циклопентана одного и того же строения наиболее высокую вязкость имеют гомологи циклогексана, наименьшую — гомологи бензола; среднее положение занимают гомологи циклопентана;

2. Вязкость полициклических нафтеновых и ароматических углеводородов характеризуется, исходя из следующих положений: вязкость

алкилпроизводных декалина выше вязкости соответствующих производных нафталина.

Для масел, работающих в широком диапазоне температур, в частности моторных, большое значение имеют вязкостно-температурные свойства. Необходимо, чтобы вязкость масел с уменьшением температуры повышалась не резко, т.е. чтобы кривая зависимости вязкости от температуры была по возможности более пологой. От вязкости масла зависит легкость пуска двигателя в холодную погоду, износ трущихся деталей, расход масла, а также мощность двигателя (потери на трение). При пуске холодного двигателя температура масла, как правило, равна температуре окружающей среды. При работе двигателя температура масла возрастает и может превышать 100°С. Для облегчения пуска двигателя вязкость масла должна быть как можно меньше, а при работе прогретого двигателя желательно, чтобы вязкость была достаточно высокой для обеспечения жидкостного трения между его деталями.

От вязкости масла зависит легкость пуска двигателя в холодную погоду, износ трущихся деталей, расход масла, а также мощность двигателя (потери на трение). С одной стороны, чем больше вязкость масла при рабочей температуре, тем лучше уплотняются узлы трения, тем более прочную смазочную пленку оно создает. С другой стороны, чем выше вязкость, тем тяжелее провернуть детали в густом масле и тем труднее прокачивать его по системе смазки. Поэтому при прочих равных, чем гуще масло, тем больше потери на трение, тем меньшую мощность развивает двигатель и тем больше он расходует топливо.

При низкой вязкости масла и увеличении нагрузки в узле трения может разрушиться масляная пленка, что приведет к росту износа деталей.

Вязкостно-температурные свойства смазочных масел оцениваются индексом вязкости (ИВ). Этот показатель определяется расчетным путем при известных кинематических вязкостях при 40 и 100^0С. Чем меньше меняется вязкость масла с изменением температуры, тем выше его индекс вязкости. Индекс вязкости зависит от углеводородного состава: наибольшим индексом вязкости обладают парафиновые углеводороды, наименьшим полициклические конденсированные нафтеновые и нафтеноароматические углеводороды.

Наиболее пологую кривую зависимости вязкости от температуры имеют нормальные алканы, ИВ у них превышает 200. У алканов с разветвлённой цепью он ниже и уменьшается с увеличением степени разветвлёности.

Для циклических аренов и циклоалканов характерны следующие особенности:

1. Вязкостно-температурные свойства улучшаются с увеличением отношения углеродных атомов в боковых алкильных цепях к числу углеродных атомов в циклической части молекул;

2. ИВ снижается при увеличении числа колец в молекуле углеводорода;

3. ИВ алкилзамещённых бензола, циклогексана, нафталина и декалина растёт почти пропорционально числу углеродных атомов в молекуле;

4. Циклоалканы имеют лучшие вязкостно-температурные свойства, чем арены.

Чтобы получить масла с высокими вязкостно-темпера-турными свойствами, необходимо максимально удалить из масляных фракций смолисто-асфальтеновые вещества, извлечь (но не полностью) полициклические арены с короткими боковыми цепями. В масле должны быть полностью сохранены алкилзамещённые циклоалканы, арены и циклоалканоарены с большим числом углеродных атомов в боковой цепи.

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ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: В статье обоснована актуальность повышения экономической эффективности в сфере торговых услуг. Показаны пути повышения экономической эффективности сектора торговли услугами с помощью маркетинговых механизмов.

Ключевые слова: Цифровая экономика, торговля, эффективность, реклама, инвестиции, экспорт, импорт, прибыль.

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QUESTIONS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ON TRADE IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract: The article substantiates the relevance of increasing economic efficiency in the field of trade services. The ways of increasing the economic efficiency of the services trade sector using marketing mechanisms are shown.

Key words: Digital economy, trade, efficiency, advertising, investment, export, import, profit.

Введение.

В нашей стране, как и во всех сферах, последовательно проводятся реформы в сфере торговли. В частности, в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Миромоновича Мирзиёева от 5 октября 2020 года «Об утверждении Стратегии« Цифровой Узбекистан - 2030 »и мерах по ее эффективной реализации» ПФ-6079 региональные организации и организации-экспортеры имеют доступ к зарубежным рынкам.Такие задачи, как создание условий, организация разработки и реализации комплексных мер по облегчению их экспортной деятельности и установление долгосрочных стабильных торговых отношений с иностранными партнерами, четко определены . Становление рыночных отношений в нашей стране требует значительных структурных изменений во всех секторах экономики. Организация экономики предприятия на основе рыночных отношений требует, прежде всего, интенсификации производства каждой фирмой, предприятием и организацией с использованием качественных факторов экономического роста. Поэтому важно активизировать торговый сектор и повысить его эффективность.

Методология исследования .

Для определения экономической эффективности торговли использовались нормативные документы в сфере торговли и. торговли, Система национальных счетов с использованием международных и национальных стандартов (МНТ-2008) , методы определения экономичес-кой эффективности рекламы.

Анализ соответствующей литературы.

Экономист Артыков З.С. [3] исследовательская работа в благосос-тояние общества, представляя уровень и показатели качества жизни нацио-нальных счетов (СНС-2008) в совершенствовании стандартов и принципов ган , а не их коммерческих услуг в области обеспечения комплексной оценки потенциальных показателей жизни в результате расширения благосостояния населения, разработана система показателей, исполь-зуемых для оценки уровня и качества . В результате удалось полностью оценить этот процесс. Однако в данном исследовании показатели, характеризующие эффективность торгового сектора, не были должным образом проанализированы. Б.А.Абдукаримов и др. [3].

“Цель двустороннего характера торговли, с одной стороны, полностью удовлетворить спрос населения на товары народного потребления, с другой - получить оптимальный размер прибыли или получить оптимальную прибыль для их максимизации. показатели эффективности предприятия, торговля является критерием” Обозначается как [1]. Авторы говорят: “Из опыта зарубежных стран можно сделать вывод, что главная цель - достижение наивысшего экономического результата, то есть максимальной прибыли. Средством достижения этой цели является полное удовлетворение спроса населения на товары народного потребления. Между этой целью и средствами ее достижения существует причинно-следственная связь. Если причина - взаимодействие, то следствие - результат взаимодействия. В такой ситуации, приводящей к появлению потребительских товаров для удовлетворения спроса, результат является максимальным (или считается оптимальным) для использования желудка”, - подчеркнул он. Однако и в этом исследовании недостаточно предложений по повышению эффективности торговли. Анализ приведенной литературы показывает, что сегодня решаются вопросы повышения эффективности торговых услуг на основе современных концепций и передового зарубежного опыта в торговле.

Анализ и результаты.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев, отмечая важность инвестиций для достижения высоких темпов экономического роста и сильной социальной защиты, подверг критике тот факт, что до сих пор работа в этой сфере игнорировалась, отметив: Многие предприятия обанкротились, поскольку в результате отсутствия у инвесторов собственных средств. В результате поверхностного экономического анализа проекты не оправдали себя даже после ввода в эксплуатацию - производство не было освоено из-за нехватки сырья, энергоснабжения и газоснабжения, экономической неэффективности [2]. Стремится наладить прямую торговлю, чтобы компенсировать эти недостатки и повысить эффективность своей экономической цели.

В изученной выше литературе, когда к понятию эффективности подходят с точки зрения понимания его смыслового содержания , слово “эффективность” означает “приведение к желаемому результату, который является эффективным”. Слово “эффективный”, относящееся к экономическим категориям, означает полезный результат, а слово “эффективный” означает эффективный, полезный. Однако слова “эффективность” и “действенность” не являются синонимами. Понятие “эффективность” означает результат любого процесса. То есть в целом результат достигается тогда, когда цель производства достигается в эффективной форме. Поскольку, с одной стороны, он объединяет общий материальный результат движения производственных ресурсов в данный период, а с другой стороны, конечный результат, ожидаемый от производства, отражается только в произведенных материальных благах.

Одна Самара не может полностью описать трудовую деятельность. Потому что он не может показать, какими ресурсами результат производства был достигнут за счет затрат. То есть определенная эффективность может быть достигнута как при высоком, так и при низком уровне потребления ресурсов. Поэтому для оценки полученного эффекта необходимо сравнить этот эффект с затраченными на его получение ресурсами (затратами). Это характеризует эффективность производства» [3].

Эффективность производства предприятия - это экономическая категория, отражающая сущность процесса воспроизводства и описывающая степень достижения главной цели, определяемую системой экономических законов, касающихся общественного воспроизводства.

Среди экономистов и экономистов существует неоспоримое, единодушное мнение о необходимости использования системы показателей для измерения и оценки тенденций развития коммерческих предприятий, экономической эффективности основных фондов. Но в большинстве случаев все показатели, относящиеся к основным средствам, считаются показателями их эффективности.

На наш взгляд, было бы целесообразнее разделить показатели основных средств на следующие группы:

- это относится к статусу показателей в основных средств;
- коммерческие предприятия и фиксированные активы, предоставление из показателей;
- изменения в структуре измеримых показателей активов;

- показатели в динамике и развитие тенденций основных фондов;
- показатели экономической эффективности использования основных средств.

В некоторых литературных источниках концепции эффективности предприятия дается более широкий смысл, то есть эффективность предприятия определяется как «получение определенного результата на единицу использованного ресурса», который рассматривается как форма, в которой действует общий закон экономии времени. проявляется.

Широкие практики также вносят свой вклад в развитие теории торговли и эффективности предприятия, сравнивая, по их мнению, варианты себестоимости продукции и пытаясь выбрать из них наиболее оптимальный.

Позже исследования теории эффективности нашли свое отражение при составлении и оценке годовых и пятилетних планов. При этом производительность труда и стоимость продукции были утверждены в качестве обязательных плановых задач. В настоящее время проводится множество исследований по развитию конкретных аспектов теории эффективности. Основные вопросы, изучаемые сегодня в рамках методологического исследования теории эффективности производства, можно разделить на следующие категории:

- ✓ определить сущность категории эффективности производства;
- ✓ описание критериев эффективности производства;
- ✓ показатели оценки эффективности производства обосновать систему[4].

Исследователи придерживаются разных взглядов и подходов к этим вопросам исследования. Некоторые экономисты видят сущность категории экономической эффективности в процессе производства и торговли в ее исторической связи с методами производства. Критерии его оценки ищутся в контексте основного закона экономики.

Одним из основных факторов развития торговли, так ма ч колеблется рекламы и распределения затрат, экономическая эффективность и насыпала его в правильном пути.

Выводы и предложения.

Делается вывод о том, что разработка и эффективная реализация маркетинговой политики для определения экономической эффективности торговли требует расширения спроса на внешних рынках на продукцию, производимую в этой сфере, и реализации экспортного потенциала. Включая:

✓ Пакет мер по повышению производительности в области торгово-экономических вопросов адекватных мер, осуществляемых , но разработанных нормативных документов, в частности, для устранения предложений в нормативно-правовых актов в стране, основываясь на необходимости ввода RGA;

✓ Необходимо разработать ключевые показатели эффективности коммерческих предприятий, привести их в соответствие с международным опытом. Для этого необходимо расширить информационную емкость для расчета показателей эффективности, привести в соответствие показатели, отражаемые в формах финансовой и статистической отчетности, с ключевыми показателями;

✓ В развитии торговли желательно особое внимание уделять маркетингу, в том числе рекламе. Необходимо сформировать национальную рекламную систему в сфере торговли, разработать дорожные карты по развитию торговых брендов и брендов.

Полагаем, что внедрение вышеперечисленных предложений и рекомендаций в систему хранения и обработки продукции для производства и реализации продукции поможет достичь высокой экономической эффективности.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается использование современных образовательных технологий в обучении русскому языку.

Ключевые слова: метод, методика, русский язык, педагогическая технология, интерактивный метод

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USE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article discusses the use of modern educational technologies in teaching the Russian language.

Key words: method, technique, Russian language, pedagogical technology, interactive method

Технология (от греч. Te’chne – искусство, мастерство, умение и …*логия*), совокупность методов обработки, изготовления, изменения состояния, свойства, формы сырья, материала или полуфабриката, осуществляемых в процессе производства продукции. Задача технологии как науки – выявление химических, физических, механических и др. закономерностей с целью определения и использования на практике наиболее эффективных и экономичных производственных процессов.

Наиболее емкими и конкретными определениями образовательной технологии, на мой взгляд, являются следующие:

Образовательная технология – упорядоченная система действий, выполнение которых приводит к достижению поставленных целей и образовательная технология – конструирование учебного процесса с гарантированным достижением целей.

Педагогическая технология - это продуманная во всех деталях модель совместной учебной и педагогической деятельности по проектированию, организации и проведению учебного процесса с безусловным обеспечением комфортных условий для учащихся и учителя.

Современное информационное общество предъявляет к школьникам высокие требования в отношении усвоения учебного материала, в связи с чем резко возрастают перегрузки учащихся и снижается мотивация учения.

Данная проблема в технологии разноуровневого обучения решается введением так называемого базового уровня: одним ученикам дают меньший объем материала, а другим больший, а за счет того, что, предлагая учащимся одинаковый его объем, учитель ориентирует их на различные уровни требований к его усвоению.

При этом обязательно овладение всеми учениками общим базовым уровнем подготовки.

Эта технология воплощают гуманистические идеи в педагогике, психологии и методике, так как ребенок рассматривается как уникальная личность, которая стремится к максимальной реализации своих качеств, открыта для понимания смысла деятельности и восприятия нового опыта, способна осознавать жизненные явления и процессы и ответственно выбирать правильное решение в различных ситуациях.

Технология обучения в сотрудничестве, обучение в малых группах относится к технологиям гуманистического направления в педагогике. Основная идея этой технологии - создать условия для активной совместной учебной деятельности учащихся в разных учебных ситуациях. Ученики разные - одни быстро «схватывают» все объяснения учителя, легко овладевают лексическим материалом, коммуникативными умениями, другим требуется не только значительно больше времени на осмысление материала, но и дополнительные примеры, разъяснения. Такие ребята, как правило, стесняются задавать вопросы при всем классе, а подчас просто и не осознают, что конкретно они не понимают, не могут сформулировать правильно вопрос. Если в таких случаях объединить ребят в небольшие группы (по 3-4 человека) и дать им одно общее задание, оговорив роль каждого ученика группы в выполнении этого задания, то возникает ситуация, в которой каждый отвечает не только за результат своей работы (что часто оставляет его равнодушным), но и, что особенно важно, за результат всей группы. Поэтому слабые ученики стараются выяснить у сильных все непонятые ими вопросы, а сильные ученики заинтересованы в том, чтобы все члены группы, в первую очередь, слабый ученик досконально разобрались в материале, а заодно и сильный ученик имеет возможность проверить собственное понимание вопроса, дойти до самой сути. Таким образом, совместными усилиями ликвидируются пробелы. Это общая идея обучения в сотрудничестве. Представьте себе, что вы знакомите ребят с новым грамматическим материалом. Времени на объяснение отводится не так уж много. При этом очень важно, чтобы новое грамматическое явление было осмыслено правильно, ибо от этого во многом зависит дальнейшее овладение навыком. Значит необходимо организовать практику по формированию ориентировочной основы действий (ООД). Такая практика, устная или письменная, требуется каждому ученику группы. Если ребята будут работать фронтально, то слабые ученики рискуют так и не понять, почему нужно выполнять задания так, а не иначе. Если работа будет организована индивидуально, то тем более слабые ученики не смогут самостоятельно разобраться в новом материале. В малых же группах, организуемых так, чтобы в каждой группе, состоящей из 3-4 человек, обязательно был сильный ученик, средний и слабый, при выполнении одного задания на группу, учащиеся ставятся заведомо в такие условия, при которых успех или неуспех одного отражается на результатах всей группы. Оценка за выполнение этого общего задания ставится также одна на группу. Это не обязательно отметка (в баллах). Это могут быть разные виды поощрения, оценки деятельности группы.

Следует отметить, что недостаточно сформировать группы и дать им соответствующее задание. Суть как раз и состоит в том, чтобы учащийся захотел сам приобретать знания. Как гласит известное изречение мудрецов: "Я могу подвести верблюда к водопою, но не могу заставить его напиться!" Поэтому проблема мотивации самостоятельной учебной деятельности учащихся не менее, а может быть и более важна, чем способ организации, условия и методика работы над заданием. Но совместная работа как раз и дает прекрасный стимул для познавательной деятельности, для коммуникации, поскольку в этом случае всегда можно рассчитывать на помощь со стороны товарищей. Учитель может уделить значительно больше внимания отдельным ученикам, поскольку все заняты делом.

Модульное обучение и его элементы активно используются в практике преподавания русского языка. Модульное обучение базируется на деятельностном подходе к обучению: только то учебное содержание осознано и прочно усваивается учеником, которое становится предметом его активных действий. Модульное обучение опирается на теорию развивающего обучения, основы которой были заложены Л. С. Выготским. Реализация этой теории обучения требует, чтобы ученик находился постоянно в зоне своего ближайшего развития. В модульном обучении это достигается путем дифференциации содержания и дозы помощи ученику, организации учебной деятельности в разных формах: индивидуальной, парной, групповой, в парах сменного состава.
Очень многое модульное обучение использует из программированного обучения. Это, во-первых, планирование действия каждого ученика в определенной логике, во-вторых, опора на активность и самостоятельность действий, в-третьих, учет индивидуализированного темпа обучения и, в-четвертых, постоянное подкрепление, которое осуществляется путем сличения (сверки) хода и результата деятельности, самоконтроля и взаимоконтроль. В качестве основы выделяется учебный модуль, который включает в себя законченный блок информации, целевую программу действий и советы учителя по успешной ее реализации. Учебный материал разделен на тематические блоки, каждый тематический блок укладывается в жесткие временные рамки двухчасового занятия. Для лучшего усвоения содержания тематического блока учитель следует этапам жесткой структуры модульного занятия: повторение, восприятие нового, осмысление, закрепление изученного, контроль. Каждый этап начинается с целевой установки и указания системы действий; заканчивается каждый этап урока

контролем, позволяющим установить успешность обучения. При помощи модулей учитель управляет процессом обучения. На самом учебном занятии роль учителя заключается в формировании положительной мотивации ученика, в организации, координации, консультировании, контроле.

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ОЦЕНКА ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ

Аннотация: Информационные системы стали неотъемлемой частью человеческой деятельности в различных сферах, статье рассмотрены основные аспекты стратегии оценки ИС.
Ключевые слова: информационные системы, интерпретативные подходы, технологи.

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EVALUATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Abstract: Information systems have become an integral part of human activity in various fields, the article considers the main aspects of the IP assessment strategy.
Keywords: information systems, interpretive approaches, technologists.

Оценка информационной системы - это деятельность по «количественному и / или качественному определению ценности ИТ для организации». Последствия такой оценки могут быть использованы в решениях организации при управлении ее информационными системами. На протяжении всего жизненного цикла информационной системы организация должна принимать важные решения. Наиболее очевидными из них являются инвестиционные решения .

При формирующей оценке организация оценивает, чтобы повысить производительность, уделяя особое внимание будущему. Итоговые оценки выполняются исключительно для наблюдения за качеством прошлой работы (постфактум). Таким образом, любая оценка должна состоять из аспекта мониторинга и прогнозирования. Оценка производительности информационной системы означает оценку производительности оборудования, программного обеспечения, компьютерных сетей, данных и человеческих ресурсов. Основная цель оценки показателей функциональности информационной системы - обновление и особенно улучшение качества обслуживания. В исследованиях управления предлагается множество методологий оценки информационных систем.

Оценка информационной системы - непростая задача, это сложный процесс, включающий множество измерений и различных заинтересованных сторон. Инвестиции в информационные системы часто являются нематериальными выгодами, и выгоды часто реализуются в течение длительного периода времени. Обычно сообщается о специальных методах оценки информационных систем, а при оценке используются простые процедуры, такие как период окупаемости. [3]

Интерпретативные подходы ИТ-систем часто как социальных систем, в которые встроены информационные технологии. ИТ с точки зрения финансовых условий может быть смещена в сторону наиболее легко измеряемых выгод и подвержена манипуляциям с целью оправдания заранее определенных инвестиционных решений, что приводит к систематическим чрезмерным или недостаточным инвестициям в ИТ. Некоторые модели непредвиденных обстоятельств для выбора методов оценки инвестиций в информационные системы описаны в теоретической литературе. На организационном уровне факторы непредвиденных обстоятельств могут включать в себя отраслевую ситуацию (стабильную или изменяющуюся) и руководящую роль организации. На уровне проекта информационной системы факторы непредвиденных обстоятельств могут включать типы проектов, размеры проектов, тип ожидаемых выгод (качественные или поддающиеся количественной оценке), стадии жизненного цикла системы, а также стратегию разработки и закупок.

По мере того как информационные системы становятся все более распространенными, комплексная и интерактивная оценка в какой-то мере сместилась на озабоченность тем, как и в какой степени служат организационным изменениям. Оценка успеха информационных систем признана одной из наиболее важных проблем в области ИТ. Для обнаружения этой проблемы было проведено несколько концептуальных и эмпирических исследований. Продолжаются огромные дебаты о подходящем наборе переменных, которые можно использовать для определения восприятия пользователями успеха информационных систем. [2]

Существует три типа стратегий оценки информационных систем, которые включают:

Оценка на основе целей: оценка на основе целей означает, что четкие цели из организационного контекста определяют оценку. Эти цели используются для измерения ИТ-системы. Основное внимание уделяется предполагаемым услугам и результатам программы - целям.

Дале серьезные негативные последствия с точки зрения снижения удовлетворенности пользователей, а также организационные последствия с точки зрения ценности системы. Основная стратегия этого подхода состоит в том, чтобы измерить, достигнуты ли заранее поставленные цели; в какой степени и какими способами. Подход дедуктивный. То, что измеряется, зависит от характера целей и используемого количественного и качественного подхода. [1]

Оценка без цели: оценка без цели означает, что такие явные цели не используются. Беспроигрышная оценка - это индуктивная стратегия, основанная на ситуации. Основная цель этой интерпретирующей оценки - получить полное представление о природе того, что подлежит оценке, и создать мотивацию и приверженность.

Вовлечение множества групп заинтересованных сторон часто считается важным для такого подхода к оценке. Это также может быть практическим препятствием, когда время или ресурсы для оценки ограничены. Безцельная оценка разработана как сбор данных по широкому спектру фактических эффектов и оценка важности этих эффектов для удовлетворения продемонстрированных потребностей. Оценщик делает вдумчивую попытку избежать любой риторики, связанной с целями программы; не обсуждают цели с персоналом; брошюры или предложения по программам не читаются; изучаются только результаты программы и измеримые эффекты. Цель беспредметной оценки - избежать риска узкого изучения заявленных программных целей и тем самым упустить важные непредвиденные результаты, устранить негативные коннотации, связанные с обнаружением непредвиденного эффекта: «Весь язык побочных или вторичных эффектов или даже непредвиденных эффект, как правило, сводился к подавлению того, что вполне могло стать решающим достижением, особенно с точки зрения новых приоритетов ". [3]

Оценка на основе критериев: оценка на основе критериев означает, что некоторые явные общие критерии используются в качестве критерия оценки. Существует множество подходов, основанных на критериях, таких как контрольные списки, эвристика, принципы или идеалы качества. В этом подходе интерфейс ИТ-системы и / или взаимодействие между пользователями и ИТ-системами выступает в качестве основы для оценки вместе с набором заранее определенных критериев.

Процесс оценки информационных систем

Процесс оценки должен распознавать и контролировать критические области проекта информационных систем. Прежде чем выбрать критерии и методы оценки и решить, кто будет участвовать в оценке, важно определить все группы, имеющие отношение к проекту информационных систем. [1]

Следует использовать охватывающий набор критериев оценки, чтобы гарантировать, что все аспекты деятельности информационных систем приняты во внимание и оценены. Процесс оценки информационных систем должен быть включен в процесс развития бизнеса, процесс разработки информационных систем и процесс закупки ИБ.

Рекомендован трехэтапный процесс оценки информационных систем:

Оценка нематериальных выгод

Анализ инвестиционных рисков ИБ

Оценка ощутимых выгод.

Шаги должны быть предприняты в таком порядке, что нематериальные выгоды и риски должны быть оценены до оценки материальных выгод. Категория «Успех разработки информационных систем» ставится перед успехом полезности информационных систем, поскольку полезность может быть обнаружена только после того, как ИБ будет использоваться в течение некоторого времени. Желательно, чтобы оценка информационных систем включала все категории, но фокус оценки различается в зависимости от того, кто проводит оценку и откуда исходит инициатива оценки. [2]

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что оценка информационных систем - сложная задача. Считается, что он поддерживает организации в принятии управленческих решений в отношении их систем, но, похоже, не в состоянии идти в ногу с многогранным развитием технологий.

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ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ (MRP)

Аннотация: в данной статье раскрыта история появления планирования материальных потребностей, а именно система управления запасами предприятия. Показаны основные преимущества системы и её недостатки

Ключевые слова: Планирование материальных потребностей, MRP, система управления запасами, Спецификация, обработка, преимущества и недостатки.

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MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING (MRP)

Abstract: This article reveals the history of the emergence of planning material needs, namely the inventory management system of the enterprise. The main advantages of the system and its disadvantages are shown.

Keywords: Material Requirements Planning, MRP, Inventory Management System, Specification, Processing, Advantages and Disadvantages.

Планирование материальных потребностей (MRP)-это компьютерная система управления запасами, предназначенная для оказания помощи производственным менеджерам в планировании и размещении заказов на товары зависимого спроса. Зависимыми статьями спроса являются компоненты готовой продукции, такие как сырье, составные части и узлы, для которых количество необходимых запасов зависит от уровня производства конечного продукта. Например, на заводе, производящем велосипеды, зависимые от спроса товарные позиции, могут включать алюминий, шины, сиденья и велосипедные цепи.

Первые MRP - системы управления запасами появились в 1940-1950-х годах. Они использовали мэйнфреймы, чтобы превратить информацию из спецификации определенного готового продукта в план производства и закупки компонентов. Вскоре MRP был расширен и включил в себя информационные контуры обратной связи, чтобы производственный персонал мог изменять и обновлять входные данные в систему по мере необходимости. Следующее поколение MRP, известное как планирование производственных ресурсов или MRP II, также включало в процесс планирования маркетинговые, финансовые, бухгалтерские, инженерные и кадровые аспекты. Родственная концепция, расширяющая MRP, - это планирование ресурсов предприятия (ERP), которое использует компьютерные технологии для связи различных функциональных областей всего предприятия.

MRP работает в обратном направлении от плана производства готовой продукции к разработке требований к компонентам и сырью. MRP начинается с графика готовой продукции, который преобразуется в график требований к узлам, компонентам и сырью, необходимым для производства конечного продукта в рамках установленного графика. MRP предназначен для ответа на три вопроса: что нужно? сколько нужно? а когда это нужно?"

MRP разбивает потребности в запасах на плановые периоды, чтобы производство могло быть завершено своевременно, а уровни запасов—и связанные с ними балансовые затраты—сведены к минимуму. Внедренный и правильно используемый, он может помочь производственным менеджерам планировать потребности в производственных мощностях и распределять время производства. Но системы MRP могут быть трудоемкими и дорогостоящими в реализации, что может вывести их за пределы диапазона для некоторых малых предприятий. Кроме того, информация, поступающая из системы MRP, настолько же хороша, насколько и информация, поступающая в нее. Компании должны поддерживать текущие и точные спецификации, номера деталей и инвентарные записи, если они хотят реализовать потенциальные преимущества MRP.

ВХОДЫ MRP

Информация, поступающая в системы MRP, поступает из трех основных источников: спецификации материалов, генерального графика и файла инвентарных записей.

Спецификация-это перечень всех исходных материалов, составных частей, узлов и агрегатов, необходимых для производства одной единицы конкретного готового продукта. Каждый отдельный продукт, изготовленный данным производителем, будет иметь свою собственную отдельную спецификацию материалов. Номенклатура материалов выстроена иерархически, так что менеджеры могут видеть, какие материалы необходимы для завершения каждого уровня производства. MRP использует спецификацию для определения количества каждого компонента, необходимого для производства определенного количества готовой продукции. Из этого количества система вычитает количество той номенклатуры, которая уже находится на складе, чтобы определить потребности заказа.

В генеральном графике намечена планируемая производственная деятельность завода. Разработанный с использованием как внутренних прогнозов, так и внешних заказов, он определяет количество каждого продукта, который будет произведен, и временные рамки, в которые они будут необходимы. Основное расписание разделяет горизонт планирования на временные "ведра", которые обычно являются календарными неделями. График должен охватывать временные рамки, достаточные для производства конечного продукта. Это общее время производства равно сумме времени выполнения всех связанных производственных и сборочных операций. Важно отметить, что основные графики часто составляются в соответствии со спросом и без учета пропускной способности. Система MRP не может заранее определить, является ли график невыполнимым, поэтому менеджерам, возможно, придется прогнать несколько возможностей через систему, прежде чем они найдут ту, которая работает. [1]

Файл инвентарных записей обеспечивает учет того, сколько запасов уже имеется в наличии или на заказ, и, следовательно, должно быть вычтено из материальных потребностей. Файл инвентарных записей используется для отслеживания информации о состоянии каждого товара по периодам времени. Это включает валовые потребности, запланированные поступления и ожидаемую сумму в наличии. Он также включает в себя другие детали для каждого товара, такие как поставщик, время выполнения заказа и размер партии.

ОБРАБОТКА MRP

Используя информацию, полученную из файла спецификации, основного графика и инвентарных записей, система MRP определяет чистые потребности в сырье, компонентах и узлах сборки для каждого периода на горизонте планирования. Обработка MRP сначала определяет валовые материальные потребности, затем вычитает запасы в наличии и добавляет обратно в запас безопасности, чтобы вычислить чистые потребности. [2]

Основные результаты MRP включают три первичных отчета и три вторичных отчета. Первичные отчеты состоят из: плановых графиков заказов, которые описывают количество и сроки будущих заказов на материалы;

выпусков заказов, которые разрешают выполнение заказов; и изменений в плановых заказах, которые могут включать отмену или пересмотр количества или временных рамок. Вторичные отчеты, генерируемые MRP, включают в себя: отчеты управления производительностью, которые используются для отслеживания проблем, таких как пропущенные даты поставки и запасы, чтобы оценить производительность системы; отчеты о планировании, которые могут быть использованы для прогнозирования будущих потребностей в запасах; и отчеты об исключениях, которые привлекают внимание менеджеров к таким серьезным проблемам, как просроченные заказы или чрезмерные нормы брака.

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ MRP

Системы MRP предлагают ряд потенциальных преимуществ производственным фирмам. Некоторые из основных преимуществ включают в себя помощь производственным менеджерам в минимизации уровня запасов и связанных с ними транспортных расходов, отслеживании потребностей в материалах, определении наиболее экономичных размеров партий заказов, вычислении количества, необходимого в качестве запасного запаса, распределении производственного времени между различными продуктами и планировании будущих потребностей в мощности. Информация, генерируемая системами MRP, полезна и в других областях. В производственной компании имеется большой круг людей, которым информация, предоставляемая системой MRP, может оказаться весьма полезной. Специалисты по планированию производства являются очевидными пользователями MRP, как и менеджеры по производству, которые должны сбалансировать рабочую нагрузку между подразделениями и принимать решения о планировании работ. Заводские мастера, ответственные за выдачу заказов на выполнение работ и поддержание производственных графиков, также в значительной степени полагаются на выпуск МРП. Другие пользователи включают представителей службы поддержки клиентов, которые должны быть в состоянии предоставить прогнозируемые даты поставки, менеджеров по закупкам и менеджеров по запасам. [1]

Системы MRP также имеют ряд потенциальных недостатков. Во-первых, MRP полагается на точную входную информацию. Если малый бизнес не ведет надлежащего инвентарного учета или не обновляет свои спецификации со всеми соответствующими изменениями, он может столкнуться с серьезными проблемами с результатами своей системы MRP. Проблемы могут варьироваться от недостающих деталей и чрезмерного количества заказов до задержек в расписании и пропущенных сроков поставки. Как минимум, система MRP должна иметь точный основной производственный график, хорошие оценки времени выполнения заказа и текущие инвентарные записи, чтобы эффективно функционировать и производить полезную информацию. [2]

Ключом к тому, чтобы внедрение MRP работало, является обеспечение обучения и образования для всех затронутых сотрудников. Важно на раннем этапе определить ключевых сотрудников, чья энергетическая база будет затронута новой системой MRP. Эти люди должны быть одними из первых, кто будет убежден в достоинствах новой системы, чтобы они могли купить план. Ключевой персонал должен быть убежден в том, что новая система будет служить ему лучше, чем любая другая. Одним из способов улучшить принятие сотрудниками систем MRP является корректировка систем вознаграждения с учетом целей управления производством и запасами.

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РОЛЬ И ВАЖНОСТЬ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫМИ ПОТОКАМИ

Аннотация: в современное время, важным показателям любого процесса являться грамотное распределение ролей и управление материальными потоками, в статье сделан вывод о комплексном управлении ресурсами для национального финансового развития

Ключевые слова: роль, управление, материальный поток

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Abstract: in modern times, an important indicator of any process is the competent distribution of roles and material flow management, the article concludes about the integrated management of resources for national financial development

Key words: role, management, material flow

Управление материальными потоками в основном связано с приобретением, контролем и использованием необходимых материалов, а также с потоком товаров и услуг, связанным с производственным процессом, имеющим некоторые заранее определенные цели.

Концепция управления материальными потоками:

Управление материальными потоками - это просто процесс, с помощью которого фирмам предоставляются товары и услуги, необходимые им для достижения своих целей по закупке, хранению и перемещению материалов.

Управление материальными потоками имеет различные функции, которые включают планирование, закупку, хранение и предоставление подходящего материала точного качества, нужного количества в нужном месте в нужное время, чтобы организовать и спланировать производственную деятельность комплексным образом для ведения бизнеса. [1]

Основные задачи управления материальными потоками

Основными целями управления материалами являются снижение стоимости материалов, эффективное приобретение, получение, транспортировка и хранение материалов и снижение связанных затрат, сокращение затрат за счет упрощения, стандартизации, анализа стоимости, импортозамещения, для отслеживания новых источников поставок. и развивать с ними теплые отношения для обеспечения непрерывных поставок по разумным ставкам, сокращения инвестиций, связанных с запасами для использования в других производственных целях, и для достижения высоких коэффициентов оборачиваемости запасов. [1]

В основном цели управления материальными потоками подразделяются на основные и второстепенные. Основные цели включают эффективное планирование материалов, закупку или закупку, закупку и получение, хранение и управление запасами, поставку и распределение материалов, обеспечение качества, хорошие отношения с поставщиками и клиентами и повышение эффективности работы отдела. Общие второстепенные цели управления материальными потоками - это эффективное планирование производства, принятие или закупка решений, подготовка спецификаций и стандартизация материалов, помощь в проектировании и разработке продукта, прогнозирование спроса и требований к количеству материалов, контроль качества закупаемых материалов, обращение с материалами, использование анализа ценностей и инженерии ценностей, развития навыков работников в области управления материальными потоками и бесперебойного поступления материалов в организацию и из нее. [1]

Есть множество функций управления материальными потоками. Основная функция для достижения основных целей - это планирование требований к материалам, что является важной операцией в многонациональных компаниях. Используется продвинутая техника «Точно вовремя», у которой нет инвентаря. Еще одна функция управления материальными потоками - закупки, которые должны успешно осуществляться поставщиками. [2]

Инвентаризация на разных уровнях необходима для подтверждения наличия всех этих типов материалов и товаров и их надлежащего движения от одного объекта к другому на разных уровнях производственных центров производственного предприятия. Хранение различных типов материалов и деталей в качестве инвентаря очень важно, прежде чем они будут доставлены конечным пользователям и использованы в различных производственных центрах. Это включает планирование инвентаризации и контроль материалов в отделе магазинов. Следующей основной функцией управления материальными потоками является определение и поддержание потока и поставки материалов, которые должны поддерживаться подразделением управления материалами. [2]

Неадекватные или нулевые запасы могут привести к возникновению ситуаций дефицита и негативного воздействия на производство. Остановка погрузочно-разгрузочных устройств также является причиной проблем с поставками материалов. Другая важная основная функция управления материальными потоками - это контроль качества материалов, который важен для покупки материалов надлежащего качества. Стандартные размеры, такие как осмотр, контроль качества, упрощение, спецификация и стандартизация, должны учитываться при измерении качества материалов. Качество в основном определяется выбором клиентов, а рынок находится под контролем покупателя. Контроль качества материалов направлен на получение продукта высочайшего качества по доступной цене.

Продукт будет отличаться стандартами качества, долговечностью и надежностью, высокими характеристиками, надежностью и визуальной ценностью. Наконец, эффективность подразделения - это основная функция управления качеством, которая обеспечивает эффективность принятой системы. Для того, чтобы поддерживать вещи надлежащим образом в соответствии с планом, в отделе необходим эффективный контроль над каждым процессом. Информационная система управления и контроль обратной связи на каждом этапе работы должны быть внедрены для контроля и обеспечения максимальной эффективности работы руководства и сотрудников для достижения наилучших результатов. [3]

Есть много второстепенных функций управления материальными потоками, которые повышают ценность для клиентов. Первая функция - это стандартизация и упрощение, которые устанавливаются конструкторским и техническим отделом организации, а затем производственным отделом. Стандарты описывают качество, уменьшение размеров и разнообразие как взаимозаменяемых частей, так и продуктов. Это обеспечивает эффективное использование материалов и снижает потери. Другая второстепенная функция - это дизайн и разработка продукта, который имеет большое значение для стимулирования продаж. Новые методы проектирования продуктов с использованием автоматизированного проектирования способствовали быстрому развитию множества продуктов. Следующая функция - принимать и покупать решения, которые являются политическими решениями руководства. Возможности организации и различные средства, разработанные организацией для производства различных товаров, являются основной целью каждой организации. Решения о производстве и покупке основываются на экономических показателях и анализе затрат и выгод, проводимых организацией с использованием имеющихся производственных мощностей, навыков и машин, имеющихся на заводе, и того, как их можно наилучшим образом использовать. Еще одна функция управления материалами - это кодирование и классификация материалов, которые помогают отделу производства и закупок каждой организации. Материалы признаются к приобретению и хранению как инвентарь по своим кодам и номенклатуре. Следующая функция - прогнозирование и планирование. Доступны многочисленные методы прогнозирования, и отдел управления материальными потоками может выбрать тот, который дает наилучшие результаты для компании. [3]

Преимущества управления материальными потоками

Эффективная система управления материальными потоками может принести множество преимуществ для организации в конкурентном бизнесе, таких как снижение общих затрат на материалы, лучшая обработка материалов, сокращение количества дублированных заказов, материалы будут на месте, когда это необходимо и в требуемых количествах, повышение производительности труда, улучшение графика проекта, контроль качества, лучший полевой контроль материалов, улучшение отношений с поставщиками, сокращение излишков материалов, сокращение хранения материалов на месте, экономия рабочей силы, сокращение запасов, экономия на закупках и лучшее управление денежными потоками.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что управление материальными ресурсами предполагает комплексное управление ресурсами для национального финансового развития. Это концептуальная основа для тщательного рассмотрения движения материалов в экономике и окружающей среде от добычи до конечной точки.

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СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается процесс управления знаниями в организации. Показана актуальность создания автоматизированной системы управления информацией, ценность формирования библиотеки знаний компании.

Ключевые слова: знания, базы данных, информация, система управления информацией.

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Abstract: The article examines the process of knowledge management in an organization. The urgency of creating an automated information management system, the value of forming a library of company knowledge is shown.

Key words: knowledge, databases, information, information management system.

По мере того как информация стала занимать центральное место в деловом мире, потребовались системы для управления ее многочисленными видами использования. Для этого были разработаны системы управления информацией. Эти системы включают в себя сбор, идентификацию, анализ, хранение, представление и распространение информации. Они играют центральную роль во многих бизнес-процессах, включая транзакции и коммуникации внутри организаций, а также между компаниями и их многочисленными деловыми партнерами (поставщиками, производителями, дистрибьюторами, поставщиками и клиентами).

Ассоциации по управлению информацией выделила несколько технологий управления информацией, которые играют ключевую роль в успехе и развитии электронного бизнеса, в том числе: управление контентом и документами, корпоративные порталы, управление бизнес-процессами, управление имиджем и знаниями, интеллектуальный анализ данных и хранение данных. [3]

Помимо облегчения многих различных процессов, системы управления информацией часто используются для конкретных глобальных целей или приложений. Например, организации используют информационные системы управления персоналом (HRIS) для управления важными данными о сотрудниках, такими как классификации должностей, диапазоны зарплат, зарплаты, подоходный налог удержания, информация о выгоде и так далее. [2]

В сфере здравоохранения медицинские практики, больницы, системы здравоохранения и страховые компании используют эти системы для управления информацией о пациентах, включая медицинские записи и данные, которые могут быть использованы для адаптации коммуникаций с ними в зависимости от состояния здоровья или областей интересов.

В сфере электронной коммерции информационные системы управления используются для организации и обработки сложных массивов данных о продуктах и клиентах. Информация о запасах доступных товаров компании может храниться в информационной системе управления наряду с конкретными данными о заказах клиентов.

Интеллектуальный Анализ Данных

Интеллектуальный анализ — данных-это процесс обнаружения потенциально полезных, интересных и ранее неизвестных паттернов из большой коллекции данных. Этот процесс похож на обнаружение руд, зарытых глубоко под землей, и добычу их для извлечения металла. Термин "открытие знаний" иногда используется для описания этого процесса преобразования данных в информацию, а затем в знания. [1]

Данные-это любые факты, числа или текст, которые могут быть обработаны компьютером. Многие организации накапливают огромные и растущие объемы данных в различных форматах и базах данных. Эти данные могут быть свободно сгруппированы в три категории: операционные или транзакционные данные, такие как продажи компании, затраты, запасы, заработная плата и бухгалтерский учет; неоперативные данные, такие как отраслевые продажи, прогнозные данные и макроэкономические данные; и метаданные, которые представляют собой данные о самих данных, такие как элементы, связанные с дизайном базы данных или протоколом запроса.

Интеллектуальный анализ данных сегодня используется компаниями с сильной потребительской ориентацией, такими как розничные, финансовые, коммуникационные и маркетинговые организации. Интеллектуальный анализ данных позволяет этим компаниям выявлять взаимосвязи между "внутренними" факторами, такими как цена, позиционирование продукта или квалификация персонала, и "внешними" факторами, такими как экономические показатели, конкуренция и демография клиентов. Это позволяет им определить, какое влияние эти отношения могут оказать на продажи, удовлетворенность клиентов и корпоративную прибыль. Наконец, это позволяет им "детализировать" сводную информацию, чтобы просмотреть подробные транзакционные данные и найти способы применения этих знаний для улучшения бизнеса. [2]

С помощью интеллектуального анализа данных розничный торговец может использовать записи о покупках клиентов в точках продаж для отправки целевых рекламных акций на основе истории покупок физического лица. Извлекая демографические данные из комментариев или гарантийных карточек, розничные торговцы могут разрабатывать продукты и акции, привлекательные для конкретных сегментов клиентов.

Интеллектуальный анализ данных имеет много применений в науке и медицине. Астрономы используют интеллектуальный анализ данных для идентификации квазаров по терабайтам спутниковых данных, а также для идентификации звезд в других галактиках. Он также может быть использован для прогнозирования того, как больной раком будет реагировать на лучевую или другую терапию. При более точных прогнозах эффективности дорогостоящего медицинского лечения стоимость медицинской помощи может быть снижена, а качество и эффективность лечения-улучшены.

Процесс интеллектуального анализа данных является интерактивным и итеративным, и многие решения принимаются пользователем. [3]

Интеллектуальный анализ данных - это не автоматический процесс. Это не происходит простым нажатием кнопки. Интеллектуальный анализ данных требует понимания намерений и целей лица, принимающего решение, характера и сферы применения, а также ограничений методов интеллектуального анализа данных. Интеллектуальный анализ данных-это исследование. Это процесс, который требует развития знаний о каждой поставленной задаче, исследования возможностей и вариантов, применения лучших методов интеллектуального анализа данных и передачи результатов в понятной форме. Вооружившись достоверной информацией, исследователи могут применять свои творческие способности и суждения для принятия лучших решений и получения лучших результатов. Сегодня доступны различные программные системы, которые будут обрабатывать технические детали, чтобы люди могли сосредоточиться на принятии решений. Большинство из этих систем используют различные методы, которые могут быть использованы в нескольких комбинациях. Передовые методы дают информацию более высокого качества, чем более простые. Они автоматизируют этапы сбора информации, чтобы ускорить процесс принятия решений за счет скорости и легкодоступных результатов.

Кластерный анализ.

Кластерный анализ-это метод сокращения данных, который группирует вместе переменные или случаи на основе сходных характеристик данных. Этот метод полезен для поиска клиентских сегментов на основе таких характеристик, как демографическая и финансовая информация или покупательское поведение. Например, предположим, что банк хочет найти сегменты клиентов на основе типов счетов, которые они открывают. Кластерный анализ может привести к нескольким группам клиентов. Затем банк может искать различия в типах открытых счетов и поведении, особенно в истощении, между сегментами. Затем они могут по-разному относиться к сегментам, основываясь на этих характеристиках.

Линейная регрессия.

Линейная регрессия-это метод, который соответствует прямой линии через данные. Если линия наклонена вверх, это означает, что независимая переменная, такая как размер торгового персонала, оказывает положительное влияние на зависимую переменную, такую как выручка. Если линия наклонена вниз, возникает отрицательный эффект. Чем круче склон, тем большее влияние оказывает независимая переменная на зависимую.

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CRM-СИСТЕМЫ В МАЛОМ БИЗНЕСЕ

Аннотация: В современных условиях автоматизация бизнес-процессов является практически основной задачей для любого предприятия. С помощью CRM-систем компании могут эффективно распределять свои силы, опираясь на аналитические данные, собранные с клиентов.

Ключевые слова: CRM-системы, малый бизнес, бизнес, экономические информационные системы

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CRM SYSTEMS IN SMALL BUSINESSES

Abstract: In today's environment, automation of business processes is almost the main task for any enterprise. With CRM systems, companies can efficiently allocate their forces based on analysis collected from customers.

Key words: CRM-systems, small business, business, economic information systems

На сегодняшний день подавляющее большинство предприятий отдаёт предпочтение автоматизации бизнес-процессов. Сейчас практически невозможно найти бухучёт, либо любой другой учёт, без использования специального программного оборудования и цифровых систем.

К примеру, большое число компаний применяют отдельные программы для управления поставки товаров, управлять которыми можно со смартфона, либо ноутбука. Однако, существует значительная доля малых бизнесов, которые используют устаревшие способы ведения бизнес-процессов. [2]

Такие методы работы неминуемо будут приводить к разным убыткам, особенно когда работа происходит без должного наблюдения и фиксации. Почему? Ответ лежит на поверхности: без контроля каждый сотрудник начнёт работать так как лично ему комфортно, используя те программы, которые ему нравятся больше. Так, к примеру, условно трое взятых менеджеров будут использовать абсолютно разные методы учета выполненных задач: первый будет работать в Excel-таблицах, второй будет записывать всё вручную на бумаге, а третий держать всё в голове, не нуждаясь (по его мнению) в записи.

Само собой такая вольность в работе приведёт к полному хаосу и беспорядку, где будет невозможно разобраться кто с чем работает. Это приведёт к неосуществимости отслеживания эффективности работы любого отдела и каждого отдельно взятого работника. [1]

Ещё одна головная боль — это если один из сотрудников уйдет на больничный или подаст заявление на увольнение, то все ЛИДы в большинстве случаев могут просто сорваться и пропасть, что довольно сильно ударит по статистике предприятия. Решением всех этих проблем выступает введение в работу бизнеса CRM-системы.

Это позволит рационально распределять рабочую силу, а также намного эффективнее проверять качество работы каждого сотрудника. После этого составляются статистические данные по взаимодействию с клиентами, благодаря чему намного легче определить качество проводимых работ. [2]

Давайте разберёмся подробнее в самой CRM-системе. Customer Relationship Management (Управление отношениями с клиентами) – это специальное программное обеспечение созданное для упрощения и автоматизации работы с ЛИДами. CRM нацелено на увеличение продаж, улучшение качества сервиса предприятия и его маркетинговой стратегии, всё это достигается с помощью сортировки и ранжирования статистических данных о клиентах, а также результатов работы с каждым отдельным ЛИДом.[1]

Для малого бизнеса же основная задача – это не упустить клиента, держать с ним связь во время сотрудничества. Это означает, что необходимо постоянно фиксировать потоки заявок, клиентов и их спроса, с чем и помогает справляться CRM-система. [3]

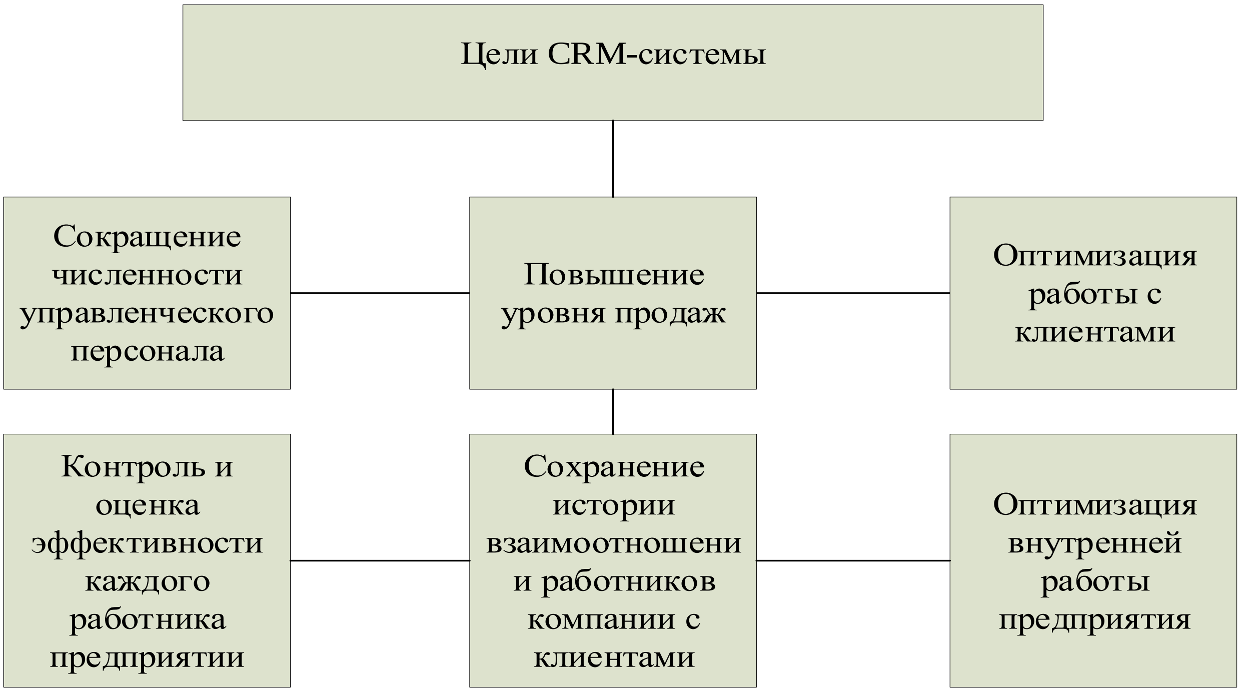

Рисунок 1 – Цели CRM-систем

Москва и Московская область, среди всех регионов страны, по праву занимает первое место по числу осуществленных CRM-проектов. А вот предприятия Сибири и Дальнего Востока, к несчастью, совсем не пользуются данными программными обеспечениями. Эксперты считают, что такое недоверие новым системам связано не только с тем, что люди в этих местах больше привержены к старым методам ведения учета, но и с тем, что сам малый бизнес развит в меньшей степени, чем в Центральной России. По большей части предприятия в отдалённых регионах совсем не направлены на автоматизацию процессов и вся отчётность сводится к формату на бумаге, либо с использованием таблиц. На сегодняшний день активно развивается фриланс сфера, которая активно использует CRM ввиду их относительно простого использования и доступности. В связи с малым признанием фриланс-деятельности на Дальнем Востоке соответственно мало используются и CRM-системы. Как говорят эксперты в последующем тенденция фриланса скоро настигнет и дальние регионы. [2]

Важно понимать, что системы позволяющие повышать производительность отделов продаж, показывать статистику работы в данном секторе уже имеются на отечественном рынке. Малым бизнесам не следует обходить стороной новые методы развития и автоматизации процессов производства, напротив нужно внедрять их в свои предприятия. Сделав этот простой шаг, руководство облегчит себе работу и значительно увеличит КПД своего бизнеса. [3]

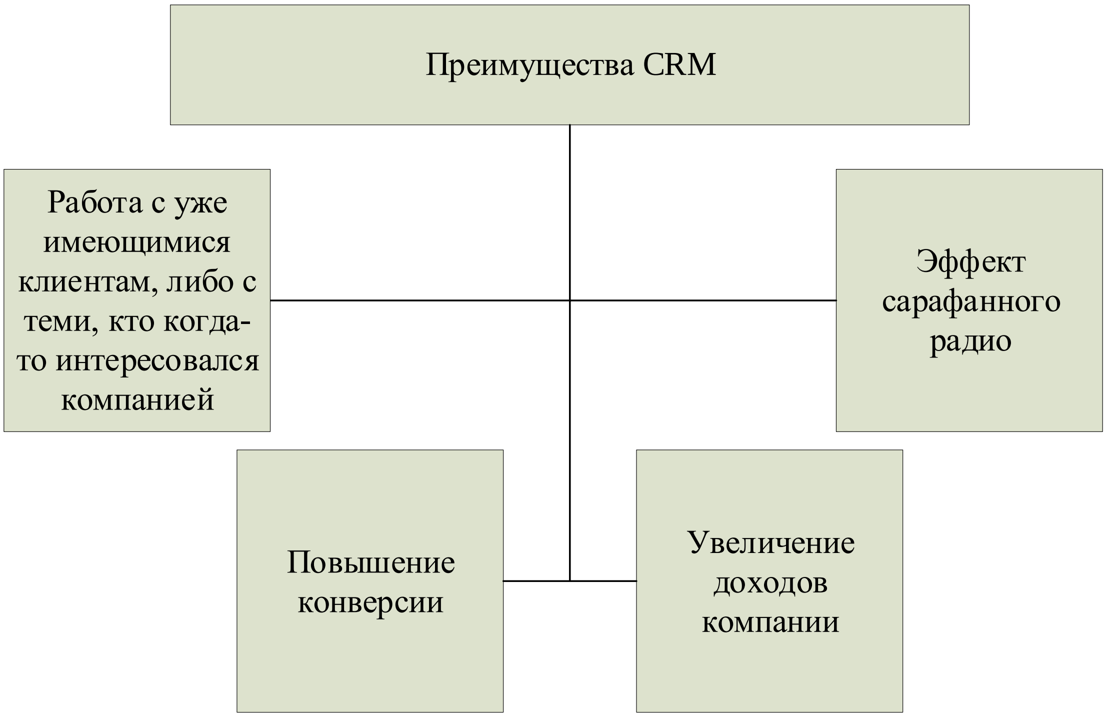

Рисунок 2 – Преимущества CRM

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что CRM – одна из лучших систем для оптимизации всех бизнес-процессов, благодаря которой компания сможет четко изучить своего клиента, поддерживать с ним связь, что поможет грамотно простроить тактику продвижения своего продукта, при этом снизив значительное количество затрат на рекламу.

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АУДИТ УБЫТОЧНОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается деятельность аудиторских компаний на предприятии, находящимся на грани банкротства.

Ключевые слова: Аудит, аудиторская деятельность, бизнес, убытки, малый бизнес, кризис, банкротство

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AUDIT OF UNPROFITABLE BUSINESSES

Abstract: This article discusses the activities of audit companies in the enterprise, which is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Key words: Audit, auditing, business, losses, small business, crisis, bankruptcy

В связи с последними событиями множество компаний переживают на данный момент не лучшие времена. Так, большинство предприятий, находящихся на грани банкротства, встречаются с условиями, когда стандартные методики руководства не действуют. Руководство, пытаясь остаться на плаву, в спешке совершают множество лишних и бесполезных действий, приводящих не к плачевным последствиям. Более подкованные предприниматели обращаются за компетентной помощью в аудиторские компании. [1]

Работа аудитора в компании, несущей убытки, заключается в изучении положения этого предприятия и в разработке эффективной стратегии возвращения на рынок с наименьшими убытками.

Аудит убыточного бизнеса проводится в следующем порядке:

1. Предотвращение дефолта;
2. Мониторинг работы предприятия;
3. Восстановление платежеспособности фирмы;
4. Внешнее управление;
5. Конкурсное производство;[1]

Когда фирма находится в шаге от банкротства руководители часто стараются «сохранить» оставшуюся долю состояния от конфискации государством за задолженность. Задача аудитора в данный момент не позволить случиться этому, и создать выделенный учет сбережений компании. Далее аудиторская деятельность переходит в этап наблюдения, где сверяется достоверность информации о банкротстве, о котором заявлял заказчик. Помимо стандартных вычислений и подсчетов сотрудник аудиторской компании обязан убедится в том, что предприятие имеет заказы, производственное сырьё, рабочую силу, станки и т.п. [3]

На стадии внешнего управления аудитору нужно проанализировать результативность предыдущей попытки избавить компанию от банкротства.[2]

Для предотвращения убытков в бизнесе существует специальный антикризисный процесс, состоящий из 2-ух модулей:

- Антикризисное регулирование;
- Антикризисное управление;

Влияние на несостоятельную фирму на внешнем уровне с использованием нормативно-правовых и экономико-организационных мер называется антикризисным регулированием. Антикризисное управление же в свою очередь распространяет своё действие внутри предприятия. [4]

Рисунок 1 - Функции аудита кризисного предприятия

Аудиторская деятельность осуществляет не только рассмотрение подлинности денежных параметров, но и создание стратегий по увеличению эффективности работ предприятия для повышения дохода. Поэтому функции на рис.1 можно разбить на контрольные и функции по разработке целевых программ.[1]

При изучении кризисного предприятия аудитор рассматривает как всю фирму в целом, как единую систему, так и каждую отдельную деталь системы.[3]

Проверка фирмы демонстрирует сложный процесс сбора и систематизации данных при помощи особых способов изучения источника кризисной ситуации, её значимости, создания антикризисной кампании и методов её регулирования. Данный аудит подразделяется на внешний и внутренний.[2]

Таким образом, специалисты выделяют следующие задачи аудита:

- Изучение источников банкротства предприятия;
- Оценка уровня потерь фирмы на момент банкротства;
- Создание антикризисной политики фирмы;
- Подготовка организационных процедур для выхода фирмы из кризиса;
- Построение механизма по осуществлению проверки исполнения всех процедур;
- Разбор продуктивности исполнения антикризисного проекта; [3]

Рисунок 2 - Этапы аудита кризисного предприятия

Во время работы аудиторской компании с кризисным бизнесом вся собранная информация используется не только для освидетельствования ситуации в фирме, но также для создания действенного антикризисного плана, основанного на структурированных данных, и предвидения положения бизнеса в ближайшем будущем. Также аудит осуществляет надзор за корректной работой как администрации, так персонала. На всём протяжении аудиторской работы все действия специалиста-аудитора должны быть зафиксированы на документе. [1]

Таким образом, грамотно проведённая работа внутреннего аудита на кризисном предприятии позволит руководству получить точные данные о положении своего бизнеса, предоставит антикризисную стратегию, а также систему мониторинга эффективности её исполнения, что позволит в дальнейшем избежать непредвиденных рисков.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ФИРМЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье можно ознакомится с разными условиями и методами оценивания экономической безопасности фирмы. Разбор самого термина «экономическая безопасность» и подведение итогов на основе всей обработанной информации.

Ключевые слова: Предприятие, экономическая безопасность, платежеспособность, характеристика фирмы

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CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

Abstract: In this article, you can familiarize yourself with different conditions and methods for assessing the economic security of a company. Review of the term "economic security" itself and take stock of all information processed.

Key words: Enterprise, economic security, solvency, company characteristics

На современном этапе стремительно повышается ценность создания условий экономической безопасности в каждой отрасли экономики, в частности предпринимательского сектора. Это необходимо для создания положительного направления развития России. [2]

Сам термин «экономическая безопасность» сравнительно молодой в экономике нашей страны, и, как правило, он собирает вокруг себя большое количество обсуждений среди учёных, из-за чего на данный момент общепринятое определение понятия не сформировалось. [1]

Одни учёные отмечают, что идея экономической безопасности компании заключается в максимально рациональной и результативной трате резервов с обеспечением предупреждения опасностей, что предоставит фирме устойчиво чувствовать себя на рынке. Вторые придерживаются мнения, что экономическая безопасность компании – это система экономических и правовых средств для деятельности, продвижения и получения конкурентного преимущества отрасли.

С точки зрения макроэкономики понятие экономической безопасности представляет собой стабильную обстановку на предприятии, несмотря на различные внешние угрозы. При таком раскладе прибыль фирмы остаётся неизменной; показатели устойчивого усовершенствования экономики также будут придерживаться стабильного положения. [3]

Во внутренней же среде предприятия экономическая безопасность представляет собой совокупную характеристику финансовых возможностей фирмы, содержащую в себе анализ нынешнего положения и мониторинг рисков в дальнейшей перспективе, а также оценку уровня безопасности производства на фоне внешних факторов. [2]

Рассмотрев различные варианты толкования понятия, можно подвести небольшой итог: основная цель экономической безопасности компании обеспечение стабильного роста и продвижения, основанное на рациональном использовании средств фирмы, увеличении капитала, а также на предвидении и устранении появляющихся угроз. [1]

Основными компоненты экономической безопасности фирмы можно разделить на:

- Финансовую;
- Социальную;
- Техническую;
- Ресурсную;

Учёт всех компонентов должен проводиться по специальным качественным и количественным критериям. В связи с некоторыми сложностями в выражении количественных показателей оценки элементов экономической безопасности, специалисты чаще стали использовать метод экспертной оценки.[3]

Иногда при проведении оценивания уровня экономической безопасности компании некоторые элементы работы предприятия пересекаются с политикой ведения бизнеса. Важно, чтобы при скрещении области работ с тактикой продвижения компании, оба этих показателя взаимодействовали между собой.[1]

Оценка степени экономической безопасности на производстве производится посредством составления рейтинга, созданного при помощи специальных критериев, и относится к ситуации в компании на данный момент (статистический показатель), или же к учёту потенциальных вариантов развития в будущем (динамический показатель).

Уровень возможности фирмы оказывать конкуренцию другим компаниям можно отследить при помощи рейтинга: если он достаточно высокий, значит высока и степень экономической безопасности фирмы. [2]

Анализ экономической безопасности фирмы разумно начать с рассмотрения таких условий, при которых можно заключить, что у фирмы имеется (или нет) экономическая безопасность. Но если после изучения данного условия эксперт может лишь установить наличие у компании систем безопасности, то такой вывод становится наиболее односторонним. [3]

В связи с этим данные условия обязаны учитывать не только наличие, но и степень экономической безопасности. Для того, чтобы анализ был наиболее точным, эксперт в праве изучить данные финансовой составляющей фирмы, её конверсию и положение на рыночной нише.[1]

Для получения численных показателей экономической безопасности компании специалисты чаще всего используют индикаторный подход. Данный метод предполагает оценивание безопасности предприятия на основе специальных индикаторов, имеющих пороговые значения для того или иного признака. [2]

Увеличение конкурентного преимущества фирмы напрямую зависит от материальной стабильности, то есть способность выдержать неблагоприятные внешние факторы, всплывающие в следствии резких скачков на рынке. [1]

Данное преимущество позволяет намного эффективнее кризисы на производстве. Материальная стабильность в широком ее понимании подразумевает итог целесообразного распределения всех финансов. [3]

Одним из основных критериев материальной стабильности фирмы можно считать его способность осуществлять свои финансовые обязательства.

Такое предприятие должно соответствовать данным условиям:

- Обладание личными оборотными средствами в отчетные периоды;
- Доступность независимого материального капитала на различных банковских счетах;
- Неимение долговременного долга у кредиторов, либо банков, государства и т.п.; [2]

Подводя итоги, учитывая все вышеописанные данные, можно сказать, что постепенное и устойчивое развитие бизнеса представляет собой неразрывным показателем экономической безопасности фирмы, которое достигается с помощью грамотного и рационального применения и оборота всех средств компании, а также корректной реализации предпринимательских способностей.

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ИНТЕРНЕТ-БИЗНЕС В РОССИИ

Аннотация: Интернет становится неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни, что приводит к кардинальным изменениям как в сфере экономики в целом, так и в развитии бизнеса в частности.
Ключевые слова: Интернет, бизнес, предприятия, мировая сеть, развитие бизнеса онлайн

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INTERNET BUSINESS IN RUSSIA

Abstract: The Internet is becoming an integral part of our lives, which leads to radical changes both in the economy in general, and in the development of business in particular.
Key words: Internet, business, businesses, global network, online business development

Очень быстрое совершенствование инновационных возможностей связи приводит к образованию общей системы с информацией, иначе именуемой как цифровая культура. В связи с данными изменениями привычные процессы работы с материалами постепенно и стремительно переживают большие реформы. В наше время возможности интернет пространства в ведении собственного бизнеса, а также для развития экономики, с каждым днём набирают всё большую популярность. Иначе говоря, человечество находится на границе между старыми и новыми устоями в экономике, которые часто именуют как интернет-экономика, либо период интернет-предпринимательства. Каждодневное увеличение объёмов пользователей интернет-ресурсов по всему миру создаёт особые проблемы при сборе и изучении данных (количества клиентов, их возраста, национальности и т.п.). Первая проблема для такого анализа состоит в том, что метаданные в сети производятся по IP-адресу компьютера, а не по личным данным пользователя. А из самих IP-адресов можно узнать лишь их количество находящихся онлайн, а также время взаимодействия нескольких адресов друг с другом. Именно из-за этого в большинстве работ по данной теме можно увидеть расходящеюся и порой противоположную информацию, опираясь на которую возможно только выделить то, что количество пользователей всемирной сети растёт в геометрической прогрессии, а их структура становится более различной. По последним данным учёных число людей, пользующихся интернетом, в 2021 году превышает 4 миллиарда человек. [3]

Помимо этих цифр в отчёте можно выяснить, что самое большое число пользователей авторизировано на территории Китая (свыше 900 млн человек), что составляет почти 23% от общего числа всего земного шара.

После Китая следуют пользователи США, далее Япония и Великобритания. В России же число людей, пользующихся интернетом, составило около 124 миллиона человек. [1]

Невзирая на определенные проблемы в оборудовании и экономике Интернет-пространства на территории России на сегодняшний день интернет является самой востребованной нишей для создания и продвижения личного бренда, компании, предприятия. Руководящие бизнесы, пользующиеся интернет-ресурсом, приобретают гигантское преимущество в сравнении с предприятиями, которые не используют интернет в личных целях. Говоря о достоинствах и плюсах использования интернет-пространства для бизнеса, стоит учитывать снижения расходов предприятия, которые основываются на необычной самобытности данной сферы. На сегодняшний день Интернет даёт фирме возможность быстрого и не затратного контакта с целевой аудиторией, быстрое получение и сбор данных, шанс понижения внутренних расходов, простые методы создания собственных систем и сайтов, из которых определяется личная репутация компании. [2]

Стремительное развитие всемирной сети связано с отсутствием центра управления всей системой. Никто из пользователей интернета, будь то крупная компания, государственное учреждение или обычный человек не обладают правами собственника сети Интернет, следовательно не могут влиять на его структуру глобально. Такой принцип работы платформы минимизирует и сводит к нулю большинство финансовых рисков, что чаще и чаще привлекает новых пользователей.[1]

В общем понимании понятие «Интернет бизнес» подразумевает собой создание, маркетинг, снабжение и продажа товара или услуги при помощи сети Интернет. На данный момент существует две ветви развития компании в бизнесе:

- Способ общения с потребителем через рекламу, маркетинг, для последующей работы оффлайн;
- Как средство управления бизнесом через сеть (онлайн);[3]

В последнее время интернет-бизнес приобретает всё большую популярность в каждой стране, что привносит значительные изменения в мировой экономике. Большинство услуг уже перешло на онлайн форму, те же банки, доставка и прочие. Но система и по сей день несовершенна, например в вопросе электронных росписей, необходимых для подписания особо важной документации и многое другое. Основной целью интернет-бизнеса является создание быстрой и качественной удовлетворённости различных желаний потребителя в той или иной сфере потребности. К сожалению, Россия всё ещё отстаёт в данном плане от западной конкуренции. Ведь во время зарождения интернета западные компании уже во всю устраивали реорганизацию собственного производства под специфику интернет-сети.[1]

С большой популярностью интернет-бизнес признаётся среди предпринимателей на розничной основе, в связи с малыми затратами на реализацию производства. Помимо этого, глобальная сеть даёт возможность напрямую взаимодействовать с целевой аудиторией, что повышает процент создания и закрепления доверительных отношений между клиентом и компанией. Большой популярностью в последнее время на российском рынке стали пользоваться бесконтактные платежи, интернет-инвестиции, интернет-банки и многое другое.[2]

Изучая продвижение компании через интернет как отдельное экономическое событие, российские ученые часто обращаются за примером в Европу, чтобы изучить и сделать выводы на основе тех или иных событий за границей. На сегодняшний день пока точно ясно, что предпринимателям просто необходимо развивать собственный бизнес в интернете, при помощи новейших технологий и систем, так как это позволит не только увеличить спрос и доход предприятия, но и твердо закрепится на рынке. По мнению экспертов российский интернет-бизнес развивается высокими темпами, учитывая ошибки западной аудитории. Но это не значит, что никаких проблем на пути развития не встретится, они могут возникать на любом из этапов развития данной сферы. [1]

Подводя итог можно сказать, что интернет существует уже неразрывно от нашей жизни. Естественно в ближайшее время он не сможет полностью затмить традиционный бизнес, которым его привыкли видеть все, но он всё же будет уживаться вместе с оффлайн производством. Конечно, у Интернет-бизнеса имеется большой потенциал, который необходимо и важно реализовывать в нашей стране, ведь без него у России будут малые шансы на стремительное продвижение и развитие на мировой арене.

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЛИНГА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВО

Аннотация: В данной статье будет рассмотрена ситуация включения в производство отделов контроллинга. Ознакомимся с основными функциями контроллинга, методами внедрения и видами контроллинга на предприятии.
Ключевые слова: производство, предприятие, контроллинг, департамент контроля, самостоятельный контроллинг

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INTRODUCTION OF CONTROLLING IN PRODUCTION

Abstract: In this article, you will learn how to include controlling departments in production. You will learn about the basic controlling functions, implementation methods, and controlling types in your company.
Key words: manufacturing, enterprise, controlling, control department, self-controlling

Как правило под понятием «построение системы контроллинга» предполагается рабочая обстановка внутри организации. До момента введения контроллинга на предприятие сначала нужно разрешить некоторые возникающие вопросы. К таким проблемам относятся выбор участка производства, на котором должен производится контроллинг; определение прав, задач и обязанностей специалиста по контролю; проведение связи выполняемой работы специалиста с остальными отделами предприятия; корректировка порядка действий контролирующего и т.п. [1]

Функции контроллинга осуществляют особые службы, либо внутренний отдел самого предприятия. Помимо задач по контролю производства и работ, данные подразделения выполняют и иные задачи на производстве. Вместе с тем на данный момент следует организовывать особые департаменты по контролю, так как только при таком методе будет гарантировано оперативное и качественное осуществление работы подразделения контроллинга. [3]

Прежде всего основной задачей стоит установление четких задач отдела. Все задания и цели нужно проработать детально и внимательно, ведь на них по большей части основываются принятые решения во время работы на производстве. [1]

Рациональное распределение рабочей силы позволит наиболее эффективно организовать деятельность как специалистов и рабочих, так и администрации, что в целом благоприятно отразится на общей отдаче компании. [1]

На втором месте стоит формулировка компетенции и прав специалистов при работе, особенно это важно сделать, чтобы во время рабочей деятельности не возникали конфликтные ситуации, тормозящие конвейер производства.

Подразделение контроллинга обязано занимать высокую ячейку в общей иерархии компании. Для определение данной позиции можно опираться на следующие моменты: количество и значение задач, которые будут выполнять субъекты контроллинга; в каких областях производства необходим контроллинг, будет ли распределение специалистов по сферам деятельности; количество подчиненных отделов департаменту контроля. [2]

Результат расставления задач деятельности контроллинга повлечет за собой образование единой системы управления и регулирования компании. Но это не является конечной остановкой во внедрении контроллинга в производстве, так как сама система обязана развиваться и подстраиваться под различные изменения на производстве. Изменения, влияющие на преобразование системы контроллинга, подразделяются на два категории: внутренние и внешние. [3]

Говоря о внешних изменениях на производстве, стоит учитывать, что данные факторы определяются изменениями в мире, такими как состояние рынка, экономическое положение в мире, рост или снижение спроса и предложения, научно-технический прогресс и многое другое. В отличие от внешних изменений, внутренние происходят только в самой фирме (изменение объемов производства, применение новых программ и технологий создания продукта, реформы баз данных и т.д.). [1]

Согласно наблюдению ведущих ученых, главной причиной воздействия на систему контроллинга считается ход развития внешней среды и размеры компании. Воздействие размеров фирмы на систему контроля довольно легко изучить.

На малых предприятиях задачи контроллинга в большинстве случаев решаются одним специалистом или руководителем подразделения учета, в то время как в крупных фирмах работают отдельные службы по исполнению контроля на производстве, со своим набором задач, общей координацией через администрацию и большим спектром полномочий. [3]

Намного увлекательней разобрать связь обязанностей контроллинга с изменением внешней среды. При достаточно устойчивых внешних факторах среды цели и непосредственно сама работа контроля остаётся неизменной.

При небольших изменениях специалист по контроллингу часто осуществляет функции проводника, то есть он обеспечивает все отделы необходимыми средствами контроля и проектирования. В наших же условиях, при постоянных резких изменениях, задач и трудностей становится в разы больше. В такой обстановке отдел по контролю должен работать посредством большого числа преобразований на производстве. [1]

Размещение функций контроллинга в производственной деятельности должно согласовываться с поставленными задачами руководства. Решения, принимаемые специалистом по контролю на предприятии, во многом отталкиваются от поставленных условий и задач. [2]

Чтобы распределить контроллинг по областям производства необходимо проанализировать функции, которые он выполняет, и сопоставить их с задачами на всех участках работ, либо создать отдельный департамент контроля.

Так, существует три варианта развития событий:

- Внедрение контроллинга без спецотделов;
- Внедрение контроллинга при образовании департамента;
- Самостоятельный контроль; [1]

Внедрение контроллинга без спецотделов обычно осуществляется путём предоставления ряда полномочий контроля отделу учёта. Но при таком решении есть вероятность того, что данный отдел не сможет выполнять несколько функций одновременно. Такая нагрузка может привести к тому, что и по задачам контроллинга и по учету организации будет идти просадка, задачи будут сгорать, а руководитель не сможет эффективно распределять рабочую силу на цели разного характера. [3]

При образовании отдельного департамента контроллинга претерпевают изменения список прав и обязанностей у самого отдела. Часто такую ситуацию на производстве можно назвать «параллельной», так как работают два структурных филиала: линейный и штабной. В данном случае важно четко определить какой филиал исполняет задачи контроллинга. [1]

И последний вариант – самостоятельный контроллинг. При самостоятельном контроле все сотрудники предприятия приобретают обязанности контролирующего специалиста, выполняя определенные задачи по контроллингу. Необходимо грамотно распределить задачи по контролю на каждого сотрудника, а также назначит руководителя. Руководящему менеджеру нужно пройти курс повышения квалификации для приобретения знаний и опыта в сфере контроллинга.

Одним из важнейших преимуществ самостоятельного контроля является быстрая реакция на возникающие сбои, так как задачи контроллинга исполняются всеми сотрудниками компании. [2]

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ПРИНЦИПЫ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация: Информация и информационные ресурсы становятся одним из решающих факторов развития личности, общества и государства. Широкий спектр компьютеров и информационных технологий позволяет автоматизировать мониторинг и управление государственными, экономическими, социальными, оборонными и другими объектами и системами, получать, собирать, обрабатывать и передавать информацию об этих процессах практически любым способом. с необходимой скоростью. Все это дает основание утверждать, что сегодня информация играет решающую положительную роль в человеческом развитии, что информационное общество объективно неизбежно.

Ключевые слова: Фобос, дезинформация, искусственный интеллект, микрокомпьютер, радиоэлектроника.

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PRINCIPLES OF INFORMATION SECURITY EFFICIENCIES

Abstract: Information and information resources are becoming one of the decisive factors in the development of an individual, society and state. A wide range of computers and information technologies makes it possible to automate the monitoring and management of state, economic, social, defense and other facilities and systems, to receive, collect, process and transmit information about these processes in almost any way. at the required speed. All this gives grounds to assert that today information plays a decisive positive role in human development, that the information society is objectively inevitable.

Key words: Phobos, disinformation, artificial intelligence, microcomputer, radio electronics.

Сегодня существует три основных принципа, обеспечивающих информационную безопасность: целостность информации, конфиденциальность информации и доступ к информации всех пользователей с правами доступа; Кроме того, некоторые сферы деятельности (правоохранительные органы, оборонные и специальные структуры, банковские и финансовые учреждения, информационные сети, системы государственного управления) предъявляют высокие требования к надежности своих информационных систем в зависимости от важности и характера решаемых вопросов. в них безопасность требует особых мер предосторожности.

Эффективность информационной безопасности определяется ее своевременностью, активностью, непрерывностью и сложностью. Комплексные меры защиты обеспечивают устранение опасных каналов распространения информации.

С точки зрения защиты информации в компьютерных системах существует три взаимосвязанных компонента: информация; железо и софт; уделяется внимание обслуживающему персоналу и пользователям.

Принципы информационной безопасности можно разделить на три группы: использование информационной безопасности в правовой, организационной и технической защите разведки и использование компьютерных технологий при обработке информации.

Практика использования систем защиты информации показывает, что эффективными могут быть только сложные системы защиты информации [1].

Помимо основных методов, используемых пользователем для защиты информации, очень важную роль играет метод духовной и образовательной защиты информации. Это человек, сотрудник предприятия или организации, который осведомлен о конфиденциальной информации, накапливает в своей памяти много информации и в одних случаях может стать источником утечки информации, а по его вине другие незаконно получают к ней доступ. информация. Обучение сотрудника методам духовно-просветительской защиты информации, проведение с ним специальной работы, направленной на формирование определенных качеств, взглядов (патриотизма, разъяснение важности защиты информации для него лично) и обучение правилам и методам защита информации, формирование практических навыков работы с конфиденциальными СМИ.

В области предупреждения преступности сотрудники правоохранительных органов обладают необходимым уровнем теоретических знаний и практических навыков для выполнения таких задач, как создание, редактирование, сбор, передача, получение и надежная защита информации в сети в различных формах и содержании [2].

Целями защиты информации являются:

• предотвращение несанкционированной утечки, кражи, потери, изменения, фальсификации информации;

• угроза безопасности личности, общества, государства - предотвращение опасности;

• предотвращение несанкционированных действий по загрузке, модификации, фальсификации, копированию, блокировке информации;

• предотвращение любого незаконного вмешательства в информационный резерв и информационную систему, обеспечение правопорядка в объеме документированной информации;

• защита конституционных прав граждан на неприкосновенность частной жизни и конфиденциальность персональных данных, содержащихся в информационной системе;

• защита государственной тайны, конфиденциальность документированной информации в соответствии с законодательством;

• Обеспечение прав субъектов при создании, развитии и применении информационных систем, технологий и их средств.

Информационное оружие - это радиоэлектронное оружие, набор программного обеспечения и средств массовой информации, предназначенных для уничтожения информационных возможностей противника.

Это уточняющее понятие важно, потому что существует также «простой» пропагандистско-психологический информационный инструмент, известный миру как «дезинформация», имеющий древнюю историю. В военно-исторической литературе есть много известных примеров дезинформации, успешно применявшихся в военное и мирное время. Деза до сих пор остается оружием спецслужб.

Но в 60-70-е годы «искусственный интеллект» стал «обычным» информационным оружием, а информационные системы стали оснащать компьютерами и микрокомпьютерами. В результате СМИ не только смогут бесконечно расширять сферу своей деятельности, но и смогут заменить массовые атаки, как утверждает Запад. Теперь дадим четкое представление об информационном инструменте, который предоставляют российские специалисты.

Информационный инструмент - это «средство уничтожения, взлома или кражи информационных массивов, получения от них необходимой информации после взлома системы безопасности, запрета или ограничения доступа законных пользователей, нарушения работы технических средств, взлома телекоммуникационных сетей. , демонтаж компьютерных систем, высокотехнологичное обеспечение общественной жизни и всех аспектов государственной деятельности »[3].

Конечно, компьютерные игры также играют определенную роль в появлении вредоносных программ на компьютерах сегодня. Деловые игры позволяют расширить рамки реальности, визуализировать последствия принимаемых решений. Позволяет визуализировать, опробовать альтернативные решения. Информация, которую фактически использует человек, неполная, неточная. В игре ему предоставляется неполная, но точная информация, что повышает уверенность в полученных результатах и поощряет процесс принятия на себя ответственности. В то же время информационная безопасность находится под вопросом даже на уровне увлечения играми. [4]

Обеспечение информационной безопасности человека подразумевает его право на объективную информацию и предполагает, что информация, полученная от человека из различных источников, не препятствует свободному формированию и развитию его личности. В процессе информатизации человек стал информационным «прозрачным». Если есть желание и средства, любая доступная информация о конкретном человеке доступна и может быть использована в своих целях другим человеком, группой людей, социальной группой и государством. Только небольшая часть населения может предотвратить несанкционированный доступ к своим данным. Большинство людей не имеют такой возможности и остаются беззащитными в этом отношении. Следовательно, информационная безопасность человека - это такое состояние дел, при котором человеку не может быть причинен значительный ущерб, влияя на информационное пространство вокруг него.

Информационная безопасность общества - это такое состояние общества, при котором ему нельзя сильно повредить, влияя на его информационное поле. Если существуют информационные угрозы, они основаны на безопасности индивидуального сознания индивида, группы и общества, что в первую очередь должно включать информационное и психологическое воздействие. Действие этих угроз может привести к психоэмоциональной и социально-психологической напряженности, нарушениям моральных норм и норм, нарушениям моральной и политической ориентации и, как следствие, к ненадлежащему поведению отдельных лиц, групп и масс людей. В результате таких воздействий возможны глубокие изменения индивидуального, группового и массового сознания, негативные изменения морально-политического и социально-психологического климата в обществе.

Информационная безопасность государства - это состояние, в котором информационная сфера государства не может быть сильно повреждена его влиянием. Обеспечение информационной безопасности государства неразрывно связано с обеспечением национальной безопасности. В последние годы мы смогли увидеть, насколько серьезными могут быть последствия нарушений информационной безопасности, связанных с использованием современных технологий.

Строгое соблюдение правил информационной безопасности должно стать одним из главных требований в экономической, военной и научно-технической политике нашей страны. Эти правила необходимо четко систематизировать и уточнить. В общем, должен быть «информационный кодекс», который должен состоять из четких понятий: государственная информационная политика должна быть протекционистской, направленной на развитие своих информационных технологий, защищая свой рынок от вторжения скрытых элементов ИНФОР. Нарушение Кодекса следует рассматривать как тяжкое преступление. Кодекс важен из-за массового импорта СМИ и их широкого использования не только в частном секторе, но и в государственных учреждениях. При этом следует учитывать, что пользователи импортных информационных систем уделяют особое внимание их бесперебойной работе и надежности, им все равно, что еще в этих системах.

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КРИЗИС РЫНКА ТРУДА В 2020-2021 ГГ. И СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье производится анализ последствий воздействия пандемии COVID-19 на экономику и рынок труда в мире и в Российской Федерации. В статье обосновывается связь политики вынужденных ограничений экономической деятельности с безработицей и структурными изменениями на рынке труда, включая развитие дистанционной занятости и рост спроса на профессии, связанные с развитием интернета, связи и коммуникаций.

Ключевые слова: рецессия, рынок труда, безработица, структура спроса на труд

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LABOR MARKET CRISIS IN 2020-2021 AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Abstract: The article analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and labor market in the world and in the Russian Federation. The article substantiates the connection of the policy of forced restrictions of economic activity with unemployment and structural changes in the labor market, including the development of remote employment and the growth of demand for professions related to the development of the Internet, communications and communications.

Keywords: recession, labor market, unemployment, structure of labor demand

Пандемия коронавируса COVID-19 драматически повлияла на жизнь миллионов людей, которые заразились этой болезнью, на образ жизни и условия существования миллиардов людей, попавших под влияние ограничительных мер, которые были введены в большинстве стран мира, и на экономику, вызвав глобальную рецессию. Согласно оценкам доклада МВФ «Перспективы мировой экономики, январь 2021» мировой ВВП сократился в

2020 году на 3,5%, прямые экономические потери составили более 3 трлн. долларов. Компенсирующий рост в 2021 году ожидается в пределах 5,5% и 4,2% в 2022 г. Темпы восстановительного роста будут зависеть как от динамики и структуры экономики стран мира в 2019-2020 гг., структуры их взаимодействий (внешнеэкономических связей) так и от темпов и эффективности глобальной вакцинации. По оценкам МВФ, экономика США сократится за 2020 год на 3,4%, с последующим ростом в 2021 году на 5,1%, в Еврозоне эти показатели составят -7,2% и 4,2%, в Китае +2,3% и 8,1%, в России -3,6% и 3,0%[40].

Изменения в сфере труда, в том числе на рынке труда, происшедшие, или испытавшие ускорение в 2020 году, касаются макроэкономических параметров спроса и предложения рабочей силы, занятости и безработицы, микроэкономических сдвигов в структуре спроса и предложения, особенно по отраслевому и профессиональному признакам, динамики реальной заработной платы, расширения практик дистанционного труда и цифровизации.

Согласно докладу Международной организации труда «Мониторинг МОТ: COVID-19 и мир труда. Седьмое издание» от 25.01.2021 г. численность потерянных рабочих часов в эквиваленте полной занятости, составлявшая в 2019 году 188 млн. человек, в 2020 г. составила 255 млн. человек (рабочих мест, в расчете на 48 часов в неделю) и это составляет 8,8% от общей мировой занятости. Согласно этому докладу, в период наиболее жесткого глобального локдауна (во II квартале) потери рабочего времени достигали в пересчете на год 18,2% или 525 млн. человек (рабочих мест). Потери доходов от труда, по оценке МОТ, составили в 2020 году 3,7 трлн. долл., что сопоставимо с приведенной выше оценкой МВФ глобальных потерь ВВП[41].

Как следует из доклада МОТ, наибольшее падение занятости в 2020 году в мире испытали гостиницы и рестораны – то есть те отрасли которые специализировались на обслуживании туристов и других категорий населения, которые перестали свободно перемещаться между странами и регионами, сократилась также занятость в других отраслях услуг, деятельность которых также была ограничена во время локдаунов, в торговле, в некоторых отраслях промышленности, естественно – на транспорте, особенно в пассажирских перевозках. Из промышленного сектора наиболее полезной обществу (и одновременно размещенной вне крупных городов, то есть за пределами зоны локдаунов) – и устойчивой, оказалась горнодобывающая промышленность. В связи с массовым переходом многих видов деятельности в виртуальное пространство, значительно возросла занятость в сфере коммуникаций. Достаточно стабильную занятость в

[40] World Economic Outlook. January 2021. IMF, 26 January 2021. Режим доступа: https://www.imf.org/ru/Publications/WEO/Issues/2021/01/26/2021-world-economic-outlook-update
[41] ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Seventh edition. 25 January 2021. Режим доступа: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_767028.pdf

большинстве стран обеспечили образование, здравоохранение, финансы, страхование, социальная работа, государственное управление и оборона.

Макроэкономические пропорции российского рынка труда в 2020 году формировались под влиянием повышения пенсионного возраста[42], при этом менялось качество происходящих структурных сдвигов[43]. Под влиянием экономического кризиса в 2020 году произошел резкий рост безработицы[44].

Рассмотрим, как выглядит ситуация на микроуровне с точки зрения различных экспертных организаций и кадровых агентств. На основе одного из самых популярных каналов поиска работы в России было выявлено, что ситуация на рынке постепенно начинает восстанавливаться. Прирост вакансий в январе-ноябре 2020 года к январю-ноябре 2019 года составил 3%, прирост резюме в тот же период составил 12%.

Несмотря на данный прирост, дефицит специалистов высокой квалификации во многих отраслях сохраняется. Хотя на рынке появилось больше кандидатов, активно ищущих работу, и подающих заявки на новую должность, некоторые рабочие места по-прежнему сложно заполнить, и подходящих кандидатов мало.

С другой стороны, наблюдается и обратная тенденция. Хотя квалифицированные кадры на данный момент ищут новое место работы, они также стали более избирательными в своём следующем карьерном движении из-за неопределённой глобальной ситуации. Работники хотят быть уверены, что присоединяются к стабильному бизнесу.

Наибольший дефицит в специалистах в ноябре 2020 года оказался в сферах (по hh.индексу, который рассчитывается через отношение количества активных резюме к вакансиям)[45]:

1. инсталляция и сервис - 1;
2. консультирование - 1,1;
3. рабочий персонал - 1,3;
4. страхование - 1,6;
5. медицина и фармацевтика - 1,7;
6. автомобильный бизнес - 2,2;
7. строительство и недвижимость - 2,5;
8. IT - 2,6.

При этом, если рассматривать наиболее дефицитных специалистов в ноябре 2019, мы увидим те же профессиональные области с небольшим перемещением в данном рейтинге.

1. консультирования - 1,1;

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[45] Индекс HeadHunter. Общедоступная система для мониторинга рынка труда. Режим доступа: https://stats.hh.ru/?utm_source=hh.ru&utm_medium=article&utm_campaign=article_index

2. инсталляция и сервис - 1,2;
3. рабочий персонал - 1,7;
4. страхования - 1,8;
5. медицины и фармацевтики - 2,2;
6. автомобильного бизнеса - 2,5;
7. IT - 2,9;
8. строительства и недвижимости - 3,2.

Важно обратить внимание не только на абсолютные значения данных показателей, но и выявить наибольшую разницу в значениях данного индекса по профессиональным областям в этот же период. Так, мы видим, что самые значимые изменения произошли в следующих областях:

- государственная служба, некоммерческие организации (-3,1);
- транспорт, логистика (-0,8);
- строительство, недвижимость (-0,7).

Так как данный индекс показывает соотношения количества резюме к вакансиям, то данные изменения могли произойти по двум причинам: увеличение спроса или уменьшение предложение. Рассматривая детализацию изменений отдельно по изменению спроса и предложения на рынке труда, мы обнаруживаем, что все перечисленные выше изменения связаны конкретно с увеличением предложения.

Спрос в области государственной службы в ноябре 2020 года по сравнению с ноябрём 2019 года увеличился почти в 3 раза (предложение увеличилось при этом только на 50%), в сфере транспорта и логистики – на 30% (предложение на 7%), в строительстве – на 34% (предложение только на 2%). В этих областях конкуренция на рынке труда среде работодателей (в пользу работников) увеличилась.

Наибольший положительный прирост hh-индекса в этот же период произошёл в следующих направлениях:

- искусство, развлечения, масс-медиа (+2,2);
- добыча сырья (+0,8);
- наука, образование (+0,7).

Это означает, что в данных профессиональных областях в конце 2020 года конкуренция среди соискателей увеличилась в пользу работодателей. Предложение на рынке труда в сфере развлечений увеличилось на 12% (спрос при этом упал на 8%), в области добычи сырья – на 21% (спрос увеличился только на 6%), в науке и образовании – на 18% (спрос вырос при этом на 5%).

Если рассматривать не дефицитность специалистов на рынке труда, а только спрос на работников, то мы увидим, что по сравнению с ноябрём предыдущего года, в 2020 году чаще стали искать специалистов в следующих областях: госслужба (+193%), медицина (+63%), рабочий персонал (+45%), строительство и недвижимость (34%), транспорт и логистика (30%). Отрицательная динамика в этот период проявилась в сфере искусства и развлечений (-8%), у юристов (-3%), в туризме и ресторaном бизнесе (-1%).

То есть уже к середине четвёртого квартала 2020 года ситуация на рынке труда немного стабилизовалась, переизбыток специалистов оказался небольшим. Однако, если сравнить период с января по ноябрь 2020 года с январём-ноябрём 2019 года, проявится более серьезный вред пандемии, нанесённый рынку труда.

Так, спрос на специалистов в этот период упал больше всего в банковской сфере (-20%), в туристическом, гостиничном и ресторанном бизнесе (-19%), на домашний (-19%) и административный персонал (-16%) и в сфере искусства и развлечений (-15%). Возросший спрос в это период проявился на работников госслужбы (+196%), медицины (+39%), на рабочий персонал (+20%) и сотрудников строительства и недвижимости (+19%).

Рассматривая данный вопрос не в динамике, а в абсолютных значениях, мы видим, что наиболее высокий спрос на специалистов сохраняется в следующих профессиональных сферах (топ-5): продажи, рабочий персонал, IT, производство, транспорт и логистика. Специалистов в данных профессиональных сферах чаще всего ищут работодатели. Также выявляется тенденция активного наращивания государственного аппарата России.

После рассмотрения дефицита специалистов и спроса на работников в период пандемии, предлагаем также обратить внимание на изменения в структуре уже нанятого персонала, то есть не с потенциальными величинами, а с фактическими.

Так, например, по опросу, проведённому «Kelly Services» и «Авито-работа» из-за коронавируса больше всего было нанято производственного персонала (+15%), сотрудников в сфере онлайн-продаж (+12%), логистики (курьеры) (+11%), маркетинга и рекламы (11%), административного персонала (10%), офлайн-продаж (9%) и IT-поддержки (8%)[46].

[46] Рынок труда глазами работодателей. Kelly и Авито Работа. 2020. Режим доступа: https://www.kellyservices.ru/blog/2020/12/rynok-truda-ghlazami-rabotodatieliei-spros-na-sinikh-vorotnichkov-mieniaiet-rossiiskii-rynok-truda

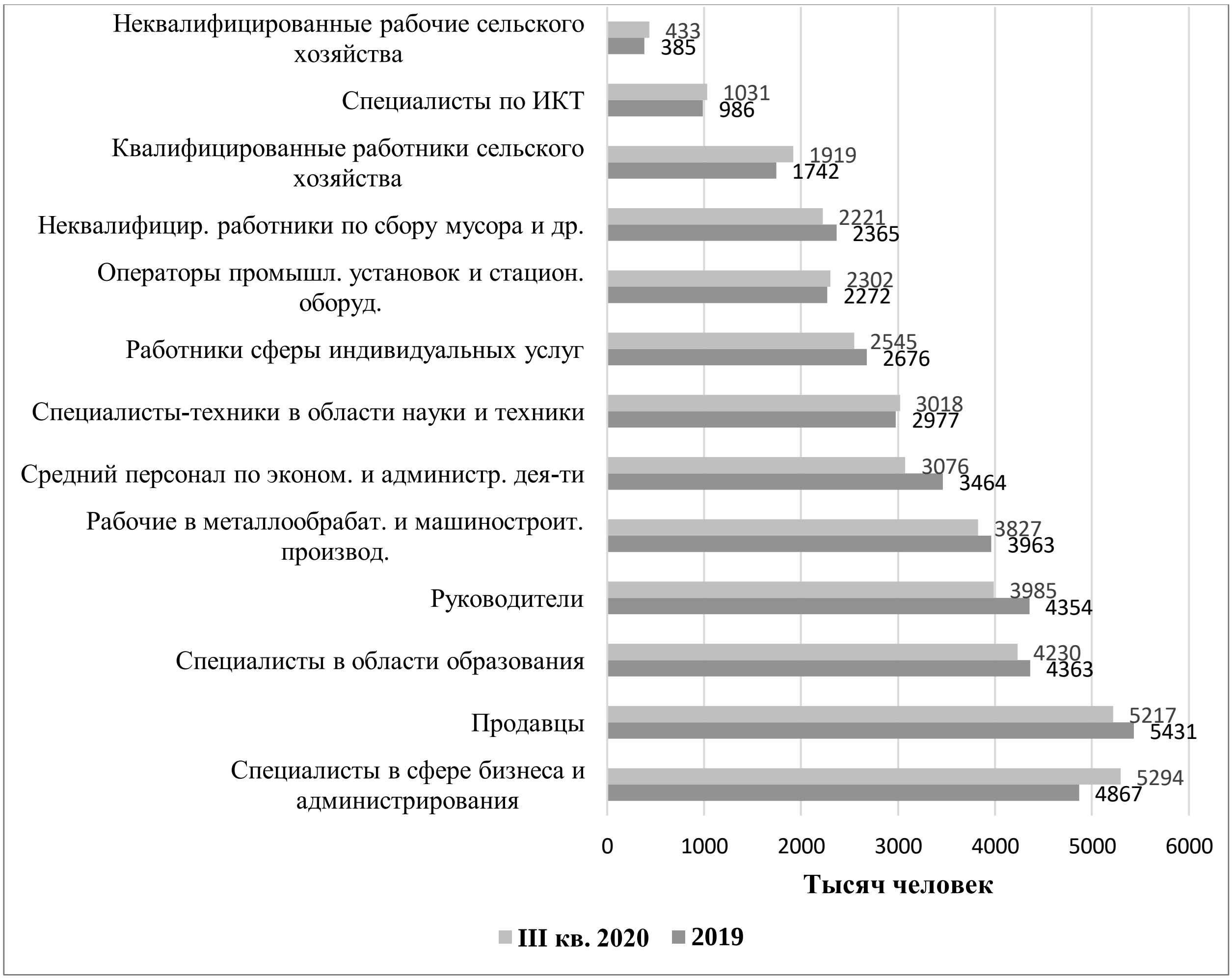

Рисунок 1. Занятое население по группам занятий на основной работе / Источник: Росстат[47].

Наибольший прирост в структуре занятости населения по «группам занятий на основной работе» в третьем квартале 2020 года по сравнению с 2019 годом произошёл в сфере бизнеса и администрирования (+427 тыс. чел.). Занятость также увеличилась среди квалифицированных и неквалифицированных рабочих сельского хозяйства (+225 тыс. чел.), IT специалистов (+45 тыс. чел), специалистов-техников в области науки и техники (+41 тыс. чел.) и операторов промышленных установок и стационарного оборудования (+30 тыс. чел.).

Наибольший отток произошёл в категориях среднего специального персонала по экономической и административной деятельности (-388 тыс. чел.), руководителей (-369 тыс. чел.), продавцов (-214 тыс. чел.), неквалифицированных работников по сбору мусора и др. неквалифицированных работников (-144 тыс. чел.), рабочих в металлообрабатывающем и машиностроительном производстве (-136 тыс.

47 Официальный сайт Федеральной службы государственной статистики (Росстата). Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

чел.), специалистов в области образования (-133 тыс. чел.) и работников сферы индивидуальных услуг (-131 тыс. чел.).

Повышенный спрос на рабочую силу в 2021 году ожидается в электронной коммерции и здравоохранении. С учётом снятия ограничений, введённых из-за коронавируса, и вакцинации, ожидается восстановление деловой активности и наиболее активный рост занятости также в индустрии отдыха и гостиничного бизнеса, которая наиболее пострадала в период пандемии. По оценкам Forbes, прогноз занятости в 2021 году здесь составит +26%. Второй и третий по величине прирост на рынке труда прогнозируется для сектора транспорта и коммунальных услуг (+22%) и отрасли оптовой и розничной торговли (+20%)[48].

В долгосрочной перспективе, по оценкам экспертов, из-за пандемии коронавируса, отраслевых изменений в экономике в сторону сферы услуг, цифровизации и других трендов, к 2040 году будет наблюдаться наибольшая нехватка специалистов в сферах: IT; клининга (уборки); медицины; немедицинских профессий в области здравоохранения, ухода и медицинских технологий; воспитания, социальных профессий и теологии (церковные профессии). В то время как предложение в сферах управления и организации бизнеса, финансовых услуг и бухгалтерского и налогового консультирования будет в несколько раз превышать спрос[49]. Перераспределение из сфер с относительно избыточным предложением могло бы покрыть недостаток в других областях, значимых для экономики и общества в целом. Однако, подобные изменения нужно совершить уже сейчас. Эта проблема могла бы решиться посредством выбора подрастающим поколением дальнейшего обучения по профилю востребованных профессий.

Для этого государство и бизнес должны сделать данную перспективу для них более привлекательной. Поспособствовать выбору будущих специалистов можно с помощью большего количества бюджетных мест в вузах в этих областях, грантов, обмена студентами, обмена передовым опытом и другими ресурсами между странами для развития глобального рынка труда, гибкости, повышения качества образования, развития данных профессиональных областей и поиска новых решений. Для работодателей также особенно важно переобучать уже готовых специалистов, своих сотрудников в соответствии с потребностями бизнеса. Компании должны выращивать свои умы и таланты самостоятельно, так как система образования в любом случае не способна быстро реагировать на изменения структуры экономики и возникающие потребности на рынке.

[48] Here’s Where The Jobs Will Be In 2021. Forbes. 21 December 2020. Режим доступа: https://www.forbes.com/sites/kristinstoller/2020/12/21/heres-where-the-jobs-will-be-in-2021/?sh=2f3742e81541

[49] COVID19-Krise: Die Arbeit geht weiter, der Wohlstand macht Pause. Forschungs- und Arbeitsergebnisse aus dem Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung. 2020. Режим доступа: https://www.bibb.de/de/pressemitteilung_131736.php

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СИНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА К УПРАВЛЕНИЮ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется эффективность синергетического подхода в менеджменте (к управлению) с научной точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: Менеджмент, синергетический подход, маркетинг, инновационное развитие, бифуркация, дорожное хозяйство.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A SYNERGISTIC APPROACH IN MANAGEMENT

Abstract: This article analyzes the importance of the Synergetic Approach in Management from a scientific point of view.

Keywords: Management, synergistic approach, marketing, innovative development, bifurcation, road industry.

I.ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Современная концепция синергетического подхода основана на изучении, анализе и моделировании процессов, происходящих внутри него, а также их свойств и условий. Ведь попытка управлять сложными переходными инновационными процессами и обновленными системами, не зная их свойств и не понимая, в каком состоянии они находятся, вряд ли приведет к принятию эффективных управленческих решений и достижению желаемых результатов. Сложные процессы, которые происходят в процессе разработки и применение инновационных технологий явно нелинейно и сопровождается необратимыми изменениями.

II. ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Научно обоснованное управление, прогнозирование и планирование инновационных процессов должно в первую очередь основываться на современных математических моделях и методах нелинейной динамики и синергетики. Ряд исследователей ранее использовали аналогичные модели и методы для анализа инновационных процессов. В данной работе анализ свойств инновационных процессов проводился с позиций синергетики и основывался на использовании информационного и мультифрактального подходов. Изучение, анализ и моделирование свойств инноваций на основе информации и мультифрактального анализа позволяют лучше понять природу динамики, в том числе цикличность, технико-экономического развития открытых инновационных систем, основанных на универсальных законах самоорганизации и самоподобие.

Рассмотрим инновационный процесс разработки обновленной системы, которую в соответствии с концепцией «открытых инноваций» мы принимаем открытой системой. Такие системы в процессе своего обновления развиваются как открытые диссипативно стабильно неравновесные системы, способные к самоорганизации. Наличие материальных, энергетических и информационных потоков, которые представляют собой потоки инвестиций, патентной информации, персонала, оборудования и т. д. Из внешних источников в систему, и их рассеивание являются предпосылками для работы обновленной системы. Итак, рассматриваемая система представляет собой диссипативную стабильно неравновесную систему, способную к самоорганизации.

Рассматриваемая система самоорганизации включает профессиональные сообщества, и с психологической точки зрения целесообразно добавить поток «мотивационной энергии», угасание которой приводит к снижению темпов роста научного знания, истощение потока инноваций и постепенное разрушение интеллектуальной структуры, что подчеркивает диссипативный характер инновационных систем. Гомеостатические свойства профессионального сообщества определяются такими факторами, как научные школы и исторические традиции, система образования и учебники, обеспечивающие преемственность и устойчивость развитие науки, техники и технологий.

Отличительной чертой инновационных процессов в этой концепции является то, что они сопровождаются необратимыми изменениями. Все реальные процессы в той или иной степени необратимы и неравновесные. Они позволяют на единой основе описать жизненный цикл обновленной системы, включая прохождение через эту систему последовательности скачков в развитии и эволюционных стадий развития на каждом иерархическом уровне. Переход на новый уровень развития происходит от беспорядка к порядку через явления нестабильности, при которых обновляемая система открывает возможность перехода к одному из нескольких вариантов будущего развития. Результатом действия процессов самоорганизации в обновленной системе является формирование последовательности событий разного масштаба, образующих поток инноваций, во временной области. Если инновации связаны с процессами самоорганизации в открытой системе, этот поток разнообразных инновационных событий имеет свойство крупномасштабных инноваций.

Для анализа потока инновационных событий обычно используется модель крупномасштабного инновационного точечного процесса, которую можно представить двумя способами. С одной стороны, как реализация в виде множества идеализированных импульсов, расположенных на оси времени в точках, соответствующих инновациям, с другой стороны, как случайный процесс накопления или кумулятивная функция, ступенчатая ломаная линия, претерпевающая скачок в точке момент следующего нововведения и сохраняет свою ценность до следующего скачка. Масштаб нововведений принимается во внимание высотой импульса или величиной скачка. Таким образом, можно визуализировать последовательность инновационных событий разного масштаба во времени, а также целесообразно рассматривать их как инновационную траекторию системы, обновляемой время от времени.

Таким образом, изучение, анализ и моделирование свойств и состояний инновационных процессов на основе информационного и мультифрактального анализа позволило лучше понять природу инновационного развития открытых обновляемых систем, основанных на универсальных законах самоорганизации и самоподобие.

На этой основе построена современная концепция синергетического подхода и управления инновационными процессами и проектами путем мониторинга и регулирования параметров входных потоков (материальных, энергетических и информационных), которыми являются потоки инвестиций, патентной информации, персонала, оборудования и т.д. из внешних источников в обновленную систему. Мониторинг и анализ изменчивости входных потоков с учетом их законов распределения позволяет в каждом случае спрогнозировать доверительный интервал времени, в течение которого ожидается прохождение критических точек обновленной системы. Благодаря возможности управления внешними воздействиями на входе в систему появляется возможность влиять на время прохождения критических точек обновленной системой. Возможность прогнозировать время нахождения обновленной системы в этом крайне неопределенном состоянии, характеризующемся высокими рисками, позволяет нам принимать необходимые меры для обеспечения быстрого прохождения системы через критическую точку и успешной адаптации обновленной системы к новой. В будущем представляется целесообразным и возможным при достаточно слабых внешних воздействиях на входные потоки направить обновленную систему по желаемому пути развития.

Таким образом, использование современной концепции синергетического подхода является эффективным инструментом развития систем управления инновациями и позволяет выявить сущность инновационного процесса как последовательности инновационных событий.

Одним из ведущих направлений современной теории инновационного развития является концепция технологических укладов, авторами которой являются российские ученые, в частности С. Глазьев и Д. Львов. В основу концепции положены работы Дж. Китчина, Н. Д. Кондратьева, Я. Шумпетера, Г. Менша, А. Кляйнкнехта, П. Друкера, Т. Хегерстранда, Ф. Перу и др. Исследования законов долгосрочной экономики, обобщены на теорию технологических укладов, под которой понимаются целостные комплексы технологически сопряженных производств и соответствующие технико-экономические парадигмы, периодически происходящий процесс последовательной смены которых определяет «длинноволновый» ритм современной экономический рост.

В ходе каждого структурного кризиса и каждой депрессии, сопровождающей процесс замены одной технологической структуры другой, открываются новые возможности для экономического успеха. В фазе депрессии возникает несоответствие между зарождающейся новой технико-экономической парадигмой и существующей институциональной структурой, и его преодоление предполагает общее изменение социального поведения и институтов в соответствии с условиями произошедших технологических изменений. Наряду с технологическими изменениями, переход к каждой новой технико-экономической парадигме, соответственно, выход из депрессии на новый этап экономического роста, включает формирование новых форм организации производства, новых навыков и умений, новой структуры производства, совокупный продукт, новая структура инвестиций и, наконец, новые типы инфраструктуры, обеспечивающие соответствующие производственные условия.

Каждый переход к следующему технологическому укладу (ТУ) сопровождается технологическим кризисом большей или меньшей глубины, однако смена доминирующих технологических укладов приводит к существенным изменениям в организации производства и, как следствие, в международном разделении труда. Технологическая структура - совокупность технологий, характерных для определенного уровня развития производства; в связи с научно-техническим прогрессом происходит переход от низших структур к высшим, более прогрессивным. Технологическая структура включает замкнутый репродуктивный цикл от добычи природных ресурсов и профессионального обучения до непроизводственного потребления. В рамках технологической структуры осуществляется замкнутый цикл макропроизводства, включающий добычу и получение первичных ресурсов, все стадии их переработки и производство набора конечных продуктов, удовлетворяющих соответствующий тип общественного потребления.

Согласно этой концепции технологической структуры, мы сейчас находимся на пороге рождения новой, шестой технологической структуры. Причиной существования предыдущих пяти ТУ он называет особенности, присущие производительным силам в разные эпохи капитализма. Ведущие отрасли и виды деятельности, благодаря которым капитал имеет максимальный рост, составляют ядро технических спецификаций, а технологические инновации, создавшие ядро, называются ключевыми факторами. Каждая структура имеет свои особенности социальной жизни общества, роль государства в управлении производством, доминирующие страны, их политику, перспективные направления исследований и степень их значимости в производстве. Будущая технологическая структура возникает в недрах нынешнего и вступает в силу, когда последнее исчерпывает свои возможности и теряет эффективность в увеличении прибыли.

С.Глазьев дает такую периодизацию технологических укладов:

- Первый технологический способ. Период: 1770-1830 гг. Ядро: текстильная промышленность, текстильное оборудование, выплавка чугуна, обработка чугуна, строительство каналов, водяной двигатель. Ключевой фактор: текстильные машины;
- Второй технологический способ. Период: 1830-1880 гг. Ядро: паровой двигатель, железнодорожное строительство, транспорт, машиностроение и судостроение, уголь, станкостроение, черная металлургия. Ключевой фактор: паровая машина, станки;
- Третий технологический режим. Период: 1880-1930 гг. Ядро: Электротехника, тяжелое машиностроение, производство стали и прокат, линии электропередач, неорганическая химия. Ключевой фактор: электродвигатель, сталь;
- Четвертый технологический режим. Период: 1930-1970 гг. Основные направления: автомобилестроение, тракторное производство, цветная металлургия, производство товаров длительного пользования, синтетические материалы, органическая химия, добыча и переработка нефти. Ключевой фактор: двигатель внутреннего сгорания, нефтехимия;
- Пятый технологический режим. Период: 1970-2010 гг. Ядро: электронная промышленность, вычислительная техника, волоконно-оптические технологии, программное обеспечение, телекоммуникации, робототехника, добыча и переработка газа, информационные услуги. Ключевой фактор: микроэлектронные компоненты.

По сокращению циклов сокращаются и сроки выполнения технологических заказов. Как видите, эта концепция - всего лишь аллегория новаторской теории Я.Шумпетера, частично дополненная концепцией производительных сил.

Таким образом, экономическая динамика, рассматриваемая в рамках концепции технологических укладов, трактуется как неравномерный процесс последовательного развития и замены. На современном этапе развития наука действительно должна помогать экономике, но не так, как описано выше - превращаясь в товар, а, скорее, помогать избавляться от товарной формы производства как можно скорее. Это должно быть такое материальное производство, которое наилучшим образом обеспечивает производство главной производительной силы - человека. Никакие сверхновые экономические идеи, если они не разрешают главное противоречие существующей экономики, не могут претендовать на звание прогрессивных. Настоящие прогрессивные идеи - это только те идеи, которые помогут сознательно построить экономику, спасая нас от хаоса развития, присущего капитализму в виде временных циклов, инновационных волн или технологических моделей.

В последние годы большое внимание уделяется вопросам планирования, управления и подготовке специалистов дорожной инфраструктуре Республики Узбекистан. [1-2, 17-18].

В настоящее время авторы статьи изучают вопросы планирования, управления и подготовки специалистов дорожной инфраструктуре Республики Узбекистан. [4-10].

III. ВЫВОДЫ

1.Несовершенное стратегическое планирование и управление ремонтом и реконструкцией автомобильных дорог и мостов.

2.Нет рекомендаций по совершенствованию системы обучения специалистов дорожной инфраструктуры.

3.Систематический анализ оптимизации воспроизводства автомобильных дорог и искусственных сооружений не проводится.

4.Несовершенные методики прогнозирования объемов финансирования ремонта и строительства дорог.

5. Несовершенна система подготовки специалистов дорожной отрасли.

6. Несовершенна система переподготовки специалистов дорожной отрасли.

7. Несовершенна система повышения квалификации специалистов дорожной отрасли.

8.Не внедрялось экономико-математическое моделирование сроков ремонта и реконструкции мостов.

9. Отсутствует автоматизированное программное обеспечение для контроля состояния автомобильных дорог.

10. Эффективность синергетического подхода в менеджменте не изучалась.

11.Развитие научных исследований, направленных эффективности синергетического подхода в менеджменте в дорожной отрасли, является объективной необходимостью.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ ЭРИТРОПОЭЗА ПРИ АНЕМИИ, НАБЛЮДАЕМОЙ ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ

Аннотация: Результаты работы показывают важность правильной оценки эритроцитарных показателей периферической крови, обмена железа, содержания ЭПО и эритроидного ростка костного мозга, исследования СРБ, гепцидина, ФРТ, как диагностических и прогностических факторов течения основного заболевания.

Сформулированы критерии дифференциальной диагностики анемии при наличии онкологического процесса, введено понятие «коэффициента красной крови», как нового расчетного гематологического показателя, доказана значимость его использования. Выявлено достоверное увеличение содержания гемоглобина в ретикулоцитах, частоты превышения СРБ и содержания гепцидина у онкогинекологических больных.

На основании полученных характеристик АЗН при онкогинекологической патологии, выявленных изменений эритроцитарных показателей под влиянием противоопухолевой терапии разработан протокол лечения АЗН и рекомендации по его применению, доказана эффективность сочетанного использования препаратов рч-ЭПО и пероральных препаратов железа в данной группе.

Ключевые слова: эритропоэз, анемия, хроническая заболевания.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF ERYTHROPOESIS IN ANEMIA OBSERVED IN CHRONIC DISEASES

Resume: The results of the work show the importance of correct assessment of erythrocyte parameters of peripheral blood, iron metabolism, EPO content and erythroid bone marrow lineage, studies of CRP, hepcidin, PRT, as diagnostic and prognostic factors in the course of the underlying disease.

Criteria for the differential diagnosis of anemia in the presence of an oncological process have been formulated, the concept of "red blood coefficient" has been introduced as a new calculated hematological indicator, the significance of its use has been proved. A significant increase in the content of hemoglobin in reticulocytes, the frequency of excess CRP and the content of hepcidin in oncogynecological patients was revealed.

Based on the obtained characteristics of ADS in oncogynecological pathology, revealed changes in erythrocyte parameters under the influence of anticancer therapy, a protocol for ADN treatment and recommendations for its use were developed, the effectiveness of the combined use of rh-EPO preparations and oral iron preparations in this group was proved.

Key words: erythropoiesis, anemia, chronic disease.

Введение. Анемия – одно из наиболее частых патологических состояний органов кроветворения у больных[3]. Основным лабораторным критерием анемии является концентрация гемоглобина ниже нормы. В связи с этим необходимо напомнить, что нормативные значения гемоглобина у больных имеют четкие возрастные особенности[1,4].

В подростковом возрасте и старше в нормативных значениях гемоглобина появляются половые различия: у девушек нижней границей нормы считают концентрацию гемоглобина 120 г/л, у юношей – 130 г/л[5]. Особо следует подчеркнуть, что любые случаи снижения уровня гемоглобина, в т. ч. сопровождающиеся нормальным и даже повышенным количеством эритроцитов в гемограмме, однозначно должны трактоваться как анемия[2].

Цель исследования. Оптимизация диагностики, дифференциальной диагностики и контроль эффективности лечения анемий при хронических заболеваниях с помощью изучения показателей эритропоэза.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование включены данные, полученные при обследовании и лечении 50 больной и 20 практически здоровых женщин (контрольная группа). Большая часть - это пациентки с заболеваниями женской репродуктивной системы, которые принципиально разделены на пациенток без и с наличием онкологического процесса.

Результаты исследования. При анемиях, связанных с гинекологической патологией, у ряда больных (67%) выявили неадекватно низкую продукцию эритропоэтина степени тяжести анемии (О/П log ЭПО = 0,89 ± 0,1, р < 0,05), увеличение содержания гепцидина выше нормальных значений (108,75 ± 40,08 нг/л). Полученные данные свидетельствуют, что у части пациенток при заболеваниях шейки матки, яичников, миоме матки железодефицитная анемия имеет признаки анемии хронических болезней, характеризуется снижением количества эритроцитов и увеличением СОЭ.

У онкогинекологических больных анемии обусловлены снижением продукции эритроцитов, являются гипохромными, характеризуются высокими значениями СОЭ, неадекватно низкой продукцией эритропоэтина в ответ на гипоксию (г (НЬ - ЭПО) = 0,65, log (ЭПО) = 0,01 х НЬ - 0,06). Снижение концентрации гемоглобина определено у 51% онкогинекологических больных при первичном обследовании. Тяжесть анемии не зависит от наличия хронической кровопотери, связана со стадией заболевания (г = 0,8, р < 0,001). Особенности анемии при злокачественных заболеваниях женской репродуктивной системы -меньшая связь с уровнем СОЭ (г = 0,26, р = 0,05) и более выраженная гипохромия (г (НЬ -МСН) = 0,40,

$p < 0,01$) по сравнению с онкологическими заболеваниями негинекологического профиля, наличие кровопотери в виде кровянистых выделений и маточных кровотечений в дебюте заболевания (в 36%), низкое содержание ферритина сыворотки (34,3 ± 16,5 мкг/л), нехарактерное для АЗН.

При злокачественных заболеваниях женской репродуктивной системы анемии выявлены чаще ($p < 0,001$), чем при доброкачественных, наиболее характерны высокие значения СОЭ (у 67,8% больных, $p < 0,001$) в сочетании с низкими показателями количества эритроцитов. Введено понятие «коэффициента красной крови», определены нормальные его значения (7,79 - 28,47). Выявлено снижение ККК у ряда больных при наличии злокачественного заболевания женской репродуктивной системы, обратная связь со стадией опухоли ($p < 0,05$), уменьшение у больных с неблагоприятным исходом заболевания (4,4 ± 2,0, $p < 0,01$), по сравнению со стойкой ремиссией. При анемии злокачественных новообразований значения ККК меньше нормы (0,51 - 6,15). Для дифференциальной диагностики анемии при гинекологических и онкогинекологических заболеваниях, помимо стандартных эритроцитарных показателей, наиболее применимо исследование ККК, содержания гемоглобина в ретикулоцитах ($p < 0,001$), СРБ (повышение выше 8 мг/л достоверно чаще, $p < 0,01$), гепцидина, содержание которого выше (233,33 ± 158,45 нг/л, $p < 0,05$), чем у гинекологических больных.

Доказана эффективность использования железосодержащих препаратов в течение первого месяца у пациенток с анемией, связанной с доброкачественными заболеваниями женской репродуктивной системы. Прирост концентрации гемоглобина при лечении железодефицетной анемии не зависит от тяжести анемии, ниже 30 г/л в первый месяц терапии при наличии сочетаний патологии женской репродуктивной системы и желудочно-кишечного тракта, выраженной гипохромии эритроцитов (19,1 ± 4,3 чг, $p < 0,05$) и снижении процентного содержания эритрокариоцитов в костном мозге (18,4 ± 7,6 %, $p < 0,05$). Через неделю после начала лечения выявлен статистически значимый прирост дельты гемоглобина, фракции незрелых ретикулоцитов, количества ретикулоцигов со средней флуоресценцией ($p < 0,01$), которые могут являться ранними маркерами эффективности лечения железо дефицитной анемии при гинекологической патологии.

У онкогинекологических больных выявлено снижение концентрации гемоглобина на всех этапах противоопухолевого лечения. Отсутствие нормализации показателей гемоглобина и количества эритроцитов после окончания лечения основного заболевания в сочетании с высоким значением СОЭ является плохим прогностическим признаком и требует более тщательного обследования и диспансерного наблюдения, так как является признаком неполной ремиссии или раннего рецидива злокачественной опухоли женской репродуктивной системы.

У больных со злокачественными опухолями женской репродуктивной системы при концентрации гемоглобина 70 - 90 г/л необходимо индивидуально оценить необходимость в трансфузии эритроцитов и рассмотреть возможность применения рч-ЭПО, а при снижении гемоглобина ниже 70 г/л в связи с доказанным ухудшением их С5лбъективного состояния показана заместительная гемотрансфузионная терапия. Подтверждена эффективность использования препаратов рч-ЭПО в сочетании с пероральными препаратами железа у онкогинекологических больных с анемией. Данная схема антианемической терапии может быть рекомендована пациенткам с содержанием гемоглобина 90 - 110 г/л, на всех этапах противоопухолевого лечения с учетом запланированного его объема.

Вывод. Результаты работы показывают важность правильной оценки эритрощггарных показателей периферической крови, обмена железа, содержания ЭПО и эритроидного ростка костного мозга, исследования СРБ, гепцидина, ФРТ, как диагностических и прогностических факторов течения основного заболевания.

Сформулированы критерии дифференциальной диагностики анемии при наличии онкологического процесса, введено понятие «коэффициента красной крови», как нового расчетного гематологического показателя, доказана значимость его использования. Выявлено достоверное увеличение содержания гемоглобина в ретикулоцитах, частоты превышения СРБ и содержания гепцидина у онкогинекологических больных.

Доказана эффективность использования препаратов железа при лечении ЖДА, связанной с гинекологическими заболеваниями, составлен протокол лечения ЖДА. Определены «прогностические признаки» низкого прироста НЬ в данной группе. Выявлены ранние маркеры эффективности терапии препаратами железа при гинекологических заболеваниях: фракция незрелых ретикулоцитов (1№), количество ретикулоцитов со средней флуоресценцией (МРИ), дельта гемоглобина (Э-НЬ), рост которых доказан после первой недели терапии.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЦИТОМЕГАЛОВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ

Аннотация: В последние годы отмечена тенденция к увеличению среди беременных частоты вирусных инфекций и возросла их способность, при определённых условиях, к эпидемическому распространению. Решение Европейского бюро ВОЗ о включении цитомегаловирусной инфекции (ЦМВИ) в группу заболеваний наглядно демонстрирует возросшую роль ЦМВИ в развитии ряда серьёзных заболеваний человека. С участием ЦМВИ связывают самопроизвольные выкидыши, преждевременные роды, мертворождения, врожденные пороки развития, фетопатии, заболевания новорожденных и детей раннего возраста .

Ключевые слова: всемирная организация здравоохранения, Вирус иммунодефицита человека, внутриутробная инфекция, вирус Эбштейна-Барр, гематоэнцефальный барьер, дезоксирибонуклеиновая кислота, железодефицитная анемия, желудочно-кишечный тракт, заболевания передаваемые половым путём.

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FEATURES OF DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF CYTOMEGALOVIRAL INFECTION

Summary: In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in the number of pregnant women with viral infections and an increase in their ability, under certain conditions, to spread the epidemic. The decision of the WHO European Office to include cytomegalovirus infection (CMVI) in the group of diseases clearly demonstrates the increasing role of CMVI in the development of a number of serious human diseases. Self-productive miscarriages, premature birth, death, congenital malformations, fetopathies, diseases of the newborn and young children are associated with the participation of CMVI.

Key words: World Health Organization, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, intrauterine infection, Ebstein-Barr virus, blood-brain barrier, deoxyribonucleic acid, iron deficiency anemia, gastrointestinal tract, sexually transmitted diseases.

Актуальность. Вирус имеет сродство к ткани слюнных желез и при локализованных формах обнаруживается только в этих железах. ЦМВ персистирует (сохраняется) в организме пожизненно. Он широко распространен в популяции. Антитела к цитомегаловирусу выявляют у 10-15% подростков. К возрасту 35 лет эти антитела выявляют уже у 40% людей. ЦМВ не очень заразен. Для заражения обычно требуются длительное, тесное общение или многократные контакты.

ЦМВИ не имеет специфической клинической картины, что затрудняет своевременную диагностику заболевания. Это приводит к несвоевременному началу этиотропной терапии и развитию осложнений гестационного периода. Сказанное диктует необходимость разработки алгоритма диагностики и эффективной терапии в прегравидарный период. Так как ЦМВИ вызывает политропное поражение органов и систем организма, как матери, так и плода, изучение динамики иммунного ответа при инфекционном процессе у матери представляет большой научный и практический интерес.

Цель исследования. В связи с выше изложенным целью настоящего исследования явилось оценка клинико-иммунологической эффективности фармакологического препарат полиоксидония в комплексной терапии больных цитомегаловирусной инфекцией.

Материалы и методы исследования. Клинические исследования проводились на кафедре инфекционных болезней Андижанского Государственного медицинского института, Андижанской областной инфекционной больнице в 4 отделении. Исследование включало сбор анамнеза: выясняли перенесенные в прошлом и имеющиеся в настоящем экстрагенитальные заболевания, характер и становление менструальной функции, перенесенные заболевания, течение предыдущих беременностей, течение беременности после прегравидарной терапии; проведение общего осмотра, изучения состояния органов и систем, специального наружного и внутреннего гинекологического и акушерского исследования; традиционного клинико-лабораторного обследования: общий анализ крови, мочи, групповая и резус-принадлежность, анализ крови на токсоплазмоз, бруцеллез, сифилис, СПИД, австралийский антиген. Кроме того, изучались биохимические показатели в периферической крови: уровень общего белка, мочевины, креатинина, сахара, билирубина, печеночных ферментов.

Данные исследования заносили в специально разработанные карты, в последующем подвергали компьютерной и статистической обработке.

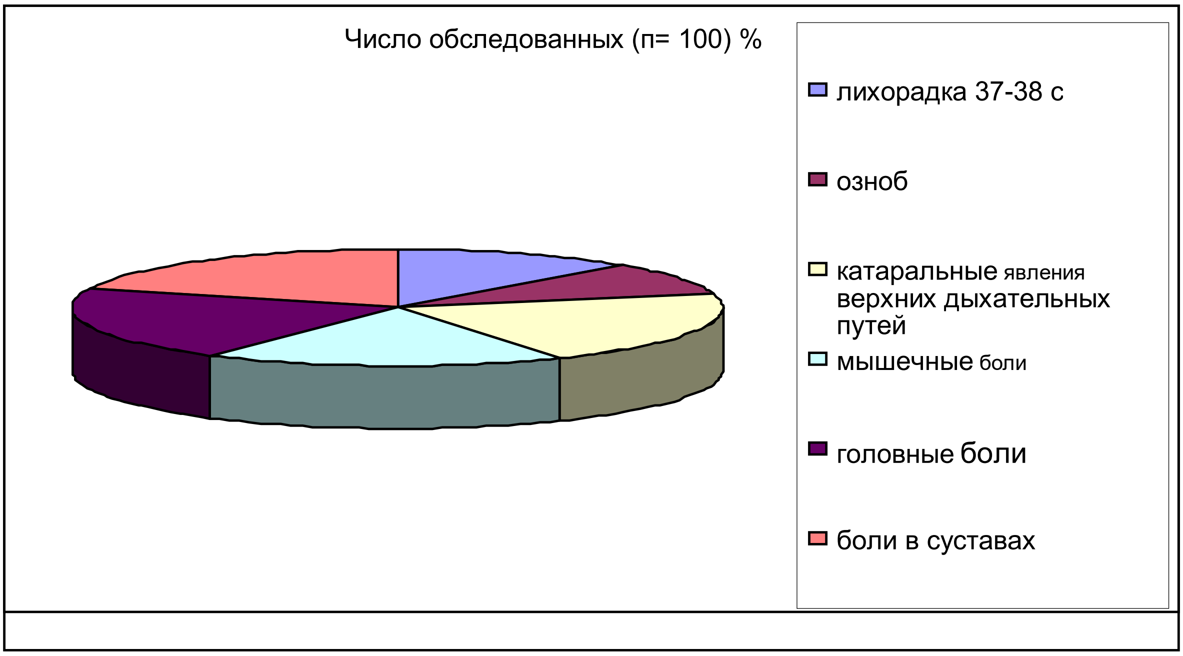
Проспективную группу составили 48 женщин с отягощённым акушерским анамнезом в возрасте от 19 до 35 лет, из них у 33 (71,6%) выявлены IgG-антитела к ЦМВ (хроническая форма) и у 15 (28,3%) - IgM-антитела к ЦМВ (острая форма). Основную группу составили 35 женщин. Сравнительную группу составило 33 женщин с ЦМВИ. В анамнезе у обследованных больных были частые острые респираторные заболевания с осложнениями, острые кишечные инфекционные заболевания, самопроизвольные прерывания беременности, обратные развития плода, мертворождения, преждевременные роды и другая акушерская патология.

Результаты исследования. Течение ЦМВИ у больных женщин в значительной степени определяется вариантами и спектром проявлений заболевания. Эти особенности ЦМВИ нередко становятся ведущими факторами определяющими возникновение выкидышей, осложнений беременности. До конца не выяснено, какая из форм ЦМВИ - острая или хроническая играет ведущую роль в развитии осложнений течения беременности.

Вирусологические исследования показали, что значительное число пациенток инфицировано ЦМВИ.

Среди больных основной и контрольной группы с ЦМВИ явления ОРВИ зарегистрированы у (100 %) жаловались на повышение температуры, озноб, ринофарингит, быструю утомляемость, мышечные и головные боли, боли в суставах, незначительную болезненность подчелюстных, шейных, околоушных лимфатических узлов. Симптомы интоксикации в большинстве случаев отсутствовали или были выражены умеренно.

Рисунок. ЦМВИ явлениями ОРВИ



У 1 пациентки основной и у 2 пациенток сравнительной группы с ЦМВИ в анамнезе имело место субфебрильная температура без катаральных явлений в носоглотке в течение 2-3 дней. 17 (74,2 %) пациентов основной группы отмечалось папулезно-везикулезные высыпания на коже щек, открытой части груди, когда у 13 (74,2 %) пациенток контрольной группы обнаружено папулезно-везикулезные высыпания на коже щек, открытой части груди хотя антител к вирусу простого герпеса в сыворотке крови у них не обнаружено.

Изучение анамнеза показало, что под диагнозом «респираторных» и «гриппоподобных» заболеваний скрывалась острая ЦМВИ. Это предположение подтверждается тем, что у неинфицированных ОРВИ встречалась в 3 раза реже, чем при острой и хронической формах ЦМВИ. Кроме того, у 13 женщин с острой ЦМВИ, перенесших ОРВИ, обнаружен высокий титр IgM к ЦМВ, у 12 наблюдался рост титра антител в динамике.

Таким, образом, у женщин с ЦМВИ преобладают катаральные и гриппоподобные проявления. По мнению некоторых авторов, гипертермия неясного генеза и папулезно-везикулезные высыпания на коже у женщин также являются специфическими проявлениями цитомегаловирусного процесса. Наличие указанных заболеваний и симптомов в совокупности с элементами высыпания необходимо расценивать как острую форму ЦМВИ.

Таким образом, у пациенток основной группы с ЦМВИ, маскируется под острым респираторным вирусным инфекцием (100%), острым бронхитом (80 %), тонзиллитом (51,4 %), катаральными явлениями верхних дыхательных путей (87,8 %), пиелонефритом (82,8 %). А у больных контрольной группы ЦМВИ маскируется под острым респираторным вирусным инфекцием (100 %), острым бронхитом (81,8 %), тонзиллитом (51,5 %), катаральными явленими верхних дыхательных путей (84,4 %), пиелонефритом (84,8 %). Поэтому у этих больных обязателен скрининг на ЦМВ – специфические IgM-антитела, что позволит своевременно выявить заболевание и провести адекватную патогенетическую терапию.

Вывод.

1. Разработан план обследования женщин ЦМВИ. Разработан алгоритм ведения прегравидарной терапии у женщин с цитомегалией.

2. Оценена эффективность препарата Полиоксидоний в комплексной терапии женщин с ЦМВИ.

3. Разработанная схема комплексного прегравидарного лечения ЦМВИ полиоксидонием позволяет снизить частоту угрозы прерывания беременности в 2,7 раза, гестоза 3,5 раза, внутриутробной задержки развития плода в 3,9 раза, слабости родовой деятельности в 3,4 раза, несвоевременное излитие околоплодных вод в 3,7 раза, кровотечения в 3 раза, преждевременных родов в 2,2 раза.

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ПРИ РЕШЕНИЯ ТРИГОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ УРАВНЕНИЯ ОТБОР КОРНЕЙ

Аннотация: В этом статье представлены наиболее сложные задания: когда необходимо не только решить тригонометрическое выражение, но и из найденных корней отобрать корни, удовлетворяющие какому-нибудь условию. Приведены необходимые теоретических сведения для отбора корней: разбиение множества целых чисел на непересекающиеся подмножества, решение уравнений в целых числах (диафантовых).
Ключевые слова: геометрия, тригонометрия, уравнения, отбор корней.

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WHEN SOLVING TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS, SELECTION OF ROOTS

Abstract: This article presents the most difficult tasks: when it is necessary not only to solve a trigonometric expression, but also to select roots from the found roots that satisfy some condition. The necessary theoretical information for the selection of roots is given: the partition of the set of integers into disjoint subsets, the solution of equations in integers(diaphanous).
Keywords: geometry, trigonometry, equations, selection of roots.

Самое важное отличие тригонометрических выражений от алгебраических состоит в том, что в алгебраических выражениях конечное число корней, а в тригонометрических - бесконечное, что сильно усложняет отбор корней. Еще одной спецификой тригонометрических выражений является неединственность формы записи ответа.

Проблема отбора корней, отсеивания лишних корней при решении тригонометрических уравнений весьма специфична и обычно оказывается более сложной, чем это имело место для уравнений алгебраических. Приведем решения уравнений, иллюстрирующие типичные случаи появления посторонних корней и методы борьбы с ними.

Пример 1. *Найти ближайший к числу* $\frac{13\pi}{4}$ *корень уравнения*

$$\sin x\cos 2x+\sin x+\frac{10}{11}\sin 2x=\frac{3}{4}\cos x+\frac{30}{44}.$$

Решение.

$$\sin x\left(2\cos^2 x-1+1+\frac{20}{11}\cos x\right)=\frac{3}{4}\left(\cos x+\frac{10}{11}\right)\Leftarrow$$

$$\sin x 2\cos x\left(\cos x+\frac{10}{11}\right)-\frac{3}{4}\left(\cos x+\frac{10}{11}\right)=0\Leftarrow$$

$$\left(\cos x+\frac{10}{11}\right)\left(\sin 2x-\frac{3}{4}\right)=0\Leftarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l}\cos x+\frac{10}{11}=0\\ \sin 2x-\frac{3}{4}=0\end{array}\right.\Leftarrow\left[\begin{array}{l}x=\pm\left(\pi-\arccos\frac{10}{11}\right)+2\pi k\\ 2x=\left[\begin{array}{l}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}+2\pi m\\ \pi-\arcsin\frac{3}{4}+2\pi m\end{array}\right.\end{array}\right.$$

Подставляя последовательно в формулу $r=\left|x-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right|$ вместо переменной x выписанные выше серии решений уравнений, отыщем для каждой из них $\min r$, а затем сравним полученные минимальные r между собой.

а) $r_1=\left|x_1-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right|=\left|\pi-\arccos\frac{10}{11}+2\pi(k-1)\right|.$

Ясно, что $\min r_1$ достигается при $k=1$, то есть $\min r_1=\frac{\pi}{4}+\arccos\frac{10}{11}$.

б) $r_2=\left|x_2-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right|=\left|-\pi+\arccos\frac{10}{11}+2\pi k-3\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}\right|=\left|-\frac{\pi}{4}+\arccos\frac{10}{11}+2\pi(k-2)\right|$

$\min r_2=\frac{\pi}{4}-\arccos\frac{10}{11}$.

в) $r_3=\left|x_3-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right|=\left|\frac{1}{2}\arcsin 334+\pi m-3\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}\right|=\left|\frac{1}{2}\arcsin 34-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}\right|.$

г) $r_4=\left|x_4-\frac{13\pi}{4}\right|=\left|\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}+\pi m-3\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}\right|=\left|\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}+\pi(m-3)\right|.$

$\min r_4=\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}$.

Выберем минимальное из чисел r_i, $i=\overline{1,4}$. Сразу ясно, что $\min r_2<\min r_1$ и что $\min r_3=\min r_4$. Отапось сравнить $\min r_2$ и $\min r_3$. Предположим, что

$$\frac{\pi}{4}\arccos\frac{10}{11} < \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow \arccos\frac{10}{11} > \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Leftarrow 2\arccos\frac{10}{11} > \arcsin\frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow \quad (*)$$

$$2\sin\arccos\frac{10}{11}\cdot\cos\arccos\frac{10}{11} > \sin\arcsin\frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow \quad (**)$$

$$2\sqrt{1-\cos^2\left(\arccos\frac{10}{11}\right)}\cdot\frac{10}{11} > \frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow 2\cdot\frac{\sqrt{21}}{11}\cdot\frac{10}{11} > \frac{3}{4} \Leftarrow$$

$$\Leftarrow 80\sqrt{21} > 3\cdot|2| \Leftarrow 6400\cdot 21 > 9\cdot|2|^2 \Leftarrow 44800 > 43923.$$

Последнее неравенство - верное, а все сделанные переходы - равносильные. Поэтому верно исходное неравенство. Обоснуем равносильность переходов (*) и (**) (равносильность остальных переходов следует из общих свойств числовых неравнств). В случае преобраования (*), достаточно заметить, что числа $\arccos\frac{10}{11}$ и $\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{3}{4}$ расположен на участке $(0;\frac{\pi}{2})$ монотонного возрастания функции $\sin x$. В случае перехода (**) формула $\sin\alpha = \sqrt{1-\cos^2\alpha}$ справедлива, так как $\alpha = \arccos\frac{10}{11} \in (0;\frac{\pi}{2})$.

Ответ. $x = 3\pi + \arccos\frac{10}{11}$.

Пример 2. *Найти корни уравнения:* $\sqrt{\cos 2x + \sin 3x} = \sqrt{2}\cos x$.

Решение этого уравнения распадается на два этапа: 1) решение уравнения, получающегося из данного возведением в квадрат обеих его частей; 2) отбор тех корней, которые удовлетворяют условию $\cos x > 0$. При этом заботится об условии $\cos 2x + \sin 3x \le 0$ нет необходимости. Все значения k, удовлетворяющие возведенному в квадрат уравнению, этому условию удовлетворяют.

Первый шаг нас приводит к уравнению $\sin 3x = 1$, откуда $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k$.

Теперь надо определить, при каких k будет $\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k) \ge 0$. Для этого достаточно для k рассмотреть значения 0, 1, 2, т. е. <<обойти один раз круг>>, поскольку дальше значения косинуса начнут повторяться, получившиеся углы будут отличаться от уже рассмотренных на величину, кратную 2π.

Ответ. $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$, $\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$.

Итак, основная схема отбора корней состоит в следующем. Находится наименьший общий период всех тригонометрических функций входящих в уравнение. На этом периоде отбираются корни, а затем оставшиеся корни периодически продолжаются.

Пример 3. *Решить уравнение:* $|\cos x| = \sin x + \frac{1}{2}$.

Решение. Уравнение равносильно смешанной системе:

$$\begin{cases} |\cos x|^2 = \left(\sin x + \dfrac{1}{2}\right)^2, \\ \sin x + \dfrac{1}{2} \ge 0 \end{cases} \Leftarrow \begin{cases} 2\sin^2 x + \sin x - \dfrac{3}{4} = 0, \\ \sin x \ge -\dfrac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 8 \cdot 3}}{8} = \frac{-1 - \pm\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

Но $\dfrac{-1-\sqrt{7}}{4} < -\dfrac{1}{2}$ --- не годится.

Ответ. $x = (-1)^k \arcsin \dfrac{\sqrt{7}-1}{4} + \pi k$.

Раскрывая знак модуля получаем более громоздное решение. А ответ в этом случае принимает вид:

Ответ. $x = \dfrac{5\pi}{4} + \arcsin \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + 2\pi n$.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НДФЛ С 2021

Аннотация: Речь идет про отчетность, вычеты и правила уплаты налога, о тех изменениях, про которые я уже ранее писал. Они были подготовлены еще весной, но вступят в силу с 1 января 2021 года. Следующий год будет богат на различные нововведения в отношении НДФЛ, которые серьезно затронут частных инвесторов.

Ключевые слова: налог, кодекс, учет, ставка, сумма, дата, доход, отчет, резидент, кредит, вычет, НДФЛ, процент.

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KEY PERSONAL INCOME TAX CHANGES FROM 2021

Annotation: We are talking about the reporting, deductions and rules for paying taxes, about the changes that I have already written about earlier. They were prepared in the spring, but will come into force on January 1, 2021. Next year will be rich in various innovations in relation to personal income tax, which will seriously affect private investors

Keywords: tax, code, accounting, rate, amount, date, income, report, resident, credit, deduction, personal income tax, interest.

Президент подписал закон о введении в России новой ставки НДФЛ с 1 января 2021 года. Это означает, что в стране появится так называемая прогрессивная шкала НДФЛ. С 1 января 2021 года меняется ставка налога на доходы физических лиц с 13 до 15 процентов для тех, кто зарабатывает свыше 5 млн рублей в год.

Согласно изменениям, с 1 января 2021 года доходы за год ниже 5 млн рублей будут облагаться по стандартной ставке 13%. То есть для большинства граждан ничего не поменяется. А вот для тех, кто зарабатывает в год более 5 млн рублей, изменения есть. Их доход свыше 5 млн рублей будет облагаться по ставке 15%. При это доходы до 5 млн будут облагаться по ставке 13%.

ФНС опубликовала проект приказа об объединении 6-НДФЛ и 2-НДФЛ. Новая единая форма предполагает, что отдельные справки 2-НДФЛ уйдут в прошлое, а сдавать в налоговую инспекцию бухгалтеры будут одну единую форму, которая объединит в себе 6-НДФЛ и 2-НДФЛ.

Как следует из документа, форма 2-НДФЛ отменяется. На ее смену придет новая единая форма 6-НДФЛ, в которую будут входить также сведения о работниках, которые сейчас входят в 2-НДФЛ. При этом сведения о каждом работнике придется подавать, как и сейчас, один раз в год, но уже в единой форме 6-НДФЛ. А ежеквартально нужно будет отчитываться только об общих доходах и НДФЛ всех работников, без разбивки по сотрудникам. В расчете не будет дат фактического получения дохода и удержания налога, то есть информации, которую ранее заполняли в строках 100 и 110. Теперь будет меньше путаницы из-за этого. Но зато вводятся новые строки для указания даты и суммы НДФЛ, возвращенного физлицам. Также в форме появятся данные об излишне удержанном налоге. Кроме того, вводятся строки для сумм, которые вы выплатили за прошлые налоговые периоды. Например, если платили в январе зарплату за декабрь. Форма вступает в силу с 1 января 2021 года и применяется начиная с представления расчета за отчетный период 2021 года, сказано в документе. То есть за 2020 год форму 2-НДФЛ и 6-НДФЛ сдаем по старым правилам.

Если доход получали 10 и менее человек, расчёт можно сдать на бумаге, остальные обязаны отчитываться только в электронном виде.

Датой сдачи отчёта считается:

- день фактического представления, если отчёт сдали лично или через представителя;
- день отправки, если отчёт отправляют по почте;
- день отправки по ТКС, если отчёт сдают в электронном виде

Владимир Путин подписал Федеральный закон от 31.07.2020 № 265-ФЗ, которым снижена ставка НДФЛ в три раза для некоторых работников. Причем снижение произойдет за весь 2020 год задним числом. Бухгалтеры спрашивают, нужно ли им производить пересчет по новой ставке или подождать? Отвечаем. Согласно изменениям, в 2020 году налоговые резидентство РФ для определения ставки НДФЛ определяется по новым правилам. Для этого в ФНС нужно подать заявление. Так, теперь налоговым резидентом РФ может быть признан работник, который фактически находился в РФ от 90 до 182 календарных дней в 2020 году. Ранее, напомним, срок был больше — в РФ нужно было находится 183 дня и более. При этом для того, чтобы стать резидентом РФ на новых условиях, работник должен подать в ИФНС до 30 апреля 2021 года заявление в свободной форме. То есть бухгалтеры сейчас считают налоги по прежним правилам (с учетом 183 дней). А возвращать переплату из бюджета будут сами работники. Для нерезидентов ставка налога с зарплаты составляет 30%. Для резидентов — 13%.

Предупредите директора, что с 1 января 2021 года его доходы от вкладов в банках облагаются НДФЛ по ставке 13%. Федеральный закон от 01.04.2020 № 102-ФЗ изменил правила расчета НДФЛ с процентов по вкладам с 2021 года. До 2021 года проценты по вкладам облагаются НДФЛ, если ставка превышает ставку ЦБ плюс пять процентных пунктов – по вкладам в рублях, и свыше 9 процентов – по вкладам в иностранной валюте (п. 1 ст. 214.2 НК). Учитывая, что сейчас проценты по вкладам в среднем не превышают 6 процентов, то граждане не платит НДФЛ. Налог составит 13 процентов и будет применять не к самому вкладу, а к процентам, которые начисляет банк. С 2021 года проценты по всем вкладам облагаются НДФЛ, если они превысит сумму, рассчитанную по формуле: 1 000 000 руб. х ставка ЦБ. Таким образом, налог будут начислять не с первого рубля — предусмотрен механизм, который позволяет предоставить налоговый вычет. ФНС возьмет для расчета ставку ЦБ на начало года, за который считает налог. Это ставка равна 4,25%. То есть вычет составляет 42 500 руб.

Сдавать отчетность по НДФЛ потребуется на месяц раньше. С 1 января 2020 года сроки сдачи справок 2-НДФЛ с признаком 1 и годового 6-НДФЛ — не позднее 1 марта (п. 2 ст. 230 НК в новой редакции). Крайний срок сдачи 2-НДФЛ с признаком 2 не изменился — 1 марта (п. 5 ст. 226 НК). Хотя изменения вступили в силу еще в 2020 году, некоторые бухгалтеры в них запутались. Поэтому напоминаем, что в 2021 году форму 2-НДФЛ и 6-НДФЛ за год сдать надо не позднее 1 марта. Программа «Бухсофт» настроила персональный календарь бухгалтера на 2020 год. Зайдите в программу и проверьте все важные даты по сдаче отчетности, уплаты налогов и выплат работникам. «Бухсофт» напомнит о сроках не только на почту, но и при входе в программу.

Что касается налоговых вычетов по НДФЛ, о планах изменения порядка предоставления которых мы писали ранее, то по ним пока не принято законодательных решений, но уже выработана концепция оптимизации. Михаил Сергеев напомнил, что речь идет не о вычете из налога, а о вычете из налоговой базы, то есть о возможности налогоплательщика-физлица уменьшить свою налоговую базу и вернуть по итогам налогового периода часть средств, уплаченных в виде НДФЛ.

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3. Федерального закона от 29.05.2002 N 57-ФЗ)

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ТАКТИКА ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ДУОДЕНАЛЬНОЙ ДИСТРОФИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКИМ ПАНКРЕАТИТОМ

Аннотация: В статье изложена физиология экзокринной функции поджелудочной железы. Описаны состав панкреатического сока, стадии секреторного цикла ацинарных клеток, фазы панкреатической секреции.

Представлены методы исследования внешнесекреторной функции поджелудочной железы.

Ключевые слова: поджелудочная железа, экзокринная секреция, хронический панкреатит, дуоденальная дистрофия.

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DIAGNOSTICS AND TACTICS OF TREATMENT OF DUODENAL DYSTROPHY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

Resume: The article describes the physiology of the exocrine function of the pancreas. The composition of pancreatic juice, stages of the secretory cycle of acinar cells, and phases of pancreatic secretion are described.

Methods for studying exocrine pancreatic function are presented.

Key words: pancreas, exocrine secretion, chronic pancreatitis, duodenal dystrophy.

Введение. В кишечную фазу секреции поджелудочной железы (ПЖ) выделяется 70–80% объема постпрандиального сока, ферментный состав которого адаптирован к содержанию нутриентов в дуоденальном химусе [2,6,8].

Данная срочная адаптированность ферментного спектра секрета обеспечивается рецепцией нутриентов с последующими рефлекторными и гуморальными воздействиями специфических возбудителей секреции преимущественно тех или иных гидролаз: м-холинергические лиганды усиливают экзосекрецию протеиназ; химотрипсиногена – химоденин; α-амилазы – NO-эргические влияния, липазы – нейротензин; возбуждение разных дуоденальных рецепторов холецистокинина в неодинаковой мере усиливает секрецию разных панкреатических ферментов [1,5,10].

Адрено- и холинореактивные центральные стволовые структуры также принимают участие в корригирующих дуодено-панкреатических субстрат-ферментных адаптациях секреции [1,4,7,9]

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов лечения острого тяжелого и средней тяжести некротического билиарного панкреатита путем применения активной дуоденальной декомпрессии.

Материалы и методы исследования. В Институте АГМИ им. Ю. Атабекова в 2020-2021 гг. были оперированы 51 пациентов с Х.П. Диагноз Х.П. устанавливали на основании клинических признаков болезни (боль в животе) и при обязательном наличии следующих критериев, выявляемых методами лучевой диагностики:

1) увеличения размера ПЖ по данным компьютерной томографии (основной критерий - увеличение головки более 30 мм) или ее атрофии (головка менее 23 мм, тело менее 20 мм и хвост менее 15 мм);

2) вирсунголитиаза и/или кальцинатов паренхимы;

3) панкреатической гипертензии (расширение панкреатического протока 5 мм и более);

4) постнекротических интрапанкреатических кист.

Дуоденальная дистрофия ДД диагностирована у 79 (15,3%) больных, которые обследованы в связи с жалобами, характерными для Х.П. Критериями лучевой диагностики ДД были утолщение более 8 мм стенки ДПК за счет воспалительной инфильтрации, а также наличие кист в толще стенки ДПК.

Проявления ДД имелись у 74 мужчин и 5 женщин. Возраст больных колебался от 29 до 73 лет, составляя в среднем 46,8±9,2 года (здесь и далее представлено среднее значение с указанием стандартного отклонения).

Результаты исследования. Хронология развития заболевания показала, что у 43 (54,4%) пациентов из 79 болезнь началась с острого панкреатита, сопряженного с приемом алкоголя, что потребовало стационарного лечения в 38 наблюдениях. В последующем у этих людей периодически возникала боль в верхних отделах живота различной интенсивности, соответствующая Х.П. Болезнь развивалась постепенно у 33 (41,8%) пациентов, у которых первым симптомом явилась незначительная боль в верхних отделах живота с последующим нарастанием их интенсивности и частоты возникновения. Механическая желтуха без предшествующего болевого синдрома послужила первым клиническим проявлением болезни у 2 (2,5%) больных, умеренная боль в животе у них появилась позже. Нарушение пассажа содержимого по ДПК в качестве первого симптома отмечено лишь у 1 (1,3%) пациента. Длительность заболевания от момента регистрации первых симптомов до установления диагноза ДД колебалась от 2 мес до 14 лет и в среднем составила 32 мес.

Боль в животе явилась основным симптомом болезни, присутствовавшим у 78 (98,7%) больных. Один раз в 2 нед боль в животе возникала у 40 больных. Боль чаще 1 раза в неделю отмечалась у 38 человек, из которых у 24 интенсивность болевого синдрома превышала 6 баллов по визуально-аналоговой шкале. Полностью безболевой вариант болезни был у 1 (1,3%) больного Х.П. Заболевание проявлялось декомпенсированным стенозом ДПК и билиарной гипертензией.

Частым симптомом заболевания явилась потеря в массе тела, зарегистрированная у 46 (58,2%) больных и достигавшая 18,8% за 2 мес.

Билиарная гипертензия обнаружена у 30 (38,0%) больных, из которых у 9 имелась и механическая желтуха. Клинические признаки нарушения проходимости ДПК выявлены у 28 (35,5%) больных, из которых у 13 (16,5%) при рентгенологическом исследовании выявлено нарушение эвакуации контрастного препарата из желудка. Повышенный уровень онкомаркера CA19−9 констатирован у 15 (19,0%) больных.

При трансабдоминальном УЗИ брюшной полости типичные изменения в виде утолщения стенки нисходящего отдела ДПК с наличием в ее толще анэхогенных структур, имеющих округлые формы и четкие контуры, выявлены у 40 (50,6%) пациентов. В остальных наблюдениях ультразвуковая картина соответствовала ХП

На сегодняшний день морфологи не могут дать однозначного ответа на вопрос, являются ли ДД и бороздчатый панкреатит различными заболеваниями, несмотря на то, что их морфологические проявления очень близки. Следствием этого явилось предложение N. Adsay и G. Zamboni [4] использовать собирательный термин «парадуоденальный панкреатит».

По результатам нашего исследования, бороздчатый панкреатит был у 69,6% больных ДД, гетеротопия ткани ПЖ - у 30,4%. Поскольку эти морфологические изменения характеризовались идентичной клинической картиной, требовали одинакового лечения и верифицировались лишь при морфологическом исследовании, мы не считали необходимым рассматривать их как отдельные заболевания. В качестве обобщенного названия кистозно-воспалительной трансформации стенки ДПК мы использовали принятый в нашей стране термин «дуоденальная дистрофия».

Кроме того, остается открытым вопрос, правомочно ли считать ДД самостоятельным заболеванием или она является осложнением Х.П. Наиболее значимыми исследованиями связи ДД и ХП явились работы, в которых анализу были подвергнуты данные большого числа больных с четко определенными диагностическими критериями ДД и ХП и морфологической верификацией диагноза. Этим требованиям отвечали публикации V. Rebours и соавт. (*n*=105), M. Wagner и соавт. (*n*=76), M. Arvanitakis и соавт. (*n*=51), A. Arora и соавт. (*n*=33) [5, 6, 21, 25]. По данным методов лучевой диагностики, приведенным в перечисленных публикациях, у 20-30% больных с верифицированным диагнозом ДД отсутствовали лучевые признаки Х.П. По данным нашего исследования, при наличии ДД лучевые признаки ХП отсутствовали у 12,7%, морфологические - у 6,2% больных.

Таким образом, исходя из накопленного коллективного опыта, можно утверждать, что у больных ХП может возникать кистозно-воспалительная трансформация стенки ДПК, что усугубляет тяжесть течения заболевания. В то же время существует небольшая группа больных, составляющая около 6-20% популяции, у которых поражение стенки ДПК возникает первично, приводит к панкреатической гипертензии и вторичному развитию ХП.

Вывод. Таким образом, кистозно-воспалительная трансформация стенки двенадцатиперстной кишки является объективной реальностью. Эти изменения стенки кишки, именуемые дуоденальной дистрофией (ДД), чаще являются осложнением хронического панкреатита (ХП), но возможно и первичное их возникновение с последующим присоединением изменений ткани поджелудочной железы, соответствующих Х.П. Клинические проявления ДД не зависят от причины ее возникновения и сводятся к симптоматике, не отличимой от симптомокомплекса Х.П.

Лечение больных, страдающих ХП и ДД, вначале должно быть консервативным, при необходимости следует производить паллиативные эндоскопические вмешательства, направленные на устранение билиарной и панкреатической гипертензии. Хирургическое лечение показано при сохраняющейся боли и наличии осложнений ХП, нарушения проходимости двенадцатиперстной кишки.

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ДУОДЕНАЛЬНОЕ СОПРЯЖЕНИЕ ПАНКРЕАТИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКЗОСЕКРЕЦИИ И ЭВАКУАТОРНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ГАСТРОДУОДЕНАЛЬНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Аннотация: Интрадуоденальное введение панкреатина или трипсина как модель экзосекреции ферментов поджелудочной железой в прямой зависимости от их дозы ускоряет эвакуацию пищевого содержимого желудка в двенадцатиперстную кишку и снижает панкреатическую секрецию. Оба эффекта выступают результатом ингибиции рилизинга эндогенного холецистокинина, который является основным стимулятором экзосекреции панкреатических ферментов и ингибитором желудочной эвакуации, угнетая антральную моторику, снижая тормозную эффективность дуоденоантрального рефлюкса.

Предоставить экспериментальные и клинические данные об энзимергическом регуляторном сопряжении экзосекреторной деятельности поджелудочной железы и эвакуаторной деятельности гастродуоденального комплекса.

Ключевые слова: поджелудочная железа, панкреатин, ингибиция, дуоденальной область.

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DUODENAL CONJUGATION OF PANCREATIC EXOSECRETION AND EVACUATOR ACTIVITIES OF THE GASTRODUODENAL COMPLEX

Resume: Intraduodenal administration of pancreatin or trypsin as a model of exosecretion of enzymes by the pancreas, in direct proportion to their dose, accelerates the evacuation of food contents of the stomach into the duodenum and reduces pancreatic secretion. Both effects are the result of inhibition of the releasing of endogenous cholecystokinin, which is the main stimulator of exosecretion of pancreatic enzymes and an inhibitor of gastric evacuation, inhibiting antral motility, and reducing the inhibitory efficiency of duodenoanthral reflux.

To provide experimental and clinical data on the enzimergic regulatory conjugation of the exosecretory activity of the pancreas and the evacuation activity of the gastroduodenal complex.

Key words: pancreas, pancreatin, inhibition, duodenal region.

Актуальность. Роль хронического дуоденального стаза (дуоденостаза) в происхождении вторичных поражений двенадцатипёрстной кишки, поджелудочной железы, желчного пузыря и желчевыводящих путей достаточно изучена [1; 2]. Дуоденальный стаз возникает вследствие нарушения моторно-эвакуаторной функции двенадцатиперстной кишки (ДПК) при многих заболеваниях гепатопанкреатодуоденальной зоны.

Одним из основных признаков его является длительное повышение давления в ДПК. Дуоденальная гипертензия создаёт условия для нарушения замыкательной функции большого сосочка двенадцатиперстной кишки (БСДК) и сфинктера Одди и возникновения дуоденобилиарного и дуоденопанкреатического рефлюксов.

С другой стороны, поражения БСДК воспалительного или травматического характера приводят к развитию рубцового стеноза или недостаточности сфинктера Одди, нарушениям оттока желчи и панкреатического сока, прямому рефлюксу из ДПК в протоковую систему поджелудочной железы или желчевыводящие пути [1; 3; 4]. Дуоденобилиопанкреатический рефлюкс способствует возникновению, прогрессированию и поддержанию воспалительных и деструктивных процессов в поджелудочной железе и желчевыводящих путях, желчном пузыре. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к гипотонии, а затем - к атонии и стойкому парезу ДПК, что, в свою очередь, усугубляет дуоденальный стаз

Координация физиологических процессов организуется посредством согласования в них возбуждения и торможения. Это правило реализуется и в срочной адаптации ферментного спектра панкреатического экзосекрета к свойствам дуоденального химуса посредством механизма возвратного торможения[4,7,9]. Указанное торможение может быть генерализованным и селективным в зависимости от ферментативной активности химуса и содержания зимогенов в нем[1,5].

Снижение экзосекреции ферментов вызывают не связанные с субстратом, эндогенными и экзогенными адсорбентами ферменты химуса. То есть если в химусе преобладает субстрат, то секреция усиливается, если в нем относительный «избыток» фермента – секреция снижается. Если «избыток» любой из гидролаз велик, то происходит снижение экзосекреции всех типов гидролаз и объема секреции – генерализованное торможение панкреатической экзосекреции[2,4,8].

При небольшом «избытке» в химусе одной из гидролаз снижается экзосекреция именно этой гидролазы (протеиназы, амилазы, липазы) – селективное торможение панкреатической экзосекреции [3,6,10].

Соответственно интрадуоденальное введение низкой дозы одного из трех панкреатических ферментов вызывает селективное торможение его секреции, введение фермента в большой дозе приводит к генерализованному торможению экзосекреторной деятельности ПЖ. Эти явления достаточно детально изучались нами на протяжение нескольких лет [8, 10, 11].

Выраженные селективные эффекты дают протеиназы, их зимогены и амилаза. Липаза имеет более высокие хемосенсорные дуоденальные пороги и малоселективна в своих ингибирующих панкреатическую секрецию воздействиях.

Цель исследования. Патогенетически обосновать лечение ХП, сочетанного с ЯБ ДИК, с учетом особенностей внешнесекреторной функции ПЖ (вариантов ее секреторного ответа на желудочную гиперсекрецию), секретинового механизма ее регуляции и степени фиброзирования ткани ПЖ.

Материалы и методы исследования. Дизайн исследования: открытое проспективное контролируемое (когортное) исследование у 65 больных острым некротическим панкреатитом.

Результаты исследования. Проведенные исследования дали возможность выявить новые факторы патогенеза, патогенетически обосновать и представить новые подходы к проведению лечения ХП при его сочетании с ЯБ ДПК.

Применения блокатора № — гистаминовых рецепторов ранитидина при ХП в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК способствует понижению уровня секретина и угнетению секреторного ответа ПЖ.

Применение ингибитора протонной помпы омепразола способствует повышению уровня секретина плазмы и не влияет на секреторный ответ ПЖ на трансдуоденальную стимуляцию у больных ХП в сочетании сЯБ ДПК.

Применение полиферментного препарата панцитрата способствует повышению уровня эндогенного секретина, не влияет на выраженность секреторного ответа ПЖ, но вызывает его замедление у больных ХП в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК.

У больных хроническим панкреатитом в сочетании с язвенной болезнью ДПК наблюдается извращенная кинетика эндогенного секретина плазмы в ответ на чрездуоденальную стимуляцию ПЖ желудочным секретом, заключающаяся в снижении уровня секретина в течение секреторного ответа ПЖ и не полном восстановлении его уровня по отношению к исходному к концу секреторного ответа.

У больных ХП в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК преобладает хронический панкреатит с гипореактивным (отсроченным, запоздалым) секреторным ответом на чрездуоденальную стимуляцию ПЖ желудочным секретом.

Коррекция реактивности секреторного ответа ПЖ у больных хроническим панкреатитом в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК возможна путем дифференцированного подхода к применению ингибиторов протонной помпы и блокаторов № - гистаминовых рецепторов с целью влияния на уровень секретина плазмы, а также назначением прокинетиков с целью нормализации скорости транзита желудочного секрета через ДНК.

Особенностью изменений морфоструктуры паренхимы ПЖ у больных ХП в сочетании с язвенной болезнью ДПК является преобладание частоты очагового фиброза над диффузным.

К особенностям изменений морфоструктуры главного панкреатического протока у больных ХП в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК можно отнести более частую встречаемость атро-фического дуктулита, аденоматоза и кистозной трансформации его слизистой оболочки.

К факторам, обусловливающим изменения со стороны слизистой оболочки вирсунгова протока у больных ХП в сочетании с ЯБ ДПК можно отнести снижение уровня секретина и нарушение его кинетики в ответ на чрездуоденальную стимуляцию внешней секреции ПЖ, что может способствовать недостаточной или извращенной гормональной стимуляции дуктулоцитов.

Вывод. В данном дуоденальном сопряжении сигнальную роль выполняют нутриенты (и продукты их начального гидролиза, что особенно выражено в гидролизатах белков и липидов), а также гидролитические ферменты дуоденального химуса, в первую очередь панкреатические протеиназы и их протеиназо-активируемые рецепторы. Не обделены ими и слизистая оболочка двенадцатиперстной кишки, апикальные и базолатеральные мембраны ее эпителиоцитов, нейронов, гландулоцитов и лейомиоцитов. Но это уже другая сторона затронутой в статье проблемы, которой в последнее время посвящено большое число публикаций.

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ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ АНТИФОСФОЛИПИДНОГО СИНДРОМА ПРИ СИНДРОМЕ ПОТЕРИ ПЛОДА

Аннотация: В настоящее время в связи с высокой инфицированностью населения различными вирусными инфекциями их роль в развитии аутоагрессии является лидирующей (А.Д.Макацария). По данным

Общемедицинскую различных авторов антифосфолипидный синдром при хронической вирусной инфекции встречается в 20-51,5 % наблюдения.

Ключевые слова: антифосфолипидный синдром, мультидисциплинарную проблему, антифосфолипидных антител, коагуляционный каскад.

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RELATIONSHIP OF VIRAL INFECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME IN FETAL LOSS SYNDROME

Summary: Currently, due to the high infection rate of the population with various viral infections, their role in the development of autoaggression is leading (A.D. Makatsaria). According to General medical antiphospholipid syndrome in chronic viral infection occurs in 20-51.5% of cases.

Key words: antiphospholipid syndrome, multidisciplinary problem, antiphospholipid antibodies, coagulation cascade.

Актуальность проблемы. В настоящее время в связи с высокой инфицированностью населения различными вирусными инфекциями их роль в развитии аутоагрессии является лидирующей (А.Д.Макацария). По данным

Общемедицинскую различных авторов антифосфолипидный синдром при хронической вирусной инфекции встречается в 20-51,5 % наблюдения.

Термином «Антифосфолипидный синдром» (АФС) обозначается группа аутоиммунных нарушений, характеризующаяся значительным количеством антител к содержащимся в плазме крови фосфолипидам (антифосфолипидные антитела), а также к связанным с этими фосфолипидами гликопротеинам (бета2-гликопротеину-1, аннексину V и/или протромбину). АФС встречается до 5% случаев. Среди пациенток с привычным невынашиванием беременности частота данной патологии увеличивается до 27-42%. Антифосфолипидный синдром представляет сегодняшний день мультидисциплинарную проблему, что требует изучения связи вирусной инфекции в развитии антифосфолипидного синдрома. Патогенез развития этой связи не совсем ясен. Этиология точно неизвестна. Повышение уровня антифосфолипидных антител наблюдается на Фоне онкологических заболеваний, приёма некоторых лекарственных препаратов, тромбоцитопенической пурпуры и других аутоиммунных заболеваний. По данным Селиванова Е.В. (1998) поражение больных АФС вирусами гепатита В и С, а также ЦМВ составляет 91,2 % . Некоторые вирусы, например цМВ, способны запускать коагуляционный каскад на своей поверхности, т.к. содержат необходимые прокоагулянтные фосфолипиды в составе своих мембран. Известно, что ср13 (аминопептидаза N) присутствует на всех ЦМВ-чувствительных клетках и патогенез подавления вирусной инфекции по-видимому заключается как раз выработке специфичных антител к этому белку, что в свою очередь может привести к неблагоприятному исходу беременности и родов.

Цель исследования. По литературным данным при изучении спектра АФА на фоне инфекции наблюдается преобладание антител отрицательно заряженным фосфолипидам (кардиолипин, фосфатидилсерин) по сравнению нейтральными фосфолипидами (фосфатидилэтаноламин, фосфатидил-холин)

всех трех представленных классов (IgG, IgM, IgA) (Селиванов Е.В). И возможно причиной невынашивания беременности у больных АФС при наличии инфекции являются антитела К фосфатидилсерину фосфатидилэтаноламину класса м, которые способствуют слиянию клеток и превращению цитотрофобласта в синцитиотрофобласт из-за способности адгезироваться. С этой целью нами проведен ретроспективный анализ историй с неблагоприятным исходом беременности.

Материалы и методы исследования. 120 историй болезни и родов, закончившихся прерыванием беременности в различные сроки: до 12 недели

зз женщин (27,2%), с 13 до 22 недели – 25 женщин (20,7%), с 23 до 27 недела

— 13 женщин (11,6%), с 28 до 36 недель 4 женщины (40,2%), из них 6 первобеременных и 55 повторнобеременных.

Результаты исследования. Средний возраст женщин предыдущие беременности осложнялись: гестозом- у 8 (11,5%), отслойкой нормально расположенной плаценты- у 4 (7,2%), пиелонефритом- у 8 (11,5%), послеродовым эндометритом у 2 (3,8%), послеродовым кровотечением- у 5 (9,07%) женщин всех женщин, для выяснения причины невынашивания наряду с обследованием на товсН-инфекции, проведено исследование крови на наличие антифосфолипидных антител Волчаночного антикоагулянта. Проводилось исследование гемостаза: определение активированного частичного тромбопластинового времени (АЧТВ), протромбинового времени

(та), фибриногена (по методу Рутберга), растворимого фибрина (РФ). При исследовании не TORCH-инфекции выявлено: хламидиоз — у 27%, микоплазмоз - у 9%, уреаплазмоз - у 8%, герпес – у 29%, цитомегалия — у 32%. Антифосфолипидные антитела Выявлены у 12,5% женщин с прерыванием беременности.

Выход. С учетом осложненного течения беременности, послеродового периода, увеличения риска антенатальных и перинатальных потерь у женщин привычным Невынашиванием беременности чрезвычайно важной представляется проблема обследования данного контингента больных, своевременная диагностика патологических процессов, коррекция rемостазиологических, метаболических и иммунных нарушений. Необходим динамический контроль на протяжении всей беременности и послеродового периода, что требует изучения влияния вирусной инфекции на развитие антифосфолипидного синдрома при TORCH-инфекциях и синдроме потери плода.

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ЭХОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ СРАВНЕНИЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ВИРУСНЫХ ГЕПАТИТОВ В И С

Аннотация: Сравнительный диагноз хронического вирусного гепатита В и С в основном основан на результатах вирусологического исследования и морфологического исследования гистологического биоптата, полученного из печени. Один из самых простых, быстрых и неинвазивных методов для этой цели может включать ультразвуковое исследование гепатолиенальной панкреатобилиарной системы.

Минимальные, слабо выраженные, умеренно выраженные и сильно выраженные типы патологического процесса в печени исследованы у 80 пациентов обеих групп. Средний возраст пациентов с ХВГ В составил 36,0 + 9,8 года, а продолжительность заболевания - 3–20 лет. У пациентов с ХВГ С средний возраст пациентов составлял 41,0 ± 10,5 года, а продолжительность заболевания - 2-15 лет.

Ключевые слова: гепатит В, гепатит С, гистологические изменения, синдром цитолиза, фиброзные изменения, спленомегалия.

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ECHOGRAPHIC COMPARISON OF CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND C

Summary: Comparative diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis B and C is mainly based on the results of virological examination and morphological examination of histological biopsy obtained from the liver. One of the simplest, fastest and most non-invasive methods for this purpose may include ultrasound examination of the hepatolienal pancreatobiliary system.

Minimal, weakly expressed, moderately expressed and strongly expressed types of pathological process in the liver were studied in 80 patients of both groups. The average age of patients with CVH B was 36.0 + 9.8 years, and the duration of

the disease was 3–20 years. In patients with CVH C, the average age of patients was 41.0 ± 10.5 years, and the duration of the disease was 2-15 years.
Key words: hepatitis B, hepatitis C, histological changes, cytolysis syndrome, fibrotic changes, splenomegaly.

Актуальность проблемы. Сравнительный диагноз хронического вирусного гепатита В и С в основном основан на результатах вирусологического исследования и морфологического исследования гистологического биоптата, полученного из печени. Один из самых простых, быстрых и неинвазивных методов для этой цели может включать ультразвуковое исследование гепатолиенальной панкреатобилиарной системы. Для экзографического сравнения хронических вирусных гепатитов v и s проанализированы результаты клинического и ультразвукового обследования больных хроническим вирусным гепатитом В (320 случаев) и хроническим вирусным гепатитом s (320 случаев). Минимальные, слабо выраженные, умеренно выраженные и сильно выраженные типы патологического процесса в печени исследованы у 80 пациентов обеих групп. Средний возраст пациентов с XVG V составил 36,0 + 9,8 года, а продолжительность заболевания - 3–20 лет. У пациентов с XVG C средний возраст пациентов составлял 41,0 ± 10,5 года, а продолжительность заболевания - 2-15 лет. Определение активности патологического процесса в печени основывалось на терминологии хронического гепатита и руководящих принципах номенклатуры Международной рабочей группы, принятой в 1994 г. на Всемирном конгрессе гастроэнтерологов в Лос-Анджелесе. При подтверждении диагноза хронического вирусного гепатита мы опирались на результаты комплексного клинико-лабораторного обследования.

Цель исследования. Вирусная этиология гепатита подтверждается сбором эпидемиологического анамнеза, а также обнаружением специфических маркеров гепатита (HBsAg и anti-HVC) в периферической крови с помощью иммуноферментного анализа.

Материалы и методы исследования. Биохимическое исследование крови и пробы печени у всех обследованных пациентов выявило ведущий патологический механизм: синдром цитолиза (АЛАТ, АсАТ), синдром холестаза (билирубин, щелочная фосфатаза), воспалительный цирроз печени (тимол). Ультразвуковое исследование печени, желчного пузыря, поджелудочной железы и талька Верхнимира проводилось по стандартным технологиям.

При комплексном экзографическом исследовании этих органов использовалась серая разновидность ультразвукового диагностического прибора с выпуклым электронным датчиком с частотой 3,5-5 МГц (Echo Blaster pro-12 Telemed), работающая в V-режиме. Обследование больных проводилось в обеденное время в разных позициях и комплексно. При этом оценивались экзографические особенности изменений гепатобилиарной системы, поджелудочной железы и селезенки, а также состояние сосудистой системы (воротная вена, селезеночная вена).

Результаты исследования. Структурные изменения ткани печени у больных хроническим вирусным гепатитом - патологический процесс наблюдается с ранних стадий. Это включает:

1. Увеличение печеночной полосы;
2. Увеличение экзогенности печени, изменение архитектуры тома (утолщение стенки внутрипеченочных ветвей нижней полой вены, неровность внутренних контуров - перивенулярный фиброз интрапаренхиматоа);
3. Фиброзные изменения портальной системы (увеличение диаметра, утолщение стенки более 1 мм - перипортальный фиброз);
4. Утолщение и утолщение капсулы печени;
5. Резкое снижение проницаемости ткани печени звуком (положительный симптом дистального гашения звука);
6. Левый нижний угол печени меньше сохранения резкости;
7. Снижение сократительной активности желчного пузыря;
8. Застой желчного пузыря, образование камней средних размеров;
9. Структурные изменения ткани поджелудочной железы: в виде небольших кальцификатов и очагов фиброза;
10. Увеличение селезенки - степень спленомегалии напрямую связана со структурными изменениями ткани печени.

При ультразвуковом обследовании больных хроническим гепатитом С структурные изменения печени в основном располагаются по ходу внутрипеченочных желчных протоков, проявляясь в виде жировых отложений напоминает сцену стеатогепатита.

Выявленные при экзографическом исследовании морфофункциональные изменения гепатобилиарной и панкреатолиенальной системы правильно коррелировали с результатами серологического и морфологического исследования.

Выход. Комплексный качественный экзографический анализ мочевыводящих путей гепатолиенальной и панкреатобилиарной систем, наряду с клиническими и лабораторными данными, позволяет сравнить этиологию хронических вирусных гепатитов С и С (чувствительность - 93,7%, специфичность - 98,8%).

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА САЛЬМОНЕЛЛЕЗА У РАННИХ ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: Сальмонеллез остается ведущей проблемой во всем мире и вызывает высокий уровень смертности. Распространен повсеместно, заболеваемость сальмонеллезом высока, заболеваемость не снижается.

В статье представлена информация о течении сальмонеллеза у 127 детей раннего возраста в возрасте от шести месяцев до трех лет, его особенностях, развитии и течении болезни. Также есть информация об осложнениях заболевания.

Ключевые слова: бронхит, бронхопневмония, кардит, реактивный гепатит, кишечные заболевания, кишечные бактерии.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF SALMONELLOSIS IN EARLY CHILDREN

Summary: Salmonellosis remains a leading problem worldwide and causes high death rates. It is widespread, the incidence of salmonellosis is high, the incidence is not decreasing.

The article provides information on the course of salmonellosis in 127 young children aged from six months to three years, its characteristics, development and course of the disease. There is also information about the complications of the disease.

Key words: bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, carditis, reactive hepatitis, intestinal diseases, intestinal bacteria.

Актуальность проблемы. Острые кишечные заболевания являются одной из важнейших экономических и социальных проблем, и они по-прежнему занимают второе место в мире по уровню инфекционных заболеваний и смертности ». Острые кишечные заболевания остаются одной из самых актуальных проблем в Узбекистане в последние годы: высокая заболеваемость, снижения заболеваемости не наблюдается.

Сальмонеллезная инфекция, особенно у детей раннего возраста, остается одной из актуальных проблем детских инфекционных заболеваний, в связи со значительной распространенностью, тяжелым и длительным течением заболевания у ряда детей (О.В.Бухарин, Ю.Д.Каган, А.Л.Бурмистрова, 2000).

В последние годы произошла смена основного возбудителя сальмонеллезной инфекции. Если в середине 70 - 80 годов прошлого столетия основным возбудителем сальмонеллеза являлась S. typhimurium (Н.В. Воротынцева с соавторами, 1975; М.Р. Стрелкова с соавторами, 1982 и др.), то в настоящее время S. enteritidis вызывает более 70% заболеваний (С.Ш. Рожнова, 1999).

Смена основного возбудителя сальмонеллезной инфекции могла значительно сказаться на особенностях клинической картины и течении сальмонеллеза у детей раннего возраста. Однако в литературе не имеется достаточного количества работ, освещающих динамику клинических проявлений сальмонеллеза, хотя известно, что S. typhimurium является более патогенным возбудителем по сравнению с S.enteritidis. Вместе с тем, в настоящее время четко не установлено какие факторы возбудителя сальмонеллезной инфекции определяют его патогенность, ив чем конкретно заключается различие в патогенности названных наиболее частых возбудителей сальмонеллеза.

Цель исследования. Изучить течение сальмонеллеза у детей раннего возраста. Мы наблюдали, как болезнь прогрессировала у детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 3 лет.

Материалы и методы исследования. В ходе нашего наблюдения было зарегистрировано 127 случаев сальмонеллеза (S.typhimurium) у маленьких детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 3 лет.

Результаты исследования. Мы прошли обследование в инфекционной больнице в Андижане. 72 (56,7%) детей в возрасте до 55 лет и 55 (43,3%) детей в возрасте от 1 до 3 лет. Из них 56 девочек (44,1%) и 71 мальчик (55,9%). Осложнения сальмонеллеза выявлены у 49 (38,6%) из 127 детей младшего возраста, находящихся под нашим наблюдением. Осложнения сальмонеллеза наблюдались у 34 (69,4%) детей от 6 месяцев до 1 года (I группа) и у 13 (26,5%) детей от 1 года до 3 лет (II группа).

У детей раннего возраста при обследовании наблюдались следующие осложнения: бронхит - 12 (9,4%), бронхопневмония - 33 (26%), кардит - 19 (15%), реактивный гепатит - 22 (17,3%). Мы наблюдали эти осложнения в зависимости от возраста больных в раннем возрасте: бронхит в 1-й группе - 6

(17,6%), ÍÍ - в группе - v (46,2%), бронхопневмония | - в группе - 26 (76,5%), ÍÍ - в группе - 7 (53,8%), кардитах в группе - 17 (50%), во II группе - 2 (15,4%), реактивных гепатитах в группе I - 20 (58,8%), во II группе - 2 (15,4%).

Выход.

1. Осложнения специфического течения сальмонеллеза у детей раннего возраста наблюдались у -38,6% заболевших. Осложнения чаще всего отмечались у детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 1 года (69,4%).

2. Сальмонеллёзная инфекция у детей раннего возраста в настоящее время имеет значительно более лёгкое, короткое и благоприятное течение по сравнению с восьмидесятыми годами прошлого столетия.

3. Эволюция клинической картины сальмонеллёзной инфекции связана со сменой преобладающего возбудителя (S. enteritidis вместо S. typhimurium). Более лёгкое и благоприятное течение сальмонеллёза enteritidis по сравнению с сальмонеллёзом typhimurium в значительной степени связано с меньшей выраженностью антилизоцимной и антикомплементарной активности возбудителя.

4. Величина антикомплементарной активности возбудителя имеет прямую корреляционную связь с тяжестью сальмонеллёзной инфекции и выраженностью основных синдромов, характеризующих тяжесть заболевания.

5. Величина антилизоцимной активности возбудителя имеет прямую корреляционную связь с длительностью течения сальмонеллёзной инфекции и с частотой рецидивирующего и затяжного течения заболевания.

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ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ДЕНЕГ: ОТ БАРТЕРА К ЦИФРОВЫМ ВАЛЮТАМ

Аннотация: Статья описывает долгую эволюцию денег от бартерных отношений до современных цифровых технологий. Деньги за всю историю своего существования претерпевали множество изменений. Бартерная система торговли не требует денег и основана исключительно на обмене товаров и услуг на другие услуги и товары взамен. Бумажные деньги не имели защиты от воровства, а богатые люди становились мишенью для воров. Электронные деньги – это способ хранить валюту в электронном виде и снимать деньги через банкомат.

Ключевые слова: деньги, бартер, криптовалюты, монеты, кредитки.

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THE EVOLUTION OF MONEY: FROM BARTER TO DIGITAL CURRENCIES

Abstract: The article describes the long evolution of money from barter relations to modern digital technologies. Money has undergone many changes throughout its history. The barter system of trade does not require money and is based solely on the exchange of goods and services for other services and goods in return. Paper money had no protection against theft, and rich people were targeted by thieves. Electronic money is a way to store currency electronically and withdraw money through an ATM.

Keywords: money, barter, cryptocurrencies, coins, credit cards.

Деньги в том виде, в каком мы их используем сегодня, - это результат долгого процесса. Его физические характеристики бесполезны без той ценности, которую ему придают. Мы используем его как средство обмена, что позволяет нам торговать товарами и услугами.

Стандартные деньги не всегда существовали, и в раннем возрасте люди использовали другие формы для обмена товаров и услуг. С изменением требований экономики и развитием технологий деньги и платежи значительно изменились. Пока мы говорим, транзакции по кредитным картам и цифровые валюты позволяют людям покупать товары и услуги виртуально, за считанные секунды. Вдобавок ко всему, в настоящее время во всем мире существует более 150 валют.

Бартерная экономика. Когда бартер использовался как средство обмена, потребности людей были очень ограничены. Бартерная система использовалась веками и датируется 6000 годом до нашей эры. Этот метод торговли не требует денег и основан исключительно на обмене товаров и услуг на другие услуги и товары взамен. Обмен был распространен среди племен Месопотамии, а позже был принят финикийцами. Вещи обменивали на боеприпасы, травы, еду и чай. Соль считалась обычным предметом обмена, и римские солдаты так хотели ее, что им платили зарплату. Европейцы путешествовали по миру, чтобы обменивать изделия ручной работы и меха на шелка и духи. Животноводство также было востребовано в бартере. Если кто-то владел коровами и овцами, это означало, что они были богаты.

Товарные деньги. Подобно бартеру, товарные деньги работали по тому же принципу, с той лишь разницей, что общества приписывали разные ценности конкретным предметам.

В древние времена товарные деньги привели к рождению денег, и благодаря этому экономика начала развиваться.

Металлические деньги (монеты).Поскольку люди чаще использовали товарные деньги, они обнаружили новые проблемы. У этой торговой среды было три основных общих дефекта - недолговечность, неделимость и неоднородность. Их нельзя было хранить долгое время, поэтому люди не могли погасить свои ссуды или сохранить их для других нужд в будущем. Кроме того, товары не были одинаковыми на всех рынках, и торговля с другими регионами была очень сложной.

Царь Лидии Алятт стал первым, кто в 600 г. до н.э. начал чеканить официальную валюту. Эта валюта была представлена монетами из серебра и золота. На монетах были нанесены изображения, чтобы избежать подделки. Каждая монета имела разную стоимость, что облегчало людям оценку стоимости предметов. В результате эта принятая валюта помогла Лидии как во внутренней, так и во внешней торговле, классифицировав ее как одну из самых богатых империй в Малой Азии. Вскоре после этого страны начали чеканить собственные монеты разного достоинства.

Бумажные деньги или Представительские деньги. Бумажные деньги были впервые разработаны при династии Тан в Китае в 7 веке, но настоящие бумажные деньги появились только во время династии Сун, в 11 веке. В то время бумажные деньги использовались для покупки товаров и работали во многом так же, как в наши дни. Основное отличие заключалось в том, что валюта выпускалась банками и частными учреждениями. Теперь правительство отвечает за выпуск денег почти во всех странах.

Кредитные деньги. Когда деньги стали основным стандартом, и общества начали понимать, что хорошая жизнь диктуется бумажкой, жизнь больше не является безопасной. Бумажные деньги не имели защиты от воровства, а богатые люди становились мишенью для воров. В ответ была создана банковская система. Эта модель позволяла людям откладывать свои заработки на надежные сберегательные счета и выделять ссуды нуждающимся. Однако на начальном этапе самой большой проблемой было то, что ростовщики эксплуатировали бедных людей. В результате банки взяли на себя ответственность предоставлять ссуды на определенных условиях.

Электронные деньги или «пластиковые» деньги. Электронные деньги - это то, что мы называем кредитными или дебетовыми картами. Это способ хранить валюту в электронном виде и снимать деньги через банкомат. В течение 1920-х годов отдельные фирмы в США начали выпускать кредитные карты для клиентов. Покупки были доступны только внутри компании.

В наши дни кредитные карты можно хранить на мобильных устройствах. Такие сервисы, как Apple Pay и Samsung Pay, позволяют клиентам расплачиваться, просто приложив свой телефон к терминалу торговой точки. Он заменяет необходимость носить в кошельке физическую карту.

Криптовалюты. В 2008 году Биткойн был первой криптовалютой, которая появилась. Сатоши Накамото, истинная личность которого до сих пор остается загадкой, был тем, кто добыл первый блок сети Биткойн, пилотируя технологию блокчейн. Самым важным отличием криптовалютных платежей является то, что транзакции децентрализованы, без управляющего органа. Транзакции хранятся в отдельных блоках и неизменяемы. Криптовалюты нематериальны и не обладают физической ценностью. Компании начинают понимать, что использование криптовалютных платежей приводит к снижению комиссии за транзакции. Без посредников, участвующих в процессе, традиционные комиссии по кредитной карте больше не являются расходами. Чтобы дать вам представление об эволюции криптовалюты, пока мы говорим, существует 5000 криптовалют.

Эволюция денег указывает на технологическое и экономическое развитие. От обмена коров и кур до цифровых валют человечество никогда не перестает адаптироваться и находить инновационные альтернативы.

Даже в этом случае путь к глобальной, полностью безналичной экономике, где деньги беспрепятственно перемещаются между границами, а преступная деятельность, связанная с наличными деньгами, является не более чем призраком прошлого, вероятно, будет долгим и извилистым. Экономикам необходимо будет подготовиться к предстоящей ухабистой дороге, а для некоторых переход может оказаться платным.

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МЕХАНИЗМ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ СУДЕБНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ

Аннотация: в статье проанализирована общая характеристика института судебной защиты и механизмы его обеспечения.
Ключевые слова: конституционное право, судебная защита, процессуально-правовые средства.

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THE MECHANISM FOR ENSURING JUDICIAL PROTECTION

Abstract: the article analyzes the general characteristics of the institution of judicial protection and the mechanisms of its provision.
Keywords: constitutional law, judicial protection, procedural and legal means.

Институт прав и свобод человек является центральным в правовой системе, его значимость на протяжении всей истории человечества не вызывает сомнений. В связи с этим возникает необходимость в создании эффективного механизма, осуществляющего полноценную защиту прав и свобод человека, и кроме того, в создании условий для полной их реализации гражданами. Эта задача стоит перед государственно-правовым механизмом. Главенствующую роль по полноценному обеспечению прав и свобод человека играет судебная власть, которая реализует судебную защиту, то есть восстанавливает нарушенные и охраняемые законом права.

Статья 46 Конституции РФ гарантирует право каждого человека на судебную защиту. Иначе говоря, любой человек, чьи права или свободы были нарушены, вправе требовать их восстановления в судебном порядке. Суд является одним из самых демократических и эффективных инструментов разрешения социальных и правовых конфликтов, а также защиты интересов личности. Им решается огромное количество острых проблем, снимаются конфликты интересов между субъектами правоотношений и повышенное напряжение в обществе, утверждается миротворческие начала и социальная стабильность и справедливость.

С момента утверждения судебной власти самостоятельной в системе разделения властей, было проведено множество реформ. Однако, в стране идут сложные политические и социально-экономические процессы, которые меняют и усложняют общественные отношения как граждан, так и государственной власти, в связи с чем возникает постоянная необходимость реформирования института судебной защиты с целью приведения действующего механизма в соответствие с постоянно изменяющимися потребностями общества. Стоит заметить, что особую проблему здесь составляют различные мнения представителей органов государственной власти по ключевым вопросам необходимой модернизации судебной деятельности. Все это не может не отразиться на темпах и качестве реформирования судебной системы. Реформирование проводится, желаемые процессы изменений происходят, но не в том темпе, который необходим в данной ситуации.

Проводимая в современной России судебная реформа направлена обеспечение высокого уровня правовой защищенности личности, общества и государства, а вместе с тем на создание повышение эффективности судебной защиты, повышение роли и авторитета суда в государственном механизме и обществе. Реформирование судебной защиты - значимое направление деятельности органов государственной власти, поскольку суд может осуществлять свои функции только как независимый, единственный орган, наделенный соответствующими полномочиями по отправлению правосудия, ориентированный на общепризнанные международно-правовые стандарты, а также призванный всестороннее, законно и справедливо разрешать возникающие юридические конфликты. В этих условиях закономерно возникает необходимость дальнейшего последовательного реформирования судебной системы.

В Российской Федерации правовая защита человека и гражданина гарантируется Конституцией РФ, принятой в 1993 году на всенародном голосовании. В частности, в статьях 45 и 46 Конституции РФ закреплены «гарантии государственной и судебной защиты прав и свобод человека и гражданина, кроме того, предоставлена возможность защищать свои права и свободы всеми способами, не запрещенными законом. В целях толкования норм, содержащихся в Конституции, принят ряд правовых актов, которые в деталях регламентируют всю деятельность по организации и функционированию институтов судебной защиты» [2].

На современном этапе развития общественного строя, государство провозглашает права и свободы человека высшей ценностью, закрепляя их в основном нормативно-правовом акте государства - Конституции РФ [2], а также на уровне международных правовых актов - Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах, Европейской конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод. Однако, между субъектами общественных отношений нередко возникают конфликты и социальные противоречия, в результате чего имеет место нарушение прав и свобод человека и гражданина, которые государство обязано защищать, создавая при этом эффективные правовые механизмы устранения любых нарушений, допущенных его органами и должностными лицами. В целях гарантии защиты этих прав государством создан огромный, целостный механизм защиты нарушаемых прав в лице государственных органов, осуществляющих правоохранительные и право-восстановительные функции. Защита основных прав и свобод человека и гражданина обеспечивается, в том числе, и путем разделения властей на законодательную, исполнительную и судебную, которые в свою очередь представлены системой государственных органов, выполняющих свои задачи и обеспечивающих конституционный строй страны. Статья 10 Конституции РФ, закрепляя принцип разделения властей, рассматривает судебную власть как самостоятельную и независимую ветвь государственной власти.

Статья 46 Конституции гарантирует право каждого человека на судебную защиту. Иначе говоря, любой человек, чьи права или свободы были нарушены, вправе требовать их восстановления в судебном порядке. Судебная защита, а в частности органы судебной системы являются одним из самых демократических и эффективных инструментов разрешения социальных и правовых конфликтов, а также защиты интересов личности. Им решается огромное количество острых проблем, снимаются конфликты интересов между субъектами правоотношений и повышенное напряжение в обществе, утверждается миротворческие начала и социальная стабильность и справедливость.

Правосудие - это деятельность суда, осуществляемая в строгом порядке, предусмотренном процессуальным законодательством, и заключается в рассмотрении и разрешении конфликтов, связанных с действительным или предполагаемым нарушением материальных норм гражданского, уголовного, административного и иных отраслей права. Реализация судебного способа защиты возможна лишь в тех случаях, когда суду, как органу, осуществляющему правосудие, обеспечивается реальная независимость, когда суд, на основе своих внутренних убеждений, по совести, без давления со стороны органов государственной власти, принимает решение, на основе представленной лицами, участвующими в процессе доказательственной базы. В этом случае, суд становится надежным гарантом прав и свобод человека и гражданина в возникающем споре.

В развитом обществе суду принадлежит центральное место во всей правовой системе. Суд олицетворяет подлинное право, истинную справедливость - чем выше роль, авторитет суда и правосудия в целом, чем большей самостоятельностью и независимостью обладает суд во взаимоотношении с государственными органами, тем выше в стране уровень законности и демократии, тем надежнее защищены от возможных посягательств права и свободы граждан.

Право на обращение в суд за судебной защитой - одно из важнейших субъективных прав граждан в области осуществления правозащитной и право-восстановительной деятельности. Однако, уровень авторитета судебной власти в Российской Федерации в настоящее время остается очень низким, что является одной из основных проблем в области формирования доверия к правосудию, а также повышения эффективности судебной защиты.

«Кроме всего прочего, реальное осуществление гражданами права на обращение в суд за судебной защитой зависит и от надлежащего правового регулирования этого института, и от правильного применения судебной практикой норм, его составляющих» [4, с. 12].

Таким образом, судебная защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина - это деятельность субъектов права по реализации своих процессуальных прав в пределах, установленных материальным законодательством, в целях защиты, восстановления либо предупреждения нарушения гарантированных государством прав и свобод.

В теории права судебная защита рассматривается как составная часть правоохранительной функции государства, но выделение ее из правоохранительных органов и дальнейшая индивидуализация судебной власти в самостоятельную ветвь, приводит к тому, что правосудие становится самостоятельной государственной функцией. Право на судебную защиту содержится во всех видах судопроизводства - конституционном, гражданском, административном и уголовном судопроизводстве. Все они в пределах своих полномочий призваны стоять на страже законных прав и свобод человека и гражданина [2, с. 46].

Институт судебной защиты в России выполняет одну из главных задач многих государственных органов и государства в целом – обеспечение прав и свобод человека и гражданина.

Для эффективного решения указанной задачи международное сообщество выработало гарантии, которые отражают представление о справедливом судебном разбирательстве.

Можно выделить следующие материально-правовые гарантии:

1. Принципы и порядок организации судебных органов. Основные начала построения и организации судебных органов нашли свое выражение в принципах, которые едины для всей судебной системы.

2. Законность при осуществлении правосудия. Идея верховенства закона и подчинения только ему имеет огромное значение. Поскольку только при точном соблюдении норм материального и процессуального права в процессе осуществления правосудия, возможно восстановление нарушенных прав и свобод и установление справедливости. В связи с этим законодатель закрепил ряд средств, способствующих воплощению в жизнь принципа осуществления правосудия в точном соответствии с законом. Таковыми являются:

– Закрепление в законе права участников процесса на обжалование действий и решений суда, других субъектов, заявлять ходатайства, отводы и. т.д.

– Судебный надзор;

– Надзорные полномочия прокурора.

3. Установление запрета на создание чрезвычайных судов. Как уже отмечалось ранее судебная система в РФ является единой и устанавливается Конституцией РФ и федеральным конституционным законодательством.

Чрезвычайные суды – это органы судебного производства, создание которых обусловлено особыми обстоятельствами: военное положение, чрезвычайная ситуация, революция, государственный переворот и т.д. Создание чрезвычайных судов в РФ не допускается.

Однако истории известны случаи создание чрезвычайных судов в мирное время. В 1906-1907 гг. их ввели в 82 губерниях. Еще одна волна создания чрезвычайных судов прошла в 30-х годах, в период чисток. Суды назывались «Тройками», подчинялись Народному комитету внутренних дел. Ключевой их функцией было не осуществление правосудия, а утрамбовка режимного порядка путем чисток среди несогласных. Итого с 1 октября 1936 года по 1 ноября 38-го «Тройками» был арестован (репрессирован) 1 565 041 человек. 50 % всех арестованных были расстреляны.

Особенностью осуществления судопроизводства в чрезвычайных судах состояло в том, что: основной целью было наказание, а не правосудие; происходило соединение функций вынесение и исполнение приговора.

4. Самостоятельность и независимость судебной власти. Данные положения являются основой любого демократического государства, поскольку именно самостоятельная и независимая судебная власть способствуют реализации норм Конституции и обеспечению верховенства закона. Для создания независимой и самостоятельной судебной власти необходимо наделить ее реальными полномочиями по контролю за органами государственной власти и соответствия вынесенными ими решений Конституции и иным нормативно-правовым актам.

Данное положение получило свое развитие в Законе РФ от 26.06.1992 № 3132-1 «О статусе судей в Российской Федерации», судебная власть самостоятельна и действует независимо от законодательной и исполнительной властей [3].

5. Независимость судей. Независимость означает, что судья при осуществлении правосудия должен руководствоваться только законом (ст.120 Конституции РФ). Судья не обязан давать официальные разъяснения по делу, которое находится у него в производстве.

6. Вмешательство в деятельность при осуществлении правосудия влечет за собой ответственность вплоть до уголовной. В Российской Федерации не допускается издание законов, которые умаляли бы независимость судей В основе принципа независимости судей лежит установленный законом порядок назначения на должность судьи.

Следует отметить, что юридические процедуры, устанавливающие гарантии судебной защиты не всегда отвечают происходящим в стране изменениям. В связи с этим возникает проблема правильного законодательного закрепления и регламентации правил, направленных на охрану и защиту прав человека и гражданина. Главной задачей законодателя в решении указанной проблемы является приведение указанных положений в соответствие с демократическими основами права в целом, действующей Конституцией и международно-правовыми стандартами, восстановление пробелов в законодательстве, совершенствование организационных и процессуальных методов реализации судебной защиты, а также повышение авторитета и доверия к судебной власти.

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АНАЛИЗ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ НА МАЛЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье производится исследование роли предприятий малого бизнеса в современной экономике России, динамики их финансовых результатов. Особое внимание уделено анализу платежеспособности, финансовой устойчивости, рентабельности субъектов малого бизнеса. На основе проведенного анализа, несмотря на выявленные недостатки, автор приходит к выводу о возрастании роли малого предпринимательства в экономике России, формулирует направления его развития и государственной поддержки.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, платежеспособность, предприятие, прибыль, рентабельность, убыток, финансовая устойчивость, финансовые результаты

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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISES OF SMALL BUSINESS

Abstract: The article examines the role of small business in modern Russian economy, the dynamics of their financial results. Special attention is paid of the analysis of solvency, financial stability, and profitability of small business. Based on the analysis, despite identified shortcomings, the author comes to the conclusion about the increasing role of small business in the Russian economy, formulates the directions of its development and government support.

Keywords: small business, solvency, enterprise, profit, profitability, loss, financial stability, financial results

Малый бизнес является неотъемлемым элементом современной рыночной системы хозяйствования, без которого экономика страны и общество в целом не могут полноценно и эффективно существовать и развиваться. Актуальность рассматриваемой темы подчеркивает тот факт, что развитие малого бизнеса является одним из важнейших условий наиболее эффективного развития экономики. Приоритетные направления государственной политики в области поддержки малого предпринимательства, налогообложения, содействие региональных органов власти оказывают существенное влияние на развитие малого бизнеса, снятие социально-экономической напряженности, способствуют насыщению рынка необходимыми товарами и услугами, созданию новых рабочих мест и развитию конкуренции [1].

Целью исследования является анализ финансовых результатов малых предприятий России и выявление их роли в современных условиях хозяйствования. Использованы методы сравнения и обобщения, аналитический метод, метод финансовых коэффициентов.

Малое предпринимательство – это предпринимательство, которое опирается на деятельность небольших фирм, формально не входящих в объединения и выступающих как экономические субъекты рынка [2]. Главным преимуществом предприятий малого бизнеса в современных условиях функционирования рынка является наиболее гибкая, по сравнению с крупными предприятиями, реакция на быстро меняющийся спрос, то есть умение вовремя уловить возникшую потребность и немедленно отреагировать мобилизацией своих ресурсов и возможностей. Эта маневренность вытекает из следующих особенностей малых предприятий: отсутствие обремененности многочисленным персоналом; финансовыми обязательствами перед акционерами; обширной производственной программы; появлением возможности быстрого формирования рыночной стратегии; манипулирования ценами на выпускаемую продукцию. В России на современном этапе возможности малого бизнеса пока еще не используются достаточно эффективно и представляют неустойчивую структуру, которая зависит от колебаний рынка и нуждается, в первую очередь, во всесторонней государственной поддержке и информационном обслуживании [3].

Однако количество малых предприятий в российской экономике с каждым годом растет, как и удельный вес. В 2018 году данный показатель увеличился на 1,6 % и равнялся 42,6 % по сравнению с 2017 годом, в котором удельный вес малых предприятий составлял 41 %. В 2019 году удельный вес предприятий незначительно вырос до 43 % малых предприятий в общей численности предприятий и организаций в России [4].

Итоги экономической деятельности предприятий малого бизнеса выступают в виде финансовых результатов, отражающих совместный конечный результат от производственной и коммерческой деятельности предприятия в виде прибыли. Для выявления финансового результата деятельности малого предприятия необходимо сопоставить выручку с затратами на производство и реализацию продукции [5]. Отрицательным результатом деятельности любого предприятия являются убытки, которые свидетельствуют о неэкономном расходовании ресурсов предприятия, а положительные финансовые результаты выражаются в форме прибыли.

В таблице 1 представлены данные о финансовых результатах предприятий малого бизнеса в России, которые свидетельствуют о довольно стабильном развитии данного сектора [4].

Таблица 1 – Финансовые результаты малых предприятий в России за 2017-2019 гг.

	Число предприятий	В том числе			
		Прибыльные предприятия		Убыточные предприятия	
		Число предприятий	Сумма прибыли, млн. руб	Число предприятий	Сумма убытков, млн. руб
2017г	602 698	496 030	1 256 205	106 668	305 994
2018г	1 344 849	1 082 082	2 093 226	262 767	656 174
2019г	1 530 294	1 219 954	2 548 634	310 340	1 337 684

Из таблицы 1 следует, что количество предприятий малого бизнеса в 2018 году по сравнению с 2017 годом увеличилось на 742151 предприятие (рост на 123,1 %), а в 2019 году – на 185445 малых предприятий (рост на 13,8 %).

Число прибыльных предприятий малого бизнеса с каждым годом растет и превышает количество убыточных предприятий. Так, в 2018 году увеличение составило 586052 малых предприятий (118,1 %), а в 2019 году – 137872 (12,7 %). Однако и количество убыточных предприятий также увеличивается. Например, в 2018 году их численность возросла на 156099 предприятий (рост на 146,3 %), а в 2019 году – на 47573 (рост на 18,1 %). Проанализировав динамику роста суммы прибылей и суммы убытков предприятий малого бизнеса можно отметить, что данные показатели с каждым годом растут, значительны суммы убытков.

Одной из важнейших характеристик стабильного положения предприятия служит его финансовая устойчивость, которая свидетельствует о превышении доходов над расходами и эффективном использовании денежных средств. Внешним проявлением финансовой устойчивости предприятия выступает его платежеспособность, отражающая способность своевременно и полностью выполнять платежные обязательства, вытекающие из операций платежного характера [5].

Оценка значения малого бизнеса в экономической жизни страны отражается показателями рентабельности, являющимися одними из основных стоимостных качественных показателей эффективности деятельности предприятия, характеризующими уровень отдачи затрат и степень использования средств в процессе его хозяйственной деятельности [6]. Рентабельность более полно характеризует окончательные результаты хозяйствования предприятия [5].

Показатели платежеспособности, финансовой устойчивости, рентабельности проданных товаров (продукции, работ, услуг) и рентабельности активов, как самых значимых показателей прибыльности, либо убыточности малых предприятий в России и их динамика представлены в таблице 2.

Показатель	Норматив	2017г	2018г	2019г	Отклонение (+/-) 2019г к 2020г	Отклонение (+/-) 2020г к 2019г
Коэффициент текущей ликвидности	>2,0	111,8	295,8	173,3	184	-122,5
Коэффициент автономии	>0,7	46,4	14,9	28,5	-31,5	-13,6
Рентабельность проданных товаров (продукции, работ, услуг)	-	3,7	5,3	5,4	1,6	0,1
Рентабельность активов	-	2,5	1,1	1,8	-1,4	0,7

Из таблицы 2 видно, что коэффициент текущей ликвидности, являющийся показателем платежеспособности предприятия в 2017-2019 гг.

отвечает нормативному значению, следовательно, малые предприятия в России за исследуемый период времени являются платежеспособными. Причем, в 2018 году по сравнению с 2017 годом значение коэффициента текущей ликвидности увеличилось на 184 %, а вот в 2019 году снизилось на 122,5 %.

Показателем финансовой устойчивости предприятия является коэффициент автономии, который также отвечает нормативному значению за все три года. Однако в 2018 году происходит снижение коэффициента автономии на 31,5 %, а в 2019 году значение возрастает на 13,6 %, что говорит о финансовой устойчивости предприятий малого бизнеса в России за исследуемый период.

Все показатели рентабельности за исследуемый период времени довольно высокие, что свидетельствует о прибыльности предприятий малого бизнеса. Рентабельность проданных товаров (продукции, работ, услуг) в 2018 году увеличилась на 1,6 %, в 2019 году – всего на 0,1 %. Рентабельность активов, наоборот, в 2018 году снизилась на 1,4 %, а в 2019 году возросла на 0,7 %.

Таким образом, в современной рыночной экономике развитие малого бизнеса является главным фактором создания конкурентоспособной экономики страны. Малые предприятия составляют для российской экономики весьма важный сектор. Однако возможности малого бизнеса в России на современном этапе пока еще не используются на полную мощность и значительно отстают от развитых стран. Для повышения эффективности работы малых предприятий и улучшения их финансового состояния первостепенное значение имеет выявление резервов увеличения объемов производства и реализации, снижения себестоимости продукции (работ, услуг), а также роста прибыли. Успешное развитие малого бизнеса зависит еще и от умения приспосабливаться, оперативно менять свой профиль, а также иметь четкую информацию о рыночной конъюнктуре.

На современном этапе развития малого бизнеса правительство Российской Федерации прилагает значительные усилия по его поддержке и развитию, принятию нормативных актов, осуществлению бюджетной, налоговой политики, направленной на поддержку товаропроизводителей [1], совершенствованию системы государственных закупок [7], другие программы.

Так, с 2020 года определен объем закупок, который заказчики обязаны осуществлять у субъектов малого предпринимательства и социально-ориентированных некоммерческих организаций – не менее 15 % совокупного годового объема закупок. Закупаться могут любые товары – сельскохозяйственная продукция, научное оборудование, услуги информационных агентств и даже услуги по уборке. Важным инструментом поддержки малого бизнеса является возможность установления заказчиком требования о привлечении к исполнению контракта субподрядчиков из числа малых предприятий. Значимым фактом является увеличение начальной цены лота – с 15 до 20 млн. руб.

По данным Министерства экономического развития по прямым контрактам малые предприятия получили более 490 млрд. руб., что превышает показатель предыдущего года на 41 % и свидетельствует о выполнении установленной законодательством квоты (15 %) закупок у субъектов малого предпринимательства [7].

В разработанной Министерством экономического развития России Концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития страны запланировано, что к 2021 году субъекты малого предпринимательства достигнут следующих показателей:

− в ВВП России удельный вес малых предприятий будет занимать 30 %;

− доля предприятий малого бизнеса среди всех субъектов предпринимательства будет составлять 80 %;

− число занятых в сфере малого бизнеса возрастет до 60 % населения страны и др.

Несмотря на то, что в России малые предприятия сталкиваются с серьезными проблемами, которые связаны с характером собственности и размером предприятий, они отвечают социально-экономическим интересам страны, являясь мощным источником развития, позволяющим создавать новые ценности и приумножать национальное богатство.

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ОСНОВЫ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ УЧЕТА ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ В ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: На сегодняшний день в системе бухгалтерского учета одной из наиболее важных проблем являются вопросы учета финансовых результатов. На организацию процесса учета доходов и расходов в железнодорожной отрасли влияют некоторые особенности образования финансовых ресурсов железных дорог. В связи с этим, учет финансовых результатов в этой отрасли имеет свои особенности построения.

Основное внимание в работе авторы акцентируют на сущности формирования финансовых результатов, определении задач учета доходов и расходов в железнодорожной отрасли, а также основ его построения. По результатам проведенного исследования определена роль учета финансовых результатов железнодорожных компаний.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, доходы, железнодорожная отрасль, расходы, формирование финансовых результатов

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FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL RESULTS IN THE RAILWAY INDUSTR

Annotation: To date, one of the most important problems in the accounting system is the accounting of financial results. The organization of the process of accounting for income and expenses in the railway industry is influenced by some *features of the formation of financial resources of railways. In this regard, accounting for financial results in this industry has its own construction features.*

The authors focus on the essence of the formation of financial results, the definition of the tasks of accounting for income and expenses in the railway industry, as well as the basics of its construction. Based on the results of the study, the role of accounting for the financial results of railway companies is determined.

Keywords: accounting, revenue, railway industry, expenses, formation of financial results

Все хозяйственный операции, связанные тем или иным образом с финансовыми результатами деятельности организации, требуют особого внимания со стороны бухгалтерии. Финансовый результат важен не только с точки зрения организации внутреннего учета взаимосвязанных финансово-экономических показателей компании, но и с точки зрения конечной оценки эффективности осуществляемой деятельности.

Ключевая цель бухгалтерского учета заключается в формировании полной и достоверной информации о финансовой деятельности организации. Именно на основе проведенного анализа руководитель организации принимает различные управленческие решения, направленные на повышение эффективности деятельности. В случае предоставления недостоверной информации о финансовых результатах, может существенного ухудшиться работе компании [2].

Целью учета результатов деятельности является резюмирование данных о формировании итогового показателя в отчетном периоде с помощью достоверного, своевременного и полного отражения полученных доходов и понесенных расходов в ходе совершения хозяйственных операций согласно законодательству Российской Федерации.

В соответствии с этим, задачи этого участка учетной работы в железнодорожной отрасли напрямую взаимосвязаны с контролем за достоверностью и формализацией совершаемых операций. Основные отраслевые задачи учета финансовых результатов можно представить схематически (рисунок 1).

Рисунок 1 – Задачи учета финансовых результатов в железнодорожной отрасли

Что касается бухгалтерского учета финансовых результатов в железнодорожной отрасли, то он тоже занимает важное место во всей учетной системе. Это, прежде всего, связано с тем, что формируемая информация влияет на оценку результативности деятельности как отдельной железнодорожной компании за отчетный период, так и на эффективность функционирования всей отрасли.

Помимо этого, к задачам бухгалтерского учета итоговых результатов компаний железнодорожного транспорта можно отнести:

- расчет налогооблагаемой прибыли и непосредственного самого налога на прибыль железнодорожной компании, своевременное перечисление в местный и государственный бюджеты;
- правильное определение неиспользованной прибыли (непокрытого убытка) в конце отчетного периода при закрытии счетов.

Результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятий железнодорожной отрасли характеризуются суммой полученной прибыли. Чем больше прибыль, тем эффективнее функционирует предприятие, а значит тем устойчивее его финансовое положение. Именно поэтому, поиск резервов увеличения прибыли считается одной из важнейших задач. Стоит отметить, что рост прибыли создает базу для самофинансирования расширенного производства организации, решение социальных и материальных проблем персонала. Кроме того, прибыль любой организации служит важным источником формирования доходов государственного бюджета [3].

Особую роль в регулировании системы учета финансовых результатов в железнодорожной отрасли занимают юридические документы компаний. Ключевым документом является учетная политика, где каждое юридическое лицо закрепляет порядок ведения учета доходов и расходов, составление внутренней и внешней отчетности, определяет методы оценки активов и способы признания расходов. В конечном итоге, все эти взаимосвязанные элементы находят свое отражение при формировании итогового результата, исчислении его величины и отражении в бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности организации.

В учетной политике железнодорожной компании должно быть отражено то, что финансовым результатом деятельности является получаемая прибыль или убыток, которые учитываются на соответствующем счете 99 «Прибыли и убытки». При этом дебетовые обороты отражают убытки, а кредитовые, наоборот, прибыль.

В конце периода перед составлением отчетности этот счет закрывается и списывается на счет 84 «Нераспределенная прибыль (непокрытый убыток)». Затем предприятие может использовать полученную прибыль согласно порядку, определенному в учредительных документах. По решению учредителей компании, чистая прибыль может быть направлена на:

- выплату причитающихся дивидендов;
- покрытие убытков прошлых лет;
- увеличение собственного капитала;
- финансирование капитальных вложений или создание фонда финансирования НИОКР;
- другие цели по решению руководства железнодорожной компании [1, С. 100].

Стоит отметить, что для определения финансового результата в железнодорожных компаниях признание выручки в бухгалтерском и налоговом учете осуществляется по методу начисления на основании билетов, документов, подтверждающих осуществление грузоперевозок, и иная документация. При этом расходами признаются также обоснованные и документально подтвержденные затраты, связанные с осуществлением основной деятельности. В железнодорожных компаниях учет доходов (расходов) организуется в соответствии с действующими положениями ПБУ 9/99 «Доходы организации» и ПБУ 10/99 «Расходы организации», где отражены основополагающие принципы признания доходов и расходов организации и раскрытия этой информации в отчетности.

Вместе с этим, в учетной политике предприятия должен быть закреплен принцип разделения основных и прочих доходов и расходов. Происходит распределение доходов и расходов в естественно-монопольном и нерегулируемом секторах при осуществлении пассажирских перевозок в дальнем следовании, а также при осуществлении пассажирских перевозок в пригородном сообщении по субъектам РФ [2].

Помимо этого, довольно важно вести раздельный учет по филиалам или подразделениям железнодорожной компании, так как они способны оказывать значительное влияние на финансовые результаты компании в целом. При этом формируются места возникновения затрат с целью дальнейшего анализа деятельности каждого подразделения компании и выявления причин тех или иных отклонений от нормы. Это также позволяет контролировать обоснованность и рациональность производимых ресурсов, иными слова, контролируются затраты в местах их возникновения.

Не менее важно правильно распределять доходы и расходы при ведении учета. Так, если доходы учитываются в постатейной детализации, то распределение расходов железнодорожных компаний осуществляется в несколько этапов, т.е. распределение:

- общепроизводственных и общехозяйственных расходов;
- расходов между видами железнодорожного пути;
- расходов по видам деятельности с выделением видов осуществляемого движения.

Исходя из этого следует, что на построение бухгалтерского учета финансовых результатов влияют некоторые особенности образования финансовых ресурсов железнодорожных дорог.

Стоит также отметить, что предприятия железнодорожной отрасли оказывают услуги населению и выполняют соответствующие работы, однако выручку зачисляют не на свои расчетные счета, а на счета Министерства путей сообщения. Это связано с тем, что почти все перевозки совершаются в границах не одной дороги, а на двух и более. В связи с этим выручку распределяют между участвующими в перевозках дорогами.

Следовательно, основной источник поступления средств железных дорог – это доходы, которые формируются за счет выручки от осуществленных перевозок, и за счет части централизованной выручки, которую называют доходными поступлениями сети железных дорог. Размер оказанных услуг при этом определяется весом погруженного и выгруженного груза, численностью отправленных пассажиров и иными показателями деятельности [4].

Построение бухгалтерского учета финансовых результатов в компаниях железнодорожного транспорта должно соответствовать действующему нормативному регулированию РФ. Организация полного и достоверного учета финансовых результатов направлена на повышение детализации и полезности информации, используемой руководством предприятия в рамках оценки результативности работы предприятия и итогов его хозяйственной деятельности за отчетный период. Следовательно, этот участок бухгалтерского учета является достаточно важным в рамках учетного процесса и осуществления эффективного управления деятельностью предприятия в целом.

Из всего вышесказанного следует, что своевременный и полный учет финансовых результатов предприятий железнодорожной отрасли важен с экономической точки, так как позволяет получить достоверные данные об их экономическом положении. Изучение этих данных позволяет контролировать достоверность и целесообразность совершаемых хозяйственных операций, выявлять слабые и сильные стороны предприятия и находить более рациональное применение имеющимся ресурсам. Кроме того, итоговые показатели деятельности железнодорожной компании могут быть использованы для текущего и стратегического планирования как на уровне отдельной компании, так и на уровне отрасли в целом.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЗЕЛЕНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены состояние и проблемы перехода к устойчивому развитию. Дан анализ и обоснована необходимость незамедлительного построения в Казахстане «зеленой экономики», выделены направления, приведены примеры практической реализации программы партнёрства , намечены пути и выбраны механизмы ускорения.

Ключевые слова: «зеленая экономика, «зеленые инвестиции», , «возобновляемые источники энергии», «альтернативные источники энергии», «чистые источники энергии», «зеленая энергия», «энергоэффективность», «энергосбережение»

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DEVELOPMENT OF A GREEN ECONOMY IN KAZAKHSTAN

Annotation: The article examines the state and problems of the transition to sustainable development. The analysis and justification of the need to immediately build a "green economy" in Kazakhstan are given, directions are highlighted, examples of the practical implementation of the partnership program are given, ways are outlined and acceleration mechanisms are selected.

Key words: "green economy," green investments "," renewable energy sources "," alternative energy sources "," clean energy sources "," green energy "," energy efficiency "," energy saving ".

«Зеленая» экономика (англ. “green” economics, ecological economics) – современный подход в экономической науке, целью которого является устойчивое развитие человечества, а обязательным условием – сохранение природной среды. «Зеленая» экономика – это экономика, которая приводит к повышению благосостояния человека и обеспечивает социальную справедливость при существенном сокращении экологических рисков и деградации окружающей среды.

Общими проблемами развития «зеленой» экономики являются:

– качество жизни населения; – воспроизводство человеческого капитала;

– воспроизводство природного капитала;

– экономическая защита качества окружающей среды;

– высокая трудоемкость, материалоемкость, природоемкость и экологоемкость национальной экономики;

– вовлечение в хозяйственный оборот местных и возобновляемых и невозобновляемых источников энергии.

Теория «зеленой» экономики базируется на трех принципах:

1. Невозможно бесконечно расширять сферу влияния в ограниченном пространстве.

2. Невозможно требовать удовлетворения бесконечно растущих потребностей в условиях ограниченности ресурсов.

3. Всё на поверхности Земли является взаимосвязанным.

Однако реализация данных принципов невозможна без изменения поведения человека как покупателя и потребителя. И несмотря на то, что есть выведенная учеными обратная зависимость между уровнем доходов человека и потребностью в экологических благах (при росте первого второе сокращается), в сложившейся тяжелой экономической ситуации Казахстана необходимо действовать по двум векторам одновременно – и экологическому, и экономическому. Использование таких инструментов формирования поведения, культуры потребления, как когнитивный и экологический маркетинг, будет способствовать реализации принципов «зеленой» экономики и реализации стратегии диверсификации на микро- и макроуровнях. Однако здесь стоит оговориться о необходимости развития инновационного и инвестиционного потенциалов страны как обязательного условия реализации экологического маркетинга. Если говорить о сущности экологического маркетинга, то на данный момент времени не существует устоявшегося определения. Одни ученые предлагают рассматривать экологический маркетинг как экологическую политику и один из видов ответственности компаний, открытость производства и экологическую маркировку товара. Иные считают экологический маркетинг инструментом экологического менеджмента. Ряд других специалистов видят в нем экологический аудит, экологическое страхование, изменение форм отчетности, новые формы продвижения товара. При переходе к новым условиям хозяйствования определение экологического маркетинга должно базироваться на принципах «зеленой» экономики, а также маркетинга как такового. Опираясь на классическое определение маркетинга, данное Филиппом Котлером, в соответствии с которым маркетинг – вид человеческой деятельности, направленной на удовлетворение нужд и потребностей посредством обмена [7], можно дать определение экологическому маркетингу. Последний можно представить как вид человеческой деятельности, направленной на удовлетворение нужд и потребностей посредством обмена, не наносящий вред окружающей среде на всех стадиях жизненного цикла товара. Зарождение экологического маркетинга следует искать в конце двадцатого века как одну из составляющих социально-этичного маркетинга. Концепция социально-этичного маркетинга утверждает, что задачей организации является установление нужд, потребностей и интересов целевых рынков и обеспечение желаемой удовлетворенности более эффективными и более продуктивными (чем у конкурентов) способами с одновременным сохранением или укреплением благополучия потребителя и общества в целом. Появление концепции социально-этичного маркетинга исходит из ухудшения состояния окружающей среды, роста населения планеты, нехватки природных ресурсов. В соответствии с концепцией социально этичного маркетинга фирме следует выстраивать отношения с потребителем не только на основе сиюминутных выгод, но и с учетом создания долговременной ценности как для индивида, так и для общества в целом. Появление устойчивой мотивации к экологическому потреблению в конце двухтысячных, следует считать следующим шагом в становлении экологического маркетинга. Экологическое потребление – это такое потребление товара, когда предпочтение отдается товарам и услугам, наносящим минимальный вред окружающей среде на всех стадиях жизненного цикла не зависимо от того, что было его мотивом – забота о собственном здоровье, финансовая мотивация, мода или действительно озабоченность экологическими проблемами

Экологический маркетинг – вид человеческой деятельности, направленный на удовлетворение нужд и потребностей посредством обмена, не наносящий вред окружающей среде на всех стадиях жизненного цикла товара. По сути, экологический маркетинг отличается от классического наличием ограничения «не наносящий вред окружающей среде», т. е. любая компания, следующая принципам «зеленой» экономики, не должна вредить окружающей среде. Для определения роли и функций экологического маркетинга на предприятии целесообразно обратить внимание на процесс создания конкурентной стратегии. Здесь за основу можно взять подход М. Портера – разработка конкурентной стратегии методом позиционирования. Так, одним из этапов формирования конкурентной стратегии выступает определение бизнеса фирмы и формулировка стратегических ограничений. Для компании одиночного бизнеса (одна стратегическая бизнес единица) ответ на вопрос «Что есть наш бизнес?», предполагает ответы на частные вопросы: кто будет удовлетворен (какие группы потребителей), что будет удовлетворено (какие нужды потребителей), как будут удовлетворены нужды потребителей (технологии и отличительные преимущества). Для каждого из разделов автор предписывает установить ограничения (то, чего не будет делать бизнес в любом случае). Таким образом, компания, следующая принципам «зеленой» экономики, автоматически устанавливает для себя ограничение на использование «грязных» ресурсов, технологий, производства, выпуска «грязных» товаров (рисунок).

«Зеленая» экономика — это экономика, направленная на сохранение благополучия общества, за счет эффективного использования природных ресурсов, а также обеспечивающая возвращение продуктов конечного пользования в производственный цикл.

В первую очередь, «зеленая» экономика направлена на экономное потребление тех ресурсов, которые в настоящее время подвержены истощению — полезные ископаемые — нефть, газ, и рациональное использование неисчерпаемых ресурсов [1].

В основе такой экономики — чистые или «зеленые» технологии. По мнению специалистов, развитие «зеленой» экономики позволит избежать Казахстану экологического кризиса, который неумолимо шагает по планете и уже затронул своими масштабами многие постиндустриальные страны.

Казахстан обладает огромным потенциалом использования возобновляемых источников энергии, при этом являясь государством с самыми высокими показателями выброса парниковых газов в Центральной Азии. Несмотря на наличие значительных экономических, социальных и экологических преимуществ, доля возобновляемых источников энергии в производстве электроэнергии в Казахстане остается низкой, на уровне 1,2% в 2018 году. Правительство страны намерено увеличить данный показатель до 50% к 2050 году. Пока Казахстан испытывает некоторые сложности в диверсификации экономики и энергоносителей, инклюзивная концепция зеленого роста особенно важна для страны [2,3].

Меры по переходу к «зеленой экономике», согласно Концепции, реализуются по направлениям: устойчивое использование водных ресурсов, развитие устойчивого и высокопроизводительного сельского хозяйства, энергосбережение и повышение энергоэффективности, развитие электроэнергетики, система управления отходами, снижение загрязнения воздуха и сохранение и эффективное управление экосистемами.

По расчетам, к 2050 году преобразования в рамках «зеленой» экономики позволят дополнительно увеличить ВВП на 3%, создать более 500 тысяч новых рабочих мест, сформировать новые отрасли промышленности и сферы услуг, обеспечить повсеместно высокие стандарты качества жизни для населения [4].

Ожидается, что внедрение зеленых технологий позволит повысить энергоэффективность экономики Казахстана на 40-60% и сократить потребление воды на 50%. Более того, переход к модели зеленого роста позволит создать более 500 000 новых рабочих мест в традиционных и новых отраслях промышленности, улучшить условия жизни и обеспечить высокое качество жизни для всего населения страны [5].

«Инклюзивная Зеленая Экономика» является дальнейшим развитием модели Зеленой Экономики (от английского “inclusive” – «включать в себя»), и в последние годы продвигается ООН [6]. Инклюзивная зеленая экономика является альтернативой современной доминирующей экономической модели, которая порождает широко распространенные риски для окружающей среды и здоровья, способствует расточительному потреблению и производству, ведет к дефициту экологического и ресурсного потенциала и приводит к неравенству. Это возможность продвинуть как устойчивость, так и социальную справедливость как функции стабильной и процветающей финансовой системы. Это путь к искоренению нищеты и защите экологических стандартов, лежащих в основе здоровья, благосостояния и развития человека. За последнее десятилетие концепция «Зеленой Экономики» стала стратегическим приоритетом для многих правительств и межправительственных организаций.

Концепция инклюзивного зеленого роста особенно важна для Казахстана в силу того, что в ней акцент делается на:

- Устойчивый экономический рост
- Возобновляемый природный капитал (т. е. питьевая вода и устойчивое развитие сельского хозяйства) и чистый физический капитал
- Развитый человеческий и социальный капитал

Предприятия Казахстана, загрязняющие окружающую среду, с 2025 года должны начать переход на наилучшие доступные технологии. Другими словами, внедрять на производстве "зелёные" технологии для сокращения вреда окружающей среде [7].

Переход на "зелёные" технологии начнут с энергоисточников, работающих на угле. Термин "наилучшие доступные технологии" (НДТ) появился больше 30 лет назад и означает такой процесс производства, в котором используются последние достижения науки и техники для снижения негативного влияния на окружающую среду. С 2025 года Казахстан начнёт переход к НДТ, чтобы снизить выбросы вредных веществ. "Казахстан, являясь полноправным участником мирового сообщества, принял на себя обязательства по выполнению задач, поставленных в повестке дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года, которая включает в себя список целей, направленных на ликвидацию бедности, борьбу с неравенством и несправедливостью, а также решение проблем, связанных с климатическими изменениями.

Связь экологического маркетинга и конкурентной стратегии следует искать в стратегическом процессе определения маркетинговой стратегии, где для ее разработки используется конкурентная стратегия. Так, создание маркетинговой стратегии предполагает осуществление анализа среды функционирования предприятия (внутренней и внешней) с учетом инструментов маркетинговой аналитики, в которые заложена составляющая, оценивающая экологический фактор. Таким образом, предприятие подтвердит, что потребители в процессе удовлетворения своих потребностей все более стали стремиться не только к изобилию и доступности необходимых товаров и услуг, но и сохранению и улучшению среды обитания. Как следствие, новые паттерны экологичности, заложенные в конкурентной стратегии, подтвержденные анализом внешней среды функционирования предприятия, трансформируются в цели и задачи в ее маркетинговой стратегии. Тактическая составляющая стратегического экологического маркетинга, таким образом, заключается в выполнении специфических «зеленых» задач: – изучение «зеленых» потребностей покупателей; – формирование экоконкурентных преимуществ; – PR «зеленых» ресурсов, товаров, процессов, отходов, используемых компанией. Однако надо отметить, для следования принципам «зеленой» экономики и обеспечения тем самым высокого уровня конкурентоспособностина внешних рынках предприятию необходимо распространить эти принципы не только на маркетинговую, но и на все функциональные стратегии.

Заключение. Экологический маркетинг – один их обязательных инструментов в обеспечении реализации принципов «зеленой» экономики; формировании качественно нового имиджа казахстанской продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках; становлении конкурентоспособного производства. Республика Казахстан может устойчиво совершенствоваться в русле мирового развития, изменяясь сама, не пересматривая старые подходы и методы решения экономических, политических, социальных, экологических проблем.

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ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ В КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: В статье описывается демографическая ситуация в Кашкадарьинской области, имеющей уникальный естественный прирост по географическому положению населения Узбекистана. Геодемографические аспекты региона анализируются на районном уровне, описывается расположение населения и факторы, влияющие на него.

Ключевые слова: население, плотность населения, демографическая ситуация, демографический потенциал, миграция, трудовые ресурсы, промилле, естественное воспроизводство.

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TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN KASHKADARYA REGION

Annotation: This article describes the demographic situation in Kashkadarya region, which has a unique natural increase in the geographical location of the population of Uzbekistan. The geodemographic aspects of the region are analyzed at the district level, the location of the population and the factors influencing it are described.

Keywords: population, population density, demographic situation, demographic capacity, migration, labor resources, promille, natural reproduction.

Кашкадарьинская область расположена на юге Узбекистана, в бассейне одноименной реки. Первоначально образованная в составе Республики Узбекистан 20 января 1943 года, с 1960 по 1964 год она была объединена с Сурхандарьинской областью, а нынешняя Кашкадарьинская область была реорганизована в отдельную область 7 февраля 1964 года.

Площадь области составляет 28,6 тысячи квадратных метров км и занимает 6,4% территории страны. По этому показателю Кашкадарья занимает 4-е место после Республики Каракалпакстан, Навоийской и Бухарской областей. В административном отношении он разделен на 2 города (Карши, Шахрисабз) и 13 сельских округов (Дехканабад, Гузар, Камаши, Карши, Касби, Касан, Китаб, Миришкор, Мубарек, Нишан, Чиракчи, Шахрисабз, Яккабаг). Административный центр - город Карши с населением 278,8 тыс. Человек (на 01.01.2021г.).

Кашкадарьинская область граничит с Туркменистаном и Таджикистаном, общая протяженность государственной границы составляет 313,2 км. 253,3 км с Республикой Туркменистан и 59,9 км с Республикой Таджикистан.

Республика Узбекистан - самая густонаселенная страна мира со средним демографическим потенциалом. В последние годы демографическая ситуация в Кашкадарьинской области, т.е. рост населения, плотность, населенные пункты, их типы, трудовые ресурсы и их использование, претерпела значительные изменения. Изучение этих изменений предоставит возможность для углубленного анализа текущей демографической ситуации в регионе и характеристик будущего развития и определения соответствующих мер.

По данным управления статистики Кашкадарьинской области, по состоянию на 1 января 2021 года постоянное население области составило 3334,5 тыс. Человек, что на 54,1 тыс. Человек или 1,6% больше с начала года. Городское население - 1432,9 тыс. Человек (43%), сельское - 1901,6 тыс. Человек (57,0%). Общая численность населения составляет 1 687,2 тыс. Мужчин (50,6%) и 1 647,3 тыс. Женщин (49,4%). Население - в основном узбеки (91,2%), но также таджики, туркмены, русские, казахи, украинцы, азербайджанцы, корейцы, киргизы, турки, украинцы, белорусы и представители других национальностей.

Кашкадарьинская область имеет относительно высокий демографический потенциал и растет за счет естественного воспроизводства. Несмотря на замедление роста населения и значительное снижение абсолютного прироста населения, сохранение большого демографического потенциала за счет высокой рождаемости в предыдущие годы обеспечивает высокие темпы количественного роста рабочей силы. По областям на 1 января 2021 года наибольшая численность населения составляет 419,6 тыс. Человек в Чиракчинском районе (12,5% населения области) и 290,5 тыс. Человек в Касанском районе (8,7%), в Карши 278,8 тыс. Человек (8,4%). %), напротив, минимальная численность населения составила 88,2 тыс. человек (2,6%) в Мубарекском районе и 121,5 тыс. человек (3,6%) в Миришкорском районе. При изучении геодемографической ситуации региона рождаемость изучается как демографическая основа воспроизводства населения. В демографической ситуации Кашкадарьинской области в последние годы наблюдается рост естественного прироста.

Для региона по-прежнему характерна высокая рождаемость. Основными причинами этого являются тот факт, что большая часть населения проживает в сельской местности, медленные темпы урбанизации, небольшой гендерный разрыв в населении, медленность миграционного процесса и другие демографические факторы. В частности, в январе-декабре 2020 года родилось 90 211 человек, что на 3483 человека больше, чем за аналогичный период 2019 года (86 728 человек). Рождаемость составила 27,3 на тысячу соответственно.

Рост рождаемости наблюдался в Карши (с 20,5 до 24,2 на тысячу), Шахрисабзе (с 22,0 до 22,6 на тысячу), Гузаре (с 26,6 до 28,7 на тысячу), Чиракчи (с 32,5 до 33 на тысячу). 1 на тысячу), Снижение наблюдалось в Камашинском районе (с 29,5 до 28,5 промилле), Касане (с 27,5 до 27,1 промилле). По районам самые высокие показатели рождаемости в Чиракчинском, Камашинском и Дехканабадском районах (таблица 1):

Таблица 1.

Показатели размещения и естественного движения населения Кашкадарьинской области (01.01.2021г.)

№	Административ-ные единицы	Население (тыс. Человек)	Площадь (тыс. Кв. Км)	Рождение	Смерть	Естественное воспроизводство
				В числовых единицах / промилле		
По регионам:		3334.5	28.6	90211/ 27.3	13914/ 4.2	76297/ 23.1
1	Гузар	207.6	2.65	5892 / 28,7	946 / 4.6	4946/ 24,1
2	Дехканабад	149.8	4.00	4225 / 28.5	601 / 4.1	3624 / 24.4
3	Камаши	274.5	2.66	7760 / 28.5	1106 / 4.1	6654 / 24.4
4	Карши	252.4	0.91	6145 / 24.6	1280 / 5.1	4865 / 19.5
5	Касан	290.5	1.88	7778 / 27.1	1097 / 3.8	6681 / 23.3
6	Китаб	266.2	1.75	6904 / 26.1	1064 / 4	5840 / 22.1
7	Миришкор	121.5	3.21	3139 / 26.1	487 / 4	2652 / 22.1
8	Мубарек	88.2	3.07	2283 / 26.1	374 / 4.3	1909 / 21.8
9	Нишан	155.5	2.11	4373 / 28.4	628 / 4.1	3745 / 24.3
10	Касби	199.8	0.65	5210 / 26.3	860 / 4.3	4350 / 22
11	Чиракчи	419.6	2.84	13736/ 33.1	1514 / 3.6	12222/ 29.5
12	Шахрисабз	223.5	1.66	5473 / 24.6	844 / 3.8	4629 / 20.8
13	Яккабаг	265.9	1.10	7441 / 28.1	1170 / 4.4	6271 / 23.7
города:						
14	Карши ш	278.8	0.1	6689 / 24,2	1397 / 5	5292 / 19.2
15	г. Шахрисабз	140.7	0.053	3163 / 22.6	546 / 3.9	2617 / 18.7

Таблица составлена на основе данных Управления статистики Кашкадарьинской области.

По мере роста населения растут его географическое распределение и плотность. Проблема территориального размещения населения даже более важна, чем проблема естественного прироста населения и плодородия. В 2020 году плотность населения в регионе увеличится на квадратный метр. км до 116 человек. В соответствии с природно-географической средой региона, население по его территории распределено неравномерно. Каршинский, Касбинский, Шахрисабзский, Яккабагский и Китабский районы, которые давно орошаются, относительно густонаселенны, тогда как горные и пустынные районы малонаселены. С 1970-х годов, в связи с освоением новых земель в Нишанском, Миришкорском, Касанском, Касбинском районах области, плотность населения значительно увеличилась за счет мигрантов.

В настоящее время мало населения проживает в Мубарекском, Миришкорском, Нишанском, Дехканабадском районах области, а также на пастбищах Камашинского, Чиракчинского, Гузарского районов. Низкая плотность населения в районах с большой площадью обусловлена наличием в регионе Каршинской пустыни. Если основная демографическая «нагрузка» в Каршинском районе объясняется тем, что он расположен непосредственно вокруг областного центра, то в Шахрисабзском районе такая ситуация связана с городом Шахрисабз, в котором проживает почти 139 тысяч человек.

Особенностями демографической ситуации в Кашкадарьинской области являются высокая рождаемость и естественный прирост, отрицательное сальдо миграции, большая доля молодежи в населении, адекватные трудовые ресурсы (59% от общей численности населения, 9,6% от общей численности населения). общая численность рабочей силы). неравномерное распределение территориального расположения и т. д.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПОДХОДОВ К ОЦЕНКЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ГРАЖДАНСКИХ СЛУЖАЩИХ

Аннотация: целью данной статьи является осуществление поиска решений по повышению эффективности и результативности деятельности государственных гражданских служащих Российской Федерации. В статье рассматривается экономическое содержание и сущность понятия эффективности деятельности государственного служащего, представленное в трудах российских ученых; показаны направления совершенствования оценки эффективности с позиции зарубежного опыта и активизации внедрения цифровых технологий в процесс аккредитации государственных служащих.

Ключевые слова: оценка эффективности и результативности государственных гражданских служащих, эффективность деятельности государственного гражданского служащего, оптимизация, цифровые платформы

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IMPROVING APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC CIVIL SERVANTS

Abstract: the purpose of this article is to search solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of state civil servants of the Russian Federation. The article deals with the economic content and essence of the concept of the effectiveness of the civil servant, presented in the works of Russian scientists; shows the ways to improve the assessment of efficiency from the standpoint of *foreign experience and the intensification of the introduction of digital technologies in the process of accreditation of civil servants.*

Keywords: evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of public civil servants, the effectiveness of the activities of public civil servants, optimization, digital platforms

В течение последних десяти лет государственный сектор России приобрел признаки устойчивой системы, которая характеризуется совершенствованием нормативно-правовой базы, активным внедрением инновационных технологий и оптимизацией процессов менеджмента.

Так, 16 ноября 2020 года на оперативном совещании с вице-премьерами Председатель Правительства РФ М.В. Мишустин озвучил решение о сокращении численности государственных гражданских служащих.

При этом М.В. Мишустин акцентировал внимание на том, что в современных условиях «нужен не огромный, а рационально сформированный штат компетентных специалистов, и чётко определенная сфера ответственности каждого органа исполнительной власти», а также «все эти меры позволят повысить эффективность работы исполнительной власти»[50]. Параметры оптимизации государственных гражданских служащих, а также новые нормативы штатной численности структурных подразделений федеральных органов исполнительной власти были закреплены в Постановлениях Правительства РФ №1829 и №1830 [2, 3]. Постановлением Правительства РФ №1830 от 16.11.2020 было обозначено, что оптимизация предполагает сокращение численности гражданских служащих за счет незаполненных вакантных должностей, но фактически повлечет за собой пересмотр основного функционала служащих в сторону его увеличения. Данное обстоятельство потребует мобилизации трудовых ресурсов федеральных органов исполнительной власти, а, следовательно, повышения эффективности и результативности деятельности каждого государственного гражданского служащего.

В современной научной и периодической литературе эффективность и результативность деятельности государственных служащих определяется с позиций достижения поставленных целей и задач всей организации. При этом, под государственными гражданскими служащими понимаются сотрудники, которые юридически исполняют свои обязанности, включены в штатный состав государственных организаций, а их труд оплачивается за счет бюджетных средств.

Мнение большей части исследователей сходится в одном, что эффективность – это соотношение затрат ресурсов и результатов, которые получены от их использования. Оценка соотношения раскрывается через инструменты и методики, которые зачастую носят субъективный характер.

[50] Попытка Мишустина: как правительство решило уменьшить число чиновников без массовых сокращений. – Электронный ресурс. – Режим доступа: https://www.forbes.ru/finansy-i-investicii/413917-popytka-mishustina-v-pravitelstve-vnov-reshili-sokratit-kolichestvo (Дата обращения: 07.04.2021)

В методике всесторонней оценки профессиональной служебной деятельности государственного гражданского служащего Министерства труда и социальной защиты РФ параметрами оценки являются его квалификация, компетенции (личностные и профессиональные качества), а также эффективность и результативность деятельности служащего. Причем первые два параметра относятся к оценке деятельности государственного гражданского служащего косвенно, поскольку только констатируют факт наличия формально требуемого образования для занятия должности гражданской службы, а также исполнительскую дисциплину и усердие при исполнении поставленных перед служащим задач.

Оценку по параметру «эффективность и результативность деятельности государственного гражданского служащего» Министерство труда и социальной защиты РФ рекомендует проводить субъективно (при отсутствии внутренней методики и критериев оценки, прописанных в регламентах конкретного органа исполнительной власти) применяя лишь обтекаемые фразы: высокий, хороший, низкий или очень низкий профессиональный уровень. При существующем подходе оценить труд гражданского служащего проблематично и результаты оценки используются не столько для измерения его достижений, а сколько для поощрения или наказания за исполнительность и лояльность к руководству.

Причиной отсутствия универсальной методики является сложность системы государственного управления и разнородность исполняемых гражданскими служащими задач.

В современных российских условиях эффективность деятельности современного государственного служащего должна базироваться не только на оценке его квалификационного уровня.

Например, в большинстве социально ориентированных (здравоохранение, пенсионное обеспечение) государственных организаций ключевыми элементами эффективности служащего являются: качество обслуживания населения, организационные и управленческие способности и навыки служащих, непосредственно занятых обслуживанием населения, позволяющие быстро и оперативно решить поставленные задачи.

Это определяет повышенные значения эффективности деятельности тех государственных организаций, которые сумели достичь инновационного прорыва в оказании государственных услуг, ориентированы на дальнейшую цифровизацию процессов.

В зарубежных странах развиты экспертные оценки, проводимые внешними организациями. Оценивается не только характер работы, но и ответственность, индекс достижения целей деятельности организации[51]. А в самой оценке эффективности и результативности деятельности

[51] Better Training, Knowledge and Networks: the New Curriculum and Campus for Government Skills. Published 15 January 2021. – Электронный ресурс. – Режим доступа: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-new-curriculum-and-campus-for-government-skills/better-training-knowledge-and-networks-the-new-curriculum-and-campus-for-government-skills (Дата обращения 07.04.2021)

государственных гражданских служащих применяется группа принципов, укрупненно представленных на рисунке 1.

Рассмотрим их подробнее.

Принцип соответствия нормативно-правовым актам и положениям, регламентирующим деятельности государственной организации – оценка эффективности, в том числе применяемые формы, процедуры, методы, порядок оценки и дальнейшая интерпретация результатов должны соответствовать соответствующим нормативно-правовым актам.

Принцип разнообразия основан на фокусе ответственности: эксперты должны оценивать реально сложившуюся ситуацию и полученные результаты с точки зрения политических, экономических факторов, социального влияния на эффективность трудовой деятельности государственных служащих.

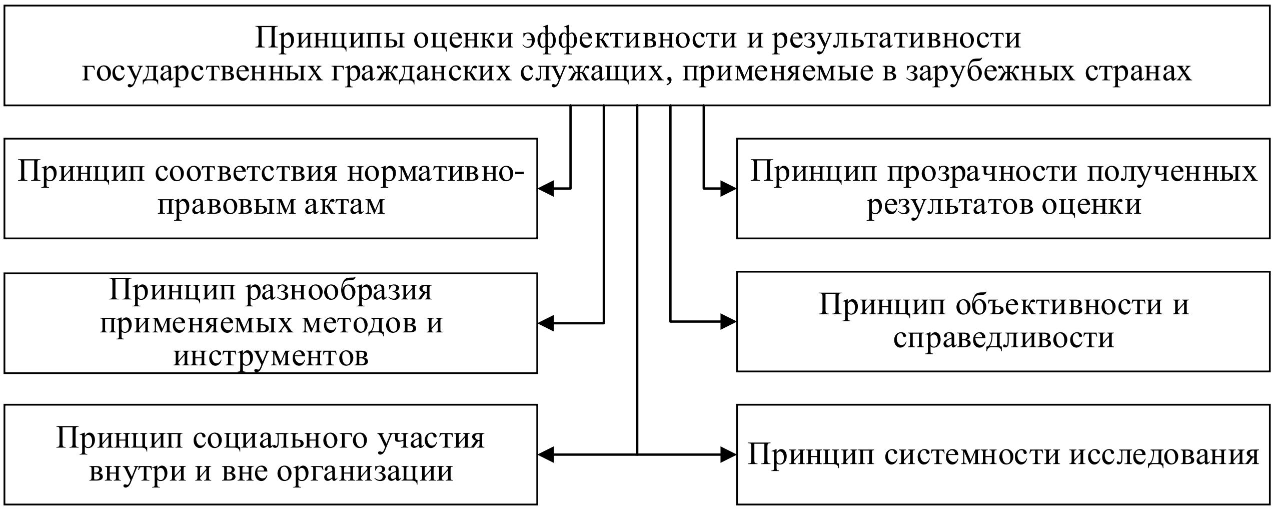

Рис.1 – Принципы оценки эффективности и результативности государственных гражданских служащих, применяемые в зарубежных странах [составлено автором]

Принцип социального участия внутри и вне организации: оценка эффективности - это не просто система оценки деятельности должностного лица, а еще и самооценка, экспертная оценка, оценка подчиненных руководителем, общественная оценка.

Принцип прозрачности полученных результатов оценки: стандарты, методы, процедуры и результаты должны быть открытыми, справедливыми и прозрачным, чтобы общественность могла легко понимать их, участвовать и контролировать процесс оценки.

Принцип объективности и справедливости: оценка должна быть осуществлена без чрезмерного обобщения, но одновременно включать как можно большее число оцениваемых параметров.

Принцип системности исследования: оценка должна многоуровневой, а сам подход включать установку индексов, сочетающих оценку количественных и качественных параметров.

В зарубежной практике также достаточно детально описан регламент-процесс оценки эффективности, включающий этапы:

Личное заявление / сводка → дежурная отчетность → сбор мнений → первичная оценка → публикация результатов оценки→ оценка комментариев → формирование уведомлений → принятие результата оценки / жалоба

Оценка работы государственного служащего за рубежом также тесно связана со сферой управления человеческими ресурсами, в том числе применяются такие методы как: метод критического инцидента, управление по цели, оценка достижений 360°, KPI, BSC и т.д. Цифровая трансформация уже стала реальностью в Европе и Центральной Азии, многие правительства начали переводить предоставление юридических, социальных и государственных услуг в онлайн. Можно ожидать, что ускоренная цифровизация создаст новые бизнес-модели и возможности для цифрового скачка в традиционных отраслях и управлении[52].

COVID-19 высветил необходимость значительной поддержки и инвестиций в цифровую трансформацию и эффективное цифровое управление во всех странах региона, особенно для обеспечения непрерывности и выполнения основных государственных функций. Технологии уже меняют способы предоставления государственных услуг. Оцифровка платформ и предоставление гражданам возможности самообслуживания меняет способ взаимодействия людей с государственными службами, что вместе с созданием новой эффективности освобождает время служащих.

Подводя итог проведенного обзора можно констатировать, что поставленная в самом начале исследования цель достигнута: решения по повышению эффективности и результативности деятельности государственных гражданских служащих Российской Федерации возможно дополнить передовым зарубежным опытом в данной области, успешно апробированных как в США, так и в странах Евросоюза. В пользу такого утверждения свидетельствуют факты наличия потребности в совершенствовании эффективности деятельности государственных гражданских служащих со стороны высших органов государственной власти; отсутствии четко регламентированных методов и инструментов оценки деятельности гражданских служащих; низкий уровень публикационной активности и, как следствие, проработанности данного вопроса в теории.

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КАК СТАТЬ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫМ АУДИТОРОМ ПО КАЧЕСТВУ?

Аннотация: В статье приводятся доказательства и правила о том, как стать профессиональным аудитором.

Ключевые слова: СМК. Предприятия. Оценка качества. Отслеживание качества. Товары. Аудитор. Аудитор по качеству.

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HOW DO I BECOME A PROFESSIONAL QUALITY AUDITOR?

Annotation: This article provides evidence and rules on how to become a professional auditor.

Keywords: QMS. Enterprises. Quality assessment. Traceability of quality. Commodities. Auditor. Quality auditor.

Аудитор по качеству. Профессия, набирающая всё большую популярность буквально с каждым месяцем. Хорошие зарплаты, выезды в разные уголки города и даже страны. Для чего нужна такая профессия? Многие предприятия и компании специально приглашают таких людей ради независимой экспертизы. Часто под проверку попадают финансы, экономика и предпринимательская деятельность.

Во избежание санкций и проверок нанимают аудитора для полных проверок отчетности. При обнаруженных ошибках их исправляют. Также аудитор должен просматривать все сведенья о безопасности, а главное, законности операций.

Есть как частные канторы, так и государственные компании. В случае работы на государство чаще всего аудиторов специально направляют в ту или иную фирму для выявления нарушений.

Такие специалисты как аудиторы так же способствуют уменьшению рисков. Консультация, одно из их главных преимуществ. Нужно уметь объяснить принцип работы, например, с документацией бухгалтера или налоговыми отчислениями.

При работе важно помнить и о том, что некоторые фирмы пытаются скрыть доход, или уйти от уплаты налогов. Выявить это - тоже задачи аудитора.

Для работы аудитором важно понимать и правильно оценивать свои способности как физические, так и моральные. Аудитор работает с цифрами, расчетами, вычислениями. Если внимательность и усидчивость это не о вас, такая работа не будет приносить удовольствия.

Рассмотрим минусы и плюсы аудиторства на реальных примерах.

•Профессия востребована и нуждается в хороших перспективных молодых специалистах;

•Работа на выезд. Не всегда придётся сидеть в скучных офисах на одном месте;

•Высокая заработная плата в связи с нехваткой специалистов;

Это были положительные стороны, теперь рассмотрим минусы:

- Трудовой график и расписание вряд ли получится распланировать;
- Постоянные выезды и новые заказы будут в разное время и разных местах;
- Серьезная ответственность за всю документацию;

Для того, чтобы стать профессионалом своего дела нужно не мало потрудится. Личные качества как человека играют роль не меньше, чем образование. Как минимум нужно быть усидчивым, стрессоустойчивым, вдумчивым, сосредоточенным и иметь аналитическое мышление. Без всех этих качеств будет намного сложнее покорить вершины профессии аудитор.

Разберем некоторые виды аудита:

1. Системный аудит

В данном вопросе важно понять структуру. Все основные моменты нужно знать и понимать. Какой работник за что отвечает, кто какие функции и обязанности выполняет. На таком аудите проводится детальная проработка всех стадий и ступеней системы СМК в проверяемой компании. Важны все позиции и аспекты.

2. Процессный аудит

3. Наиболее глубокий вид аудита. Тут больше спроса с конкретных людей, качеству материала, механизмов и тд. Конкретный разбор процессов на примере работы, выявление недостатков или лишних шагов.

4. Аудит продукции

Такой аудит проводится с целью:

•выявления того, что продукт соответствует всем стандартам качества;

•оценки качества;

•инспекционных проверок;

•провести внутренний контроль;

5. Аудит соответствия

Проверка соответствия исходной документации и реальной ситуации на рынке.

6. Аудит внутренний (сторона 1, 2, 3)

Сторона 1: Проведение аудита компанией у самой себя

Сторона 2: Аудит поставок. Заказчики хотят знать все тонкости и нюансы поставщика

Сторона 3: Общий аудит всей системы менеджмента качества в целом

Основной целью аудита по качеству является оценка и проверка почти всех действующих процессов в компании. От финансов, налогов, вычислений, до проверки поставщиков, сотрудников и продукции. Стоит не забывать и о таком важном моменте как отслеживание точности во всей документации и схождении её с реальной работой фирмы или предприятия.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ В СИСТЕМЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА

Аннотация: Как правильно ввести инвестиционный проект в СМК? Что для этого нужно?

Ключевые слова: СМК. Предприятия. Оценка качества. Отслеживание качества. Инвестиции. Аудит. Инвестиционный проект.

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INVESTMENT PROJECT IN THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Annotation: How to correctly enter an investment project into the QMS? What is needed for this?.

Keywords: QMS. Enterprises. Quality assessment. Tracking quality. Investments. Audit. Investment project.

Как привлечь средства в проект или компанию? Главным и ключевым словом в данной ситуации является «инвестиция». Порядок, разработка или доработка направлений и целей деятельности компании или фирмы – инвестиционный проект. В настоящий момент именно в Российской Федерации весьма актуальна тема внедрения СМК (системы менеджмента/управления качеством) в инвестиционных проектах.

К каждому из изменений нужно относиться серьезно. Точный анализ позволит принять правильное решение. Есть несколько необходимых пунктов в структуре любой программы СМК:

- Проект инвестиций
- Продвижение выбранной программы
- Какие цели преследуют инвестиции
- Исключения проекта
- Точные условия выполнения
- Пошаговый список действий

Перейдем к особенно важной части – документация. Что необходимо для точности документов?

1. Человек, который будет отслеживать всё - от начала и до конца. Собирать все документы в один единый выстроенный ряд положений и договоров. Все процессы проектирования.

2. Согласования всех документов с действующими лицами проекта. Анализ правильности процессов по этим же документам.

Нужно постараться разработать в свою компанию СМК такого вида, чтобы учесть все тонкости инвестиционного проекта.

СМК по регламенту – ГОСТ Р ИСО 10005-2007. Этот стандарт часто применяется структурами в различных сферах. При этом осуществляются особые требования по качеству. Для того, чтобы создать проект нужно согласовать всё необходимое со всеми участвующими сторонами. Нужно учесть все, рабочую силу, бухгалтерию, оборудование и тд.

Итак, через какие стадии нужно пройти, чтобы перейти от создания проекта инвестиций к самому обслуживанию?

В начале создания проекта, как правило, создается бизнес-идея, в процессе – бизнес-план. После стоит задуматься о мониторинге нужной информации и конкуренции, подготовить почву для технической части. Имеет место быть анализам маркетологов, финансистов, экономистов и юристов. Это важно для того, чтобы проект точно вписался в законные рамки всех перечисленных сфер. Конечно, не стоит забывать и об анализе рисков. В свою очередь все это вместе с анализом развития и СМК приведёт к оценке и выборе инвестиционного проекта.

В случае выявления проблем нужно срочно найти рациональное решение и так же внести все изменения в документацию, как и по всем остальным пунктам.

Следует не забывать и о проверках. Внутренние, проверки потребителем, проверка поставок и поставщиков, подрядчики, другие стороны мало задействованные и тд. Каждый должен отчитываться о проведенных работах.

Для того, чтобы управление инвестиционным проектом стало простым, успешным и функциональным, сотрудники должны быть компетентными в своих сферах. Профессиональная подготовка просто необходима, особенно на старте. Все сотрудники и персонал тоже в какой-то степени несут ответственность за работу. Каждый в своем блоке в отличие от начальства, которое отвечает за всё в целом.

Во всех этих аспектах не стоит забывать о самих затратах. Постоянное отслеживание и вклад в нужные части приведет к успешному и продуктивному проекту.

Все аспекты, каждый отдельный пункт, каждый задействованный человек – огромная единая система.

ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001-2011 – процессный подход. «Система менеджмента качества. Требования».

Последний важный аспект, о котором нельзя забывать – риски инвестиционного проекта.

- Экономическая нестабильность
- Неправильные расчеты на затраты
- Учет политической ситуации в месте, где существует проект (подходит не ко всем видам проекта)
- Курс валют
- Конъюнктура
- Риски технической стороны
- Неточная информация в одном из блоков
- Компетентность сотрудников
- Постоянное изменение ценовой политики
- Условия инвестирования (их возможные изменения)
- Непредвиденные затраты
- Производственные затраты
- Взаимное влияние объектов

Итог: В управление качеством инвестиционного проекта входит множество аспектов и есть много разных способов. Деятельность компаний зависит от правильно выстроенного порядка действий и четкого понимания того, что нужно делать.

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РАЗВИТИЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ ЧЕРЕЗ СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СЕТИ

Аннотация: Как сделать профессию аудитора, управленца по качеству более популярной и распространенной?

Ключевые слова: СМК. SMM. Оценка качества. Социальные сети. Товары. Аудитор. Продвижение. Продвижение в социальных сетях.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SPECIALTY THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKS

Annotation: How to make the profession of auditor, quality manager more popular and widespread?

Keywords: QMS. SMM. Quality assessment. Social networks. Goods. Auditor. Promotion. Promotion in social networks.

В условия высокой конкуренции абсолютное большинство фирм и организация прибегает у помощи рекламы, с целью увеличения узнаваемости и роста прибыли. Среди множества видов рекламы наиболее перспективным и быстроразвивающимся является направление рекламы в сети Интернет, а особенно реклама в социальных сетях (SMM). С помощью этого можно продвинуть всё, что угодно. В том числе популяризовать такую специальность, как управление качеством. Профессия относительно новая, и хороших специалистов, умеющих работать правильно не так много.

SMM подходит для разных видов бизнеса, благодаря широкому набору платформ, позволяющих охватить широкую аудиторию или же воздействовать на выделенную целевую аудиторию.

Актуальность изучения особенностей SMM состоит во все более возрастающей популярности онлайн сервисов и проникновения интернета в повседневную жизнь населения.

В данной работе будет рассмотрена сущность SMM для продвижения. А также продвижения в интернете в целом, выделены методики и основные этапы ее осуществления, а также ряд характерных особенностей, плюсов и минусов.

В современном мире социальные сети получили широкое распространение и затрагивают все сферы жизни среднестатистического человека независимо от расы, профессии и возраста, поэтому реклама и продвижение сети интернет набирает все большую популярность, в том числе и социальных сетях.

Изначально такое направление, как SMM не привлекало бизнесменов из-за туманного представления о возможной прибыльности проектов, однако спустя короткий промежуток времени ситуация кардинально изменилась и уже сегодня найти новую выгодную платформу затруднительно.

Само по себе SMM- это совокупность методов и инструментов, целью которого является эффективное присутствие в социальных сетях для продвижения и увеличения объемов продаж.

С помощью продвижения в социальных сетях можно решить ряд задач, а именно:

1. Изучить целевую аудиторию;
2. Собрать информацию для продвижения бренда, товара, услуги, личности или любого объекта для продвижения;
3. Формирование определенного имиджа;
4. Увеличение охвата аудитории;
5. Мониторинг статистических показателей.

Непосредственно процесс продвижения в социальных сетях состоит из нескольких этапов. Самым первым из них является выбор площадки, он является же одним из важнейших, потому что выбор сети определяет какая именно аудитория станет целью рекламы. Так как в зависимости от специфики социальной сети ей пользуются разные возрастные группы и люди с разными увлечениями и целями.

Второй этап - создание контента и проведение постоянной работы над его совершенствованием, обновлением, качеством и скоростью обратной связи. Все обновления должны быть своевременными и носить регулярный характер для поддержания интереса.

Третьим этапом является получение прибыли или иных запланированных результатов. На этом этапе важно не прекращать постоянную работу и регулярно изучать динамику и статистические показатели, отражающие эффективность рекламного проекта.

Так как самым важным является правильный выбор непосредственно самой платформы для SMM необходимо подробнее изучить специфику различных социальных сетей, эта информация приведена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Сводная информация о самых популярных социальных сетях

Название социальной сети	Число активных пользователей в месяц	Соотношение мужчин и женщин		Возрастные категории пользователей				
		Мужчины	Женщины	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64
ВКонтакте	97 млн	45,8%	54,2%	11,3 %	16,4 %	35%	18,75 %	10,8 %
Instagram	31 млн (в России)	40%	60%	12,3 %	30,3 %	36,7 %	13,6%	7,1%
Facebook	18 млн (в России)	41,1%	58,9%	8,9%	37%	30,6 %	14,9%	8.6%
YouTube	38,6 млн	-	-	18%	28%	20%	15%	9%

Таким образом, данные, приведенные в таблице дают возможность оценить каждую из наиболее популярных на сегодняшний день социальных сетей по половозрастному признаку, и выбрать наиболее подходящую для продвижения любой сферы, темы и профессии.

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ГДЕ ПРОДВИГАТЬ УСЛУГИ АУДИТОРСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ?

Аннотация: На каких платформах лучше всего продвигать услуги аудитора?
Ключевые слова: СМК. SMM. Услуги онлайн. Социальные сети. Товары. Аудиторская деятельность. Продвижение. Продвижение в социальных сетях.

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WHERE TO PROMOTE AUDIT SERVICES?

Annotation: What are the best platforms to promote auditor services?
Keywords: QMS. SMM. Services online. Social networks. Commodities. Audit activities. Promotion. Promotion in social networks.

Услуги аудитора по качеству набирают все большую популярность. Самый удобный поиск специалиста, или, наоборот, клиента происходит через социальные сети. Разберемся, где удобнее и продуктивнее всего можно выставлять свои услуги или товары в соц.сетях.

Дадим каждой платформе характеристику и выделим сильные и слабые стороны:

Социальная сеть ВКонтакте дает множество возможностей для продвижения, так как объединяет в себе большое количество различных тематических групп и сообществ, а также дает возможность создания рекламы. Так как ВКонтакте является сомой популярной социальной сетью в России, она также и наиболее конкурентная, что создает ряд трудностей, которые связаны с выделением среди схожих контентов. Формы подачи рекламы самые разнообразные от фотографий до объемных статей.

Instagram на сегодняшний день самая быстроразвивающаяся социальная сеть, которая имеет свои особенности для рекламы и продвижения. Основной из них является то, что она подходит в первую очередь для бизнеса и продвижения, которое можно связать с визуализацией, также есть возможность продвижения путем рекламы через упоминание в статьях уже популярных пользователей. Данная социальная сеть имеет ряд ограничений, однако на данный момент реклама в Instagram является относительно дешевой.

Facebook является одной из самых сложных для бизнеса и продвижений социальных сетей. Несмотря на схожесть с сетью ВКонтакте на Facebook нет множества групп и сообществ, специфика данной социальной сети подходит больше для комментариев и общения. Также недостатком является небольшая популярность в России, которая все больше снижается, однако для международного бизнеса это самая хорошая платформа, так как является международной.

YouTube принципиально отличающаяся социальная сеть, которая представляет собой видеоплатформу, объединяющая в себе набор видеоматериалов для абсолютно разной целевой аудитории. YouTube также отличается тем, что цены на рекламу существенно выше, чем у других социальных сетей, поэтому перед тем, как планировать ведение и рекламу бизнеса на этой платформе, необходимо тщательно просчитать и оценить рентабельность. Дороговизна и трудности в осуществлении заключаются в процессе разработки и съемки самой рекламы.

После того, как выбрана наиболее подходящая платформа для рекламы необходимо продумать и реализовать непосредственно сам проект. Существует несколько способов рекламы и пиара в интернете, и в социальных сетях в том числе. Перечень основных методов и их характеристика представлены в таблице.

Таблица – Основной инструментарий SMM

Наименование инструмента SMM	Характеристика
Таргетинговая реклама	Это вид рекламы, направленный на определенный сегмент рынка, данный вид рекламы оптимален для рекламы в социальных сетях.
Раскрутка — накрутка	Представляет собой накрутку лайков и подписчиков, с целью повышения популярности и доверия к странице, группе и т.д. Производится с помощью специальных программ, таких как Bosslike, Vktarget, Fastfreelikes. Стоит отметить, что такой вид продвижения является неоднозначным и не одабривается общественностью и социальными сетями в целом.
Конкурсы и розыгрыши	Заключается в увеличении числа подписчиков и заинтересованных пользователей, путем различных мотивационных постов, также увеличения популярности и узнаваемости благодаря репостам.
Лидеры мнений	Данный метод продвижения заключается в увеличении популярности и доверия среди аудитории с помощью рекламы и упоминания на странице, блоге, какой-либо известной медийной личности, которая является авторитетом для определенной аудитории.
Массфолловинг	Сущность заключается в подписках на пользователей, ожидая ответных аналогичных действий, и , таким образов, увеличении числа подписчиков.

Таким образом, в таблице 2 были рассмотрены основные методы продвижения в социальных сетях и сети Интернет в целом. Выбор методов зависит от объекта, целей SMM, целевой аудитории, а также располагаемого бюджета.

Завершающим этапом SMM, как и любого другого вида рекламы, является анализ эффективности. Рассмотрим более детально этот процесс.

В том случае, если продажи производятся через группу, увеличение или снижение активности, числа продаж и т.д. видны сразу, в ином случае необходимо:

- помечать все ссылки, которые ведут на сайт специальными utm-метками;
- настроить цели в Яндекс Метрике или Google Analytics;
- внедрить коллтрекинг.

Эти действия являются тем минимумом, который помогает в оценке эффективности ведения бизнеса и рекламы в социальных сетях. Стоит также отметить, что подсчет эффективности SMM может осуществляться не только исходя из оценки прибыли, а также от числа подписчиков, их активности, количества посещений и иных показателей, отражающую популярность страницы в социальной сети.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что реклама в социальных сетях имеет свои характерные особенности, которые нужно учитывать при планировании реализации своего рекламного проекта.

Необходимо четко определить цели и задачи, исходя из своих целей и особенностей рекламируемого объекта, также провести тщательное изучение платформ и методов SMM. Стоит отметить, что наиболее эффективным является комбинация методов, которая поможет увеличить силу воздействия на аудиторию и увеличивает вероятность успеха.

Реклама в интернете, как одно из самых перспективных направлений требует постоянных вложений труда и времени, так как скорость обновлений, актуальность информации играют ключевую роль в успешном ведении бизнеса в социальных сетях, однако, богатый набор инструментария делает этот процесс более легким.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ ПРОДУКЦИИ НА РЫНОК

Аннотация: Как лучше всего продвинуть свой товар или услугу на просторах интернета?

Ключевые слова: СМК. SMM. Услуги онлайн. Социальные сети. Товары. Аудиторская деятельность. Продвижение. Продвижение в социальных сетях. Услуги в интернете. Постинг на маркетплейсах.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES OF PRODUCT PROMOTION ON THE MARKET

Annotation: What is the best way to promote your product or service on the Internet?

Keywords: QMS. SMM. Online services. Social networks. Products. Audit activities. Promotion. Promotion in social networks. Services on the Internet. Marketplace posting.

В наше время есть огромное количество способов продвижения товаров. Тем более в период мировой пандемии число интернет ресурсов увеличилось в несколько раз. Все фирмы, салоны, магазины ушли на дистанционные продажи и продвижения. Карантин отменили, но многие так и решили остаться лишь на просторах интернета. Это же и касается любых услуг, касающихся аудиторской деятельности. Но базу клиентов не так просто завести. Для этого нужно много вкладывать именно в онлайн продвижение. Размещение объявлений на разных платформах привлечет большее количество клиентов.

	Способы продвижения услуг в интернете	Средства:
Товар	Продвижение через посредников	Поисковая система
		Контекстная реклама
	Все способы продвижения	Социальные сети
		Информационная среда
		Баннеры, листовки
	Продвижение через прямой путь	Видео ролики

Зачастую очень сложно придумать уникальную продукцию, у которой не будет никаких аналогов, конкурентов. Сам процесс продвижения продукции в современном мире обходится компаниям очень дорого, занимает огромное количество времени и сил. Но хороший маркетолог всегда сможет продвинуть продукцию на современный рынок и завлечь покупателей .Для этого нужно использовать коммуникации в маркетинге, причем разные – в этом процессе можно продвигать услуги или свою деятельность для любого клиента, для того чтобы:

1. Будущие клиенты узнали о ваших товарах, какие у вас есть предложения и выгодные сделки для них.
2. Для покупателя важно запомнить то или иное место покупки. Задача – показать свои сильные стороны в товарах или услугах.
3. Уверить клиентов в том, что они делают правильный выбор. И именно эта покупка будет наиболее удачной для них.

Интернет

Интернет в данный момент уже можно сказать заменил реальную жизнь. Продвижение продуктов в интернете на данный момент занимается почти каждая фирма ,ведь если правильно построить рекламную структуру, то можно получить огромное число потребителей.

Затраты на интернет продвижение обычно дешевле в среднем в 4 раза. Количество пользователей интернета с каждым годом только растёт ,что говорит о повышение доли реальных покупателей в целом. Так же главной характеристикой интернета считается интерактивность ,или если по другому ,то обратная связь, взаимодействие с покупателем.

Интернет-ярмарки

В данный момент по всему миру начали активно развиваться так называемые интернет – ярмарками - это современная замена обычной ярмарки ,которая происходит в интернете.

В России существует отдельный портал с такими ярмарками – Межрегиональная интернет – торговая сеть , посещаемость которой доходит до одного миллиона в год . Подобным способом, члены данных ярмарок приобретают настоящие возможности расширения рынка сбыта собственного продукта ,так как один миллион посещений в год говорит о большой вероятности успеха.

В МИТС также используют криптографическую охрану для безопасности электронных подписей с помощью ресурсов , сертифицированных федеральным агентством правительственной связи и информации (ФАПСИ). Всероссийские интернет – ярмарки обладают несколькими превосходствами в сравнение с традиционными ярмарками:

- Участие стоит в 10-ки раз дешевле

-Отсутствует потребность расходовать средства на оформление стенда

-Возможность постоянного участия в ярмарках

-Экономятся ресурсы ,затрачиваемые на рекламу ярмарки

-Возможность быстро заключить сделку с помощью электронной подписи

Интернет-ярмарки популярны и пока держат свой статус успешной продажи товаров. Особенно в условиях пандемии живые встречи можно легко заменить таким мероприятием. Стоит помнить обо всех правилах и соблюдать требования сайтов.

Итог: в настоящий момент продвижение товаров или услуг онлайн играет ключевую роль. Покупатель всегда ищет выгоду, пытается найти скидки, акции и тд. Во всем обилии и разнообразии важно, чтобы заметили именно Вас. Для этого нужно правильно подходить к выбору площадок. Научными исследования доказано - на период с начала пандемии более 60 процентов продаж перешло на интернет-площадки.

Чем больше видов и способов продвижения затронуть, тем больше клиентов придёт. Простое правило, которое поможет не только в продвижение, но и в расширении ваших товаров или услуг.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ РОССИИ

Аннотация: Как образовалась система менеджмента качества в том виде, в котором мы знаем ее сейчас? Как она действует в современных рамках экономики.

Ключевые слова: СМК. Производство. Товары. Аудиторская деятельность. Экономика. Управление качеством. Стандартизация. Аудит.

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Annotation: How was the quality management system as we know it today formed? How does it work in today's economy?

Keywords: QMS. Production. Goods. Audit activity. Economics. Quality Management. Standardization. Auditing.

Примерно в 70-х годах были провединины многочисленные анализы всех систем менеджмента качества. На тот момент это были обычные госты и стандарты. Но тогда еще не было единой системы, отвечающей за всю суть в целом. Именно тогда были введены комплексные системы управления качеством продукции предприятия.

Основной задачей таких систем было отследить, чтобы все лучшие требования четко выполнялись.

Всё самое лучшее из технологий зарубежа бралось за основу новых стандартов. Все отрасли были затронуты: народное хозяйство, предприятия, заводы, технологические процессы и многое другой.

После создания всего необходимого начался долгий и тяжелый процесс самого внедрения систем в обиход. Необходимы были и специалисты, понимающие новые правила.

Таблица 1

Основные подходы управления качеством в экономике		
Затраты	Стоимость	Затраты на процессы
- Списания на дефектную продукцию - Списания на товар для тестирования	- Подсчет потерь при введении в производительность - Классификация потерь	- Проверка соответствий процессов - Исключение из процесса несоответствия

После недолгой работы и выявления недостатков стало ясно, что следует добавить еще некоторые пункты. Стало необходимо повышение производственной эффективности и отслеживание всех шагов продукта. То есть все этапы, которые проходит продукт перед тем, как отправлять его на сбыт. Его создание, риски, процесс изготовления, проверка готового продукта.

Уже ближе к 90-ым стандартизация пришла к, более менее, нам знакомой сейчас системе менеджмента качества (СМК)

Вошли в оборот:

- стандарты ISO 9000
- управление качеством
- бенчмаркинг
- реинжиниринг

ISO 9000:

В настоящий момент в России действуют ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001-2015 и ГОСТ Р ИСО 9004-2010. Широко применяются эти стандарты так же почти на всех площадках по товарам, производству и услугам.

Управление качеством:

Крепко закрепилось понятие управление качеством.

Одними из основных пунктов в нем являются:

- Учет желаний потребителя. Создание товара, который хочет покупатель

- Руководство, знающее как организовать работу правильно

- Правильный подход к работникам/сотрудникам. Их желание работать в этой сфере

- Осознание и предотвращение рисков

- Систематизация процессов

- Постоянное развитие. Как технологий, так и компетентности сотрудников

- Взятие ответственности за те или иные процессы

Бенчмаркинг:

что это? Как это использовать? Бенчмаркингом называют, если говорить грубо, улучшение. В него входит всё, от оценки готового продукта и сравнения с конкурентами до изучения слабых мест конкурентов. Если говорить еще проще, благодаря этому методу проводится анализ конкурентов. На основе этого анализа выявляются их сильные и слабые стороны. Сильные можно смело заимствовать или видоизменять под себя, а слабые стараться вывести из своего производства.

Еще одним немаловажным объектом являются сотрудники.

Существуют множество систем качества. Они используются на разных производствах в разных местах. Следовательно, любому специалисту в сфере стандартизации важно уметь применять эти системы под конкретную ситуацию.

В настоящий момент достаточно большое количество ВУЗов готовит специалистов «Управления качеством».

При начале работы с любым предприятиям для начало нужно оценить, подходят ли методы системы менеджмента качества к этому случаю.

Безусловно, система менеджмента качества затрагивает все грани деятельности предприятия. Это помогает затронуть каждый уголок, тем самым уменьшить число рисков и ошибок.

Максимальный охват всего на предприятии дает полную картину работы для дальнейшего развития.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА В СФЕРЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация: Что приводит к эффективной работе предприятия? Какие методы подходят для контроля качества в сфере строительства?

Ключевые слова: СМК. Строительство. Аудит. Система качества. Стандарты. Стандартизация. Ресурсы.

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: What leads to the effective operation of a company? What methods are suitable for quality control in the field of construction?

Keywords: QMS. Construction. Audit. The system of quality. Standards. Standardization. Resources.

В современном мире абсолютно каждое государство старается дать своему населению наилучшие блага и ресурсы. С возникновением международной торговли и мирового сотрудничества вопрос выбора этих благ бы практически закрыт, так как с помощью сотрудничества государств, возникла возможность обмениваться недостающими и требуемыми благами на разных уровнях.

Однако, без особых препятствий происходит лишь обмен и покупка импортных товаров длительного пользования. Сложнее приходится сфера недвижимости и производственных зданий. Непросто приобрести определенный строительный объект и перевести его к себе в страну. Поэтому всему потоку спроса на данные объекты приходится в полной мере противостоять отечественным строительным подрядным организациям. Проблема состоит в том, что не каждая организация способна обеспечить требуемый уровень качества и довести свои производственные объекты до установленных стандартов.

Регулятором этой проблемы выступает система управления качества в сфере строительства. Она имеет ряд отличий от обыкновенных отраслей контроля качества, не только в методологии, но и, в первую очередь, в направлениях. В архитектурно-строительной сфере удельная часть внимания дается не просто выявлениям и устранениям производственных браков, а именно на основу предотвращения момента возникновения брака.

Структура качества также направлена на образование уверенности в управленческих способностях организации. В каждой работе, от которой ожидается большой успех, действия должны регламентироваться определенным планированием. И чтобы оно «работало», ему придают организацию контролировать и планировать архитектурные работы посредством создания программы производственных работ, запланированной суммой стоимости, определением основных факторов производства, план выполнения требуемых производственных работ.

Следовательно, можно сделать вывод о том, что качество произведенных строительных работ основывается и зависит от выполнения производственных планов и эффективных руководящих принципов. Рассмотрим основные принципы отрасли строительства:

1. Установка и обозначение конечного итога системы контроля качества
2. Обеспечение удовлетворенности потребителя и создание плана работ, полностью устраивающего потребности заказчика
3. Контроль процесса вливания всех содействующих сторон, в том числе субподрядчики, рабочие и поставщики, в выполнении плана качества исследуемого объекта
4. Создание коллектива разработчиков сферы контроля качества с таким уклоном, чтобы он мог работать эффективно и разрабатывать эффективные планы.

Само понятие строительство означает комплекс мероприятий, создание зданий и сооружения, направленных на исполнение проектных режимов и заказов потребителей, основанных на предпочтительные вкусы и запросы. Производство различной продукции обычно производится по определенным стандартам. Стандарт в системе управления качеством – основа для построения сферы контроля и производства строительных услуг. Однако, в строительной сфере не существует четко определенного единого международного стандарта. Каждое государство по своему желанию создает удобные и эффективные для себя стандарты и базисы строительных услуг. Их разрабатывают и устанавливают национальные объединения работников строительства.

Казалось бы, обеспечение наилучшего качества объекта можно достигнуть путем участия самого заказчика в процессе строительства, но это далеко не так. Цель заказчика объекта – готовый производственный объект, а цель исполнителя – получение коммерческой выгоды после выполнения строительного заказа.

Поэтому, не обязательно присутствие и участие потребителя в процессе строительства. За качеством построенных объектов и самим процессом строительства следит служба контроля качества, которая присутствует практически в каждой строительной компании.

Систему управления качеством в строительной сфере рассматривали многие специалисты и ученые. Они пытались довести систему до идеала, определяя и добавляя новейшие способы и методы осуществления контроля. Одним из специалистов, занимающихся данным вопросом, был Эдвард Деминг. Он рассматривал строительство не просто как процесс создания благ, а как управленческий процесс, где нужно сосредотачиваться на выявлении причин производственных неудач и недостатков. То есть, нужно обеспечить именно эффективную работу специалистов, тем самым, показывая руководственное мастерство. Он также выявил 14 положений, необходимых для увеличения качества организаций:

1. Постановка задач совершенствования продукции или услуги постоянной целью
2. Необходимость принятия иного мнения о потерях
3. Устранение зависимости от массового контроля качества, которая не приносит особой пользы
4. Постановка цели поиска недостатков и проблем, как ежедневной задачей руководствующих органов
5. Формулирование самых действенных способов обучения кадров строительной организации
6. Избегание навязанных стандартов, которые не подкреплены определенной методологией исполнения процесса

Тем самым, организация процесса в строительной отрасли и система управления качеством способствует ведению эффективной работы всех участников процесса, в частности подрядчиков и рабочих. Также, следует отметить, что в архитектурно-строительной сфере качественное выполнение должно характеризовать качество абсолютно во всех локальных сферах строительства. Именно тогда, можно будет говорить об эффективной системе управления качеством.

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ДИНАМИКА ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются иностранные инвестиции за 2018 – 2020 годы, а также определены задачи страны в данной сфере.
Ключевые слова: инвестиции, государственное регулирование, инвесторы.

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INVESTMENT DYNAMICS OF THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Abstract: This article examines foreign investment in 2018-2020, and also defines the country's tasks in this area.
Keywords: investments, state regulation, investors.

Инвестиции определяют будущее страны и отдельного субъекта хозяйствования, являясь движущей силой в развитии экономики.

Государственное регулирование инвестиционной деятельности осуществляется в целях стимулирования деятельности инвесторов, привлечения в республику иностранных инвестиций и защиты прав инвесторов на территории страны.

Сегодня основные инвесторы в республике – это Россия (44,2), Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии (19,7%), Кипра (6,6%). Также интерес представляют инвестиции из ближневосточного и азиатского регионов, в том числе сотрудничество с Китаем, Ливаном, Сирией, Саудовской Аравией [1].

Рассмотрим иностранные инвестиции в Республику Беларусь.

Таблица 1 – Иностранные инвестиции в Республику Беларусь

	2018	2019	2020
Объем иностранных инвестиций, поступивших в реальный сектор экономики Республики Беларусь, млн. долларов США	10842,0	10006,8	8 680,2
Прямые инвестиции	8537,1	7233,2	6 006,0
Прочие инвестиции	2301,0	2766,9	2 669,4
Прямые иностранные инвестиции на чистой основе (без учета задолженности прямому инвестору за товары, работы, услуги), млн. долларов США	1634,9	1327,2	1 414,8

Примечание – источник [2].

Проанализировав таблицу, можно увидеть разницу между инвестициями. Рост объёма иностранных инвестиций означает наличие в секторе экономики служб маркетинга и инвестиционного управления, постоянного мониторинга рынка и достижений научно-технического прогресса в области производимой продукции. Инвестиционный климат в стране постепенно улучшается, что снижает для иностранных инвесторов риски инвестиционных вложений. Однако с 2019 года объём иностранных инвестиций уменьшается. Данная ситуация в значительной мере связана с неблагоприятным общим инвестиционным климатом страны и высокими инвестиционными рисками на ее территории.

Таблица 2 – Иностранные инвестиции из Республики Беларусь

	2018	2019	2020
Объем иностранных инвестиций, направленных организациями Республики Беларусь в экономику зарубежных стран, млн. долларов США	6064,7	5761,5	4 862,1
Прямые инвестиции	5671,9	5243,4	4 314,1
Прочие инвестиции	392,8	518,2	259,0

Примечание – источник [3].

В данной таблице видно, что объем иностранных инвестиций, направленных организациями Республики Беларусь в экономику зарубежных стран до 2020 года увеличивался. Это означает, что инвестиционные планы направлены на увеличение капитала, преобладающе, на инновационной основе. Главной причиной снижения объема иностранных инвестиций из

Беларуси является падение платежеспособного спроса в стране, ухудшения финансового состояния организаций с иностранным капиталом и сокращения прибыли.

Несмотря на положительные моменты привлечения инвестиций в экономику Республики Беларусь, есть и целый ряд проблем:

- нестабильность законодательства. Решить данную проблему можно упростив законодательство, путем исключения взаимоисключающих положений и возможного формирования нового инвестиционного кодекса;
- относительно жесткая система налогообложения. Решить эту проблему можно путем упрощения процедуры таможенного оформления;
- высокая доля убыточных предприятий, нуждающихся в инвестициях;
- невысокая привлекательность Республики Беларусь на мировой арене.

Беларусь имеет выгодное географическое положение, страна является важным транспортным и торговым коридором между Европой и странами СНГ. Также страна предлагает потенциальным инвесторам квалифицированные и недорогие трудовые ресурсы, возможность выхода на формирующийся общий рынок ЕАЭС, значительный научно-технический потенциал, развитую сеть транспортных коммуникаций и инфраструктуру, и функционирование шести свободно-экономических зон.

Задача страны – минимизировать существующие отрицательные факторы, развивать и совершенствовать направления: разработка прозрачного и устойчивого законодательства, предоставление налоговых льгот, реформирование государственной собственности, регулирование вопроса приватизации, развитие государственно-частного партнерства. Реализация такой системы организационно-экономических мероприятий в стране будет способствовать росту ее международной привлекательности и надежности в качестве делового партнера, а в долгосрочной перспективе это послужит повышению конкурентных позиций страны.

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ВВОЗНАЯ ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПОШЛИНА. ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО БЮДЖЕТА

Аннотация: Интересы государства в области экономики во многом определяются эффективностью реализации фискальной функции Федеральной таможенной службой. Регулятором участия государства во внешнеэкономических связях выступают таможенные платежи, за счет которых обеспечивается значительная часть поступлений в федеральный бюджет. Статья посвящена рассмотрению ввозной таможенной пошлины, ее доли в федеральном бюджете.

Ключевые слова: ввозные таможенные пошлины, таможенный контроль, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, федеральный бюджет.

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IMPORT CUSTOMS DUTY. FEDERAL BUDGET FORMATIOM

Abstract: The interests of the state in the field of economics are largely determined by the effectiveness of implementing the fiscal function by the Federal Customs Service. The regulator of state participation in foreign economic relations is customs payments, by which a significant part of the revenues to the federal budget is provided. The article is devoted to the consideration of the import customs duty, its share in the federal budget.

Keywords: import customs duties, customs control, foreign economic activity, federal budget.

В силу развивающегося уровня мирового хозяйства, ежедневно увеличиваются импортные и экспортные потоки, это приводит к необходимости создания учреждений, в деятельность которых будет входить контроль за перемещением товаров и транспортных средств через границы стран или союзов. Помимо этого, в системе международных отношений важная роль отдается таможенным пошлинам, расчету таких пошлин и взиманию.

Такие пошлины применяются как на импортные товары, так и на экспортные товары.

Основная роль таких пошлин заключается в защите внутреннего рынка страны, а также ее платежного баланса, с помощью осуществления регулирования ввоза товаров.

Документ, получивший название ТК ЕАЭС, создан для решения базовых вопросов применения 6 таможенных платежей, специальных, антидемпинговых, компенсационных пошлин при перемещении товаров через таможенную границу ЕАЭС. В данном документе весь раздел II посвящен институту таможенных платежей.

Естественно, что помимо базового документа, есть и свои наднациональные акты, исходя из которых могут приниматься решения по конкретной стране.

Ввозная таможенная пошлина имеет свои существенные особенности правового регулирования. Уплата такой пошлины будет осуществляться исходя из условий выбранной декларантом таможенной процедуры самостоятельно согласно пункту 1 статьи 52, кроме случаев, упомянутых в пункте 2 этой же статьи.

Что же такое ввозная таможенная пошлина? Такая пошлина представляет собой обязательный платеж, начисляемый при ввозе товаров на территорию Союза (пункт 2 статьи 25 Договора о Евразийском экономическом союзе от 29 мая 2014 года), взимаемый таможенными органами государств-членов. Ввозная таможенная пошлина является инструментом таможенно-тарифного регулирования внешнеторговой деятельности. В условиях функционирования Союза устанавливается и применяется Единый таможенный тариф (далее – ЕТТ ЕАЭС) и иные единые меры регулирования внешней торговли с третьими странами.

Ставки ввозных таможенных пошлин ЕТТ ЕАЭС применяются в отношении товаров, ввозимых на таможенную территорию Союза и происходящих из любых стран (в том числе происхождение которых не установлено), за исключением случаев, предусмотренных в соответствии с Договором о Союзе, а также случаев, когда в соответствии с международными договорами в рамках Союза или международными договорами Союза с третьей стороной для исчисления ввозных таможенных пошлин применяются ставки, отличные от ставок ЕТТ ЕАЭС. Таможенный тариф систематизирован в соответствии с единой Товарной номенклатурой внешнеэкономической деятельности Евразийского экономического союза (далее – ТН ВЭД ЕАЭС).

ТН ВЭД ЕАЭС представляет собой классификатор товаров, используемый при проведении таможенных операций декларантами и таможенными инспекторами. При определении кода товаров по ТН ВЭД можно применять описание для каждой группы или товарной позиции в ТН

ВЭД. В эти разделы включены все сведения обо всех кодах из выбранной товарной позиции.

В Российской Федерации правовые основы исчисления и взимания таможенных платежей возлагаются на должностные лица Федерального органа исполнительной власти уполномоченного в области таможенного дела (ФТС России). Главная цель, которую стоит выделить, в части таможенного регулирования в процессе перемещения товаров через границу ЕАЭС — это забота о пополнении доходной части бюджета Российской Федерации за счет того, что совершаются операции по экспорту и импорту товаров.

В России уплата таможенных платежей происходит в соответствии с

Конституцией РФ, ТК ЕАЭС, НК РФ, ФЗ No289. Таможенные платежи (налоги и сборы) – неотъемлемая часть, поступающих средств в доходы стран. За счет установления тех или иных ставок/барьеров, можно менять экономическую ситуацию внутри государства в более выгодную сторону. Процесс уплаты таможенных платежей- основное и обязательное условие при осуществлении внешней торговли. В свою очередь вопрос, какая же сумма должна быть уплачена при той или иной перевозке будет зависеть от конкретного товара и ставки на него.

Таможенные платежи не расходуются ни по каким другим направлениям, кроме федерального бюджета, как это было отмечено ранее, они носят публичный характер и составляют основу экономики нашей страны. Проверка достоверности исчисления и взимания таможенных платежей способствует пополнению федерального бюджета.

Перейдем к рассмотрению доли ввозной таможенной пошлины в

федеральном бюджете Российской Федерации. Для этого обратимся к статистике.

Доходы федерального бюджета- ввозные таможенные пошлины.

Доходы федерального бюджета				
Ввозные таможенные пошлины	2018 г.	2019 г.	2020 г.	2021 г.
	623,4	655,5	694,7	744,0

Оценивая показатели, можно заметить, что они имеют тенденцию роста от года к году. Относительно общего числа доходов федерального бюджета, это всего лишь 0,3 процента, поскольку основную часть составляют налоги и сборы, лишь дальше таможенные платежи в целом (мы рассматриваем только один вид в рамках научной статьи).

Главенство налогов и сборов, согласно статистике, легко объясняется тем, что они взимаются со всех участников хозяйственной деятельности, попадающих под действие законодательства Российской Федерации. Что же касается ввозной таможенной пошлины, ее применение основывается на стране происхождения товаров. Однако не смотря на маленький процент от общего числа доходов федерального бюджета, не стоит забывать об особом месте среди государственных доходов, поскольку это обязательный платеж, взимаемый при импорте товаров.

Использованные источники:

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2. Федеральный закон "О таможенном регулировании в Российской Федерации и о внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации" от 03.08.2018 N 289-ФЗ (последняя редакция)
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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется развитие фондового рынка и его значение в рыночной экономике. Также есть информация о фондовой бирже и об участии коммерческих банков в ее развитии.
Ключевые слова: фондовый рынок, биржа, коммерческие банки, рыночная экономика, финансовая система, ценные бумаги, юридические лица, деньги.

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CURRENT ISSUES OF THE STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract: The article analyzes the development of the stock market and its importance in the market economy. There is also information about the stock exchange and the participation of commercial banks in its development.
Keywords: stock market, stock exchange, commercial banks, market economy, financial system, securities, legal entities, money.

Вступление

В экономике любой страны мы можем видеть, что, хотя в некоторых секторах наблюдается нехватка денег, большие суммы денег в некоторых секторах временно пусты. Учитывая, что профицит или дефицит сети в течение определенного периода времени чередуются, финансовый рынок или фондовая биржа. Во многих самых современных странах мира фондовые биржи работают в условиях рыночной экономики. В то же время фондовые биржи считаются наиболее важными институтами рыночной экономики и выполняют множество функций, важных для деятельности соответствующих финансовых институтов с точки зрения национальной экономики. Фондовый рынок - это набор механизмов, позволяющих проводить операции с физическими или ценными бумагами. Фондовая биржа - это организованный рынок для торговли ценными бумагами. Здесь встречаются покупатель и продавец ценных бумаг. [6]

Согласно международному опыту, фондовый рынок является важным источником инвестиций, необходимых для различных секторов экономики, и альтернативой финансированию за счет банковских кредитов. Таким образом, состояние экономической системы любой страны отражается на активности фондового рынка. [5] На этом рынке юридические или физические лица инвестируют в акции и другие ценные бумаги для получения будущей прибыли. Прибыль от ценных бумаг получается в виде дивидендов или процентов или путем их продажи по более высокой вторичной цене. Финансовые биржи работают с участием нескольких субъектов:

Эмитенты. Этот тип юридического лица, участвующего в фондовом рынке, может быть юридическим лицом, государственными учреждениями или местными органами власти.

Инвесторы. К этому типу юридических лиц могут быть отнесены физические и юридические лица - компании, предприятия, государственные учреждения. Вышеупомянутые лица используют свой капитал для покупки ценных бумаг с целью получения прибыли в будущем.

Профессиональные участники. Это третьи стороны, участвующие в фондовом рынке. В основном это трейдеры, брокеры, дилеры. Короче говоря, они посредники, представляющие одну из сторон. Представители этой группы получают процент от успешной транзакции, поэтому в их интересах максимально активно участвовать в выполнении таких торговых соглашений [3].

Анализ соответствующей литературы

Последние несколько лет наша страна работает над улучшением функционирования фондовых бирж, в том числе над развитием фондового рынка. Кроме того, программы, направленные на достижение развития рыночной экономики через развитие фондовой биржи, основаны на Указе Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 апреля 2017 года «О создании Государственного комитета по приватизации и приватизации». Развитие конкуренции »и других нормативных правовых актов. [2]. В настоящее время количество бирж, регулируемых Государственным комитетом по приватизации и развитию конкуренции, составляет 3. Это Республиканская товарная биржа Республики Узбекистан, Республиканская многопрофильная агропромышленная биржа, Республиканская фондовая биржа «Ташкент». Республиканская фондовая биржа «Ташкент» является динамично развивающейся структурой финансовой системы страны ». секрет.

В то же время эксперты отмечают, что широкое вовлечение населения в фондовый рынок по-прежнему остается одной из самых актуальных проблем. Таким образом, общественность более широко понимает преимущества инвестирования в ценные бумаги.

Различные мероприятия с участием специалистов проходят во всех регионах страны.

В связи с этим Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № ПФ-4947 «О Стратегии дальнейшего развития Республики Узбекистан» как одного из приоритетов экономического развития и либерализации поставлена задача: разработать концепцию развития финансового рынка Республики Узбекистан в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе, направленную на привлечение капитала и развитие финансового рынка как альтернативного источника свободных средств предприятий, финансовых институтов и населения [1].] Инвестиции играют важную роль в развитии экономики, а также в бесперебойном функционировании ее различных секторов. Без преувеличения можно сказать, что сейчас банки являются основным финансовым институтом, аккумулирующим большой объем финансовых ресурсов и способным направлять их в приоритетные отрасли экономики. Банкам во многом удобно делать это через ценные бумаги. Следует отметить, что коммерческие банки, которые обычно участвуют в фондовом рынке, считаются решающими в развитии реального сектора нашей национальной экономики [3]. Развитие фондового рынка обеспечит движение денег в экономике, а также непрерывное формирование, эффективное использование и инвестирование финансовых ресурсов. Свободное движение денег между инвестициями между различными секторами экономики обеспечивает свободное и рациональное использование финансовых ресурсов. Это, в свою очередь, скажется на развитии страны.

Предложения и выводы

В зависимости от уровня развития современной экономики можно думать о «состоянии» экономики страны, потому что можно контролировать экономическую активность общества, воздействуя на финансовый рынок. Поэтому сегодня развитие рынка - одна из важных задач нашей экономики. Также целесообразно использовать вложения коммерческих банков для дальнейшего развития и стабилизации фондового рынка страны:

- ввести ряд льгот и льгот в механизм налогообложения операций банков с ценными бумагами на фондовом рынке;

- увеличение количества финансовых инструментов, торгуемых на фондовых биржах, т.е. введение финансовых фьючерсов, опционов, депозитарных расписок и ипотечных облигаций. Это приведет к активизации банков на фондовом рынке и увеличению оборота фондового рынка;

- Необходимо разработать механизм, обеспечивающий продажу ценных бумаг коммерческих банков республики на международных биржах. [3]

Своевременная реализация вышеуказанных мер послужит повышению конкурентоспособности банков в стране, повышению их инвестиционной активности не только на национальном фондовом рынке, но и на международном рынке капитала, созданию более благоприятного инвестиционного климата в Узбекистане.

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ХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ ВИРУС У ВИЧ-ИНФИЦИРОВАННЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ ГЕПАТИТОВ В И С ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: ВИЧ-инфекция и парентеральный вирусный гепатит - социально значимые заболевания, влияющие на демографическую ситуацию в стране. Помимо общности путей передачи и факторов, вовлечение молодежи и детей в эпидемический процесс осложняет эпидемиологическую ситуацию по ВИЧ-инфекции. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, 350-400 миллионов человек инфицированы вирусом гепатита В, более 170 миллионов человек инфицированы вирусом гепатита С, и более 35 миллионов человек инфицированы ВИЧ. Общность путей передачи приводит к совместному возникновению вирусного гепатита В, вирусного гепатита С и ВИЧ-инфекции у некоторых пациентов.

Ключевые слова: Вирус иммунодефицита человека, синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита, хронический вирусный гепатит, иммуноферментный анализ, полимеразная цепная реакция, иммуноблоттинг, аланинаминотрансфераза, аспарагинаминотрансфераза, индекс гистологической активности.

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CHRONIC VIRUS IN HIV-INFECTED PEOPLE CLINICAL LABORATORY OF HEPATITIS B AND C FEATURES

Summary: Human immune virus infections and parenteral viral hepatitis are socially significant diseases and affect the demographic situation in the country. The inclusion of young people and children in the epidemic process, in addition to

the generalized pathways and factors, complicates the epidemiological situation of the human immunodeficiency virus. According to the World Health Organization, around 350-400 million virus hepatitis B carriers and more than 170 million virus hepatitis C carriers have been identified, and more than 35 million people have been infected with HIV. The total transmission route leads to a combination of viral hepatitis B, viral hepatitis C and Human Immune Viruses in some patients.

Key words: Human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, chronic viral hepatitis, enzyme immunoassay, polymerase chain reaction, immunoblotting, alanine aminotransferase, asparagine aminotransferase, histological activity index.

Актуальность. Одна из самых актуальных проблем, стоящих сегодня перед Всемирной организацией здравоохранения, - это профилактика СПИДа, который распространяется по миру в виде пандемии. В настоящее время, по данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), количество людей, живущих с ВИЧ, во всем мире превысило 35 (33,2–37,2) миллионов человек. Из них 2,5 (1,6–3,4) миллиона - дети.

Люди, живущие с ВИЧ / СПИДом (95%), живут в странах с низкими и средними условиями жизни, где смертность от СПИДа является обычным явлением. В настоящее время ВИЧ является ведущей причиной смерти среди людей в возрасте 15-59 лет во всем мире. Более двух третей людей, живущих с ВИЧ / СПИДом, живут в странах Африки к югу от Сахары.

Цель исследования. Определение распространенности вирусного гепатита В и вирусного гепатита С у ВИЧ-инфицированных; изучить их клинико-лабораторные характеристики и определить степень фиброза печени у этих пациентов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Объекты исследования: Всего 82 пациента в возрасте от 18 до 55 лет, из них 23 пациента были ВИЧ-инфицированными (3-4 клинические стадии), 15 пациентов с «В», 20 пациентов с «С», 8 ВИЧ-инфицированных. Под наблюдением находились пациенты с «В», 16 ВИЧ-инфицированных пациентов с «С» и 6 пациентов.

Андижанская областная инфекционная больница имеет 6 отделений (отделение ВИЧ-инфицированных), 1 отделение (отделение вирусных гепатитов), лабораторию (ИФА, биохимия), фиброскан-тест и Андижанский медицинский диагностический центр (лабораторные исследования).

Результаты исследования. По полу и возрасту: 82 (100%) пациентов под нашим наблюдением были в возрасте от 18 до 55 лет, из них 47 (57%) мужчин и 35 (43%) женщин.

Диагноз: Из 86 (100%) пациентов 23 (28,0%) пациента были ВИЧ-инфицированными (3-4 клинические стадии), 15 (18,3%) пациентов имели «В», 20 (24,4)%) пациенты с «S», 8 (9,8%) ВИЧ-инфицированные пациенты с «В», 16 (19,5%) ВИЧ-инфицированные пациенты с «С».

Эпидемиологическое расследование начинается после того, как человека извещают о том, что он или она инфицированы ВИЧ, посредством иммуноблоттинга. Основная цель эпидемиологического обследования - выявить источник заболевания и путь передачи (половой, медицинский и немедицинский парентеральный, инфекционный), оценить эпидемическую ситуацию, определить меры по предотвращению распространения заболевания.

Проведение эпидемиологических исследований в случаях ВИЧ-инфекции. Центры СПИД отвечают за эпидемиологов. При проведении эпидемиологических расследований сохраняется конфиденциальность - информация о человеке, инфицированном ВИЧ, и его диагнозе остается конфиденциальной. Когда ВИЧ-инфицированные пациенты приходят с отметками «С» или «В», в первую очередь учитывается общее состояние пациентов.

При хроническом минимальном гепатите, холецистите состояние больного меньше, чем у здорового человека. Пациент чувствует себя лучше, когда болезнь не тяжелая. Тяжелые заболевания - тяжелая форма острого гепатита, хронического гепатита высокой активности, цирроза печени, приступ холецистита, в других случаях общее состояние больного ухудшается. Однако во время печеночной комы пациент без сознания и находится в глубоком сне, иногда очень беспокойном.

Данные эпидемиологического анамнеза (предыдущие хирургические вмешательства, переливания крови, другие парентеральные методы лечения, стоматологический осмотр и т. Д.), Клинические и анамнестические признаки (вирусный гепатит в течение 6 месяцев и более, увеличение печени и селезенки), результаты обследований. определенный. Были выявлены маркеры, позволяющие исключить другие вирусные гепатиты и ВИЧ-инфекцию. Также в анамнезе - 22 пациента (26,8%) с ранее проведенным внутривенным, внутримышечным, подкожным (инъекционным) введением, 12 пациентов (14,6%) с ранее проведенными хирургическими вмешательствами, 8 пациентов с кровью и переливаниями крови (9), 8%), 20 пациентов. (24,4%) лечились у стоматологов, медперсонал (медсестры, лаборанты), 3 пациента (3,7%) имели татуировки, работали в условиях профессионального риска, пациенты (1,2%), 11 пациентов половым путем (13,4%)), оставшиеся 5 пациентов (6,1%) не являются переносчиками заболевания.

Вывод. Клинические признаки передачи вирусных гепатитов В и С у ВИЧ-инфицированных наблюдались стойкими (продолжительными) способами по отношению к моноинфекции на основании лабораторных тестов;

Развитие цирроза печени, ассоциированного с вирусным гепатитом С, и степень фиброза выше, чем у моноинфекции вирусного гепатита С, когда ВИЧ-инфекция связана с хроническим вирусным гепатитом С;

Раннее выявление вирусных гепатитов В и С у ВИЧ-инфицированных, необходимость профилактики осложнений;

Результаты лабораторных исследований у пациентов и данные, полученные при изучении степени фиброза с помощью фиброскана, применяются на практике.

Согласно результатам, развитие цирроза печени, ассоциированного с вирусным гепатитом С, выше, чем моноинфекция вирусного гепатита С, частота SVGB и SVGS ниже у ВИЧ-инфицированных, заболеваемость острым гепатитом В среди детей снижается за счет к массовой вакцинации, в наших наблюдениях наблюдалось резкое снижение заболеваемости вирусным гепатитом В.

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СТАЦИОНАРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СЕРДЕЧНЫХ АРИТМИЙ И ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ

Аннотация: Изучена частота и структура нарушений ритма сердца, в зависимости от пола и места жительства терапевтических больных, находившихся стационарном лечении 6-месячный период. Проанализированы заболевания, на фоне которых появились аритмии сердца. Выявлено 384 случая нарушения ритма сердца (НРС): у 55,4% мужчин и у 44,6% - женщин. Частота НРС сердца у жителей города и села была равна, соответственно 53,7% и 46,3%. Наиболее часто аритмии встречались у больных ИБС с различными ее проявлениями - в 29,4%. Аритмическая форма ИБС встречалась в 27,6%. НРС у больных с пороками сердца - 14,1%. Кардиомиопатии осложнялись аритмиями в 12,0%. У больных гипертонической болезнью НРС выявлены у 8,8% больных. При наличии тиреотоксикоза аритмии встречались в 4,2% случаев, при алкогольном поражении печени в 3,9% случаев.

Ключевые слова: нарушения ритма сердца, ИБС, гипертоническая болезнь, кардиомиопатии, алкогольное поражение печени.

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STATIONARY ANALYSIS OF CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS AND FEATURES

Summary: Frequency and structure of infringements of a rhythm of heart, depending on a floor and a residence of the therapeutic patients who were on hospitalisation for the 6-month's period is studied. Most often arythmies met at patients IDH its various displays – in 29.4 %. Arytmical form of IDH met in 27.6 %. URH at patients with heart diseases - 14.1 %. Cardiomyopathies became complicated with arrhythmia in 12.0 %. At sick by hypertensive illness of IDH are revealed at 8.8 % of patients. At presence thyreotoxycosis arrhythmias met in 4.2 %

of cases, alcoholic liver disease 3.9%. And also diseases against which have appeared arythmies hearts are analysed. 384 cases of infringement of a rhythm of heart (URH) are revealed: at 55.4 % of men and at 44.6 % - women. Frequency URH of heart at townsmen and village considerably did not differ and was equal, accordingly 53.7 % and 46.3 %.

Key words: rhythm disturbance, ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, cardiomyopathies, alcoholic liver disease

Актуальность. Известно аритмогенное воздействие лекарств, интоксикации лекарственными средствами, гипоксия гипоксемия (недостаточности кровообращения любого генеза, хроническое легочное сердце, анемии различной этиологии), гипо- и гипертермия, ионизирующая радиация, механические воздействия (травмы, вибрация) также могут быть причинами нарушения ритма и проводимости [3, 4].

В настоящее время имеются данные о том, что злоупотребление алкоголем вызывает угрожающие жизни аритмии и внезапную сердечную смерть (ВСС), связывают электрической нестабильностью миокарда.

Механизмы ВСС у людей, злоупотребляющих алкоголем, изучены недостаточно [1, 2]. Существенное значение имеет способность алкоголя выводить ИЗ организма натрий, хлор, и особенно калий и магний, что приводит к перегрузке кардиомиоцитов кальцием. Все это может вызвать снижение сократительной способности миокарда, нарушение генерации и проведение импульса в проводящей системе, спазм коронарных артерий, Снижение порога возникновения нарушения ритма, Вплоть до фибрилляции желудочков.

Цель исследования. Изучить частоту и структуру нарушений ритма сердца и проводимости в зависимости от пола и места жительства у стационарных терапевтических больных, а также проанализировать заболевания, на фоне которых появились аритмии сердца.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом для исследования послужили больные, находившиеся на стационарном лечении в четырех терапевтических отделениях клиники Андижанского медицинского института за 6месячный период. Использовались общепринятые методы диагностики основного заболевания, а также ЭКГ, как основной метод диагностики нарушений ритма сердца.

Результаты исследования. Проанализированы заболевания, фоне которых имело место НРС. Среди обследованной нами кагорты пациентов наиболее часто НРС определялись у больных ИБС с различными ее проявлениями (со стабильной, нестабильной стенокардией, инфарктом миокарда, постинфарктным кардиосклерозом, сердечной недостаточностью) - в 29,4% (113 чел.): 58,1%

мужчин и 41,9% женщин (P<0,05). Аритмическая форма ИБС встречалась в 27,6% случаев (106 чел.), чаще у женщин-53,2%. НРС у больных с пороками сердца - 14,1% (54 чел.), чаще встречались у мужчин 62,5% ($P<0,05$). Кардиомиопатии осложнялись НРС в 12,0% (46 чел.) и также чаще у мужчин 60,4% ($P<0,05$). у больных гипертонической болезнью НРС выявлены у 8,8%

(34 чел.). При наличии тиреотоксикоза аритмии встречались в 4,2% случаев (16 больных), различия между мужчинами и женщинами недостоверные, при алкогольном поражении печени у 3,9% (15 чел.), во всех случаях были мужчины.

Известно, независимым предиктором развития жизнеопасных аритмий является снижение вариабельности сердечного ритма, которому могут способствовать подавление парасимпатической системы и повышение симпатической активности, микро- и макронекрозы миокарда у больных с

хронической алкогольной интоксикацией, что совокупности электролитными нарушениями создает условие для патологического автоматизма, триггерной активности и механизма повторного возбуждения [1, 2].

Нами проанализированы 18 больных, злоупотреблявших алкоголем. Из них цирроз печени токсической (алкогольной) Этиологии Был диагнотирован у 22,2% (4 чел.), цирроз печени смешанной (вирусной и алкогольной) природы у 33,3% (6 чел.), хронический активный гепатит токсической (алкогольной) этиологии у 22,2% (4 чел.), хронический активный гепатит вируснотоксическо этиологии у 16,7% (3 чел.), алкогольная кардиомиопатия у 5,6% (1 чел.). У 83,3% (15 больных) были выявлены различные нарушения

ритма сердца: мерцательная аритмия у 6,7% (1 больной), синусовая брадикардия у 6,7% (1 больной), синусовая тахиаритмия у 26,6% (4 больных), предсердная экстрасистолия встречалась у 26,7% (4 больных), желудочковая экстрасистолия встречалась у 33,3% (5 больных). Сегодня доказано, что алкоголь независимый фактор риска ВСС у мужчин среднего возраста [1, 2]. В то же время роль алкоголя в генезе ВСС до конца не изучена. Поэтому, необходимо продолжать исследования выявлению предикторов электрической нестабильности миокарда, частоты значимости у злоупотребляющих алкоголем, у больных с алкогольным поражением печени, с целью подбора адекватной терапии, для предупреждения ВСС, что у данной категории пациентов представляет определенные трудности [1, 5].

Вывод. Следует помнить, что опасность аритмии для жизни пациента определяется зачастую не столько ее разновидностью, сколько «фоновым» заболеванием и функциональным состоянием миокарда (дилатация полостей сердца, снижение сократительной способности миокарда, наличие постинфарктных рубцовых изменений, аневризмы, повреждение клапанов сердца и пр.). Поэтому вопрос о целесообразности применения антиаритмического препарата и его выборе достаточно сложная задача ДЛЯ Клинициста. «Идеального» антиаритмического средства не существует, поэтому необходимо учитывать Основные фармакодинамические эффекты на ОПЫТ лекарственного препарата, опираясь доказательной медицины.

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ПСИХОЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ С СИНДРОМОМ РАЗДРАЖЁННОГО КИШЕЧНИКА

Аннотация: Изучено психоэмоциональное состояние у 60 больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника посредством анкетирования, вследствие чего сделано заключение о том, что психоэмоциональные расстройства являются одним из главных механизмов развития синдрома раздражённого кишечника.
Ключевые слова: синдром раздраженного кишечника, психоэмоциональный фактор, анкетирование.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Resume: Substantiates the role of emotional factors, as the core, in the pathogenesis of irritable bowel syndrome, based on the results of test A. M. Wayne and "FAM" in 60 patients with irritable bowel syndrome.
Key words: irritable bowel syndrome, emotional factor

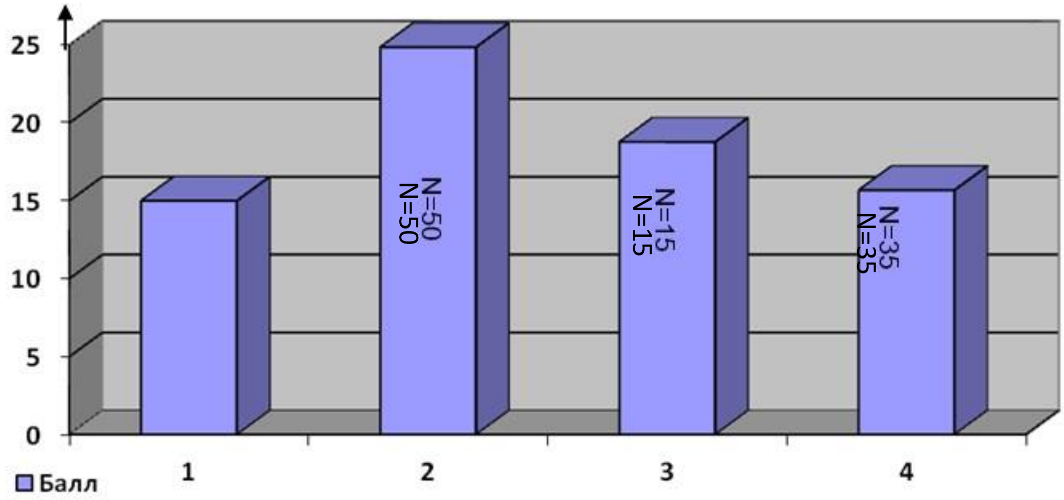
Актуальность: Согласно данным Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения, синдромом раздражённого кишечника страдают от 14-22 до 30-48 % населения, что соответствует 22 миллион населению [1]. Особенно плачевно, что пик наличия данного синдрома приходится на самый трудоспособный возраст населения, в среднем на 30-40 летних. [2,3]. Особенно, встречаемость повышена у женщин, примерно из трёх у двоих. [6]. Каждый врач широкого профиля сталкивается с данной патологией примерно в 28% случаев. Так например, в развитых странах, таких как Япония и Китай, синдром раздражённого кишечника встречается в 20 – 30%, Тайланде — 5% и в Иране — 3,4% населения [3]. В странах Европы данный синдром встречается среди населения в 3-22% [1]. Психоэмоциональное состояние у больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника изучается уже давно, но исчерпающих данных влияния его на патогенез развития синдрома, на сегодняшний день не достаточно. В связи с этим при лечении больных с этим синдромом иногда упускается из виду вегето-сосудистое и психоэмоциональное состояние, что ведет к недостаточному достижению эффекта лечения.

Цель: Изучение вегетососудистого и психоэмоционального состояния у больных с синдромом раздраженного кишечника.

Материалы и методы: Обследовалось 60 человек мужского и женского населения с установленным синдромом раздраженного кишечника . Психоэмоциональное состояние оценивалось методом анкетирования при помощи опросника А.М.Вейна и САН. [4]

Результаты исследования: При первичном опросе 60 человек, у 35 при лечении использовалось традиционное лечение без добавления препаратов, влияющих на вегетососудистую систему, тогда как во второй группе, кроме традиционного лечения были добавлены седативные препараты. Через 15 дней лечения, был заново проведен опрос и были получены следующие результаты, приведенные в диаграмме №1

Диаграмма №1. Изменение вегетососудистого состояния у больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника после полученного лечения (по опроснику А.М.Вейна)

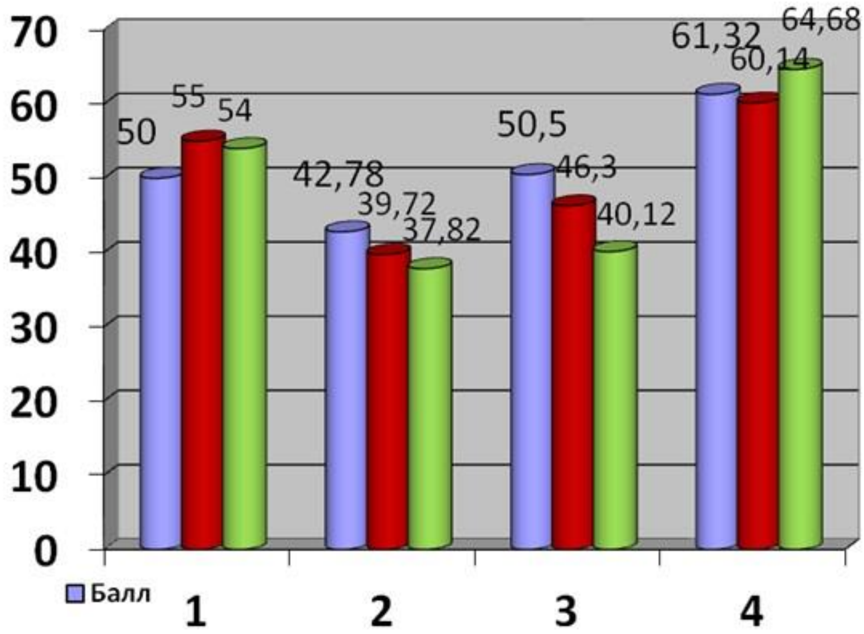


1-Средний показатель, 2-Перед лечением, 3- после традиционного лечения, 4-после лечении с применением седативных препартов

Как видно из диаграммы, при обследовании вегетососудистого состояния больных средний балл составил 24,86±1,33, тогда как после лечения, его показатель составил 18,78±1,02 баллов, то есть большой статистически доверительной разницы это не составило (P<0.05). Тогда как при лечении с применение седативных препаратов, разница после лечения составила в среднем 15,68±0,98 баллов, что ниже первой группы на 3,1 балл (P<0,001).

При применении опросника “САН” с целью оценки психоэмоционального состояния больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника, было установлено, что в первой группе после лечения без применения седативных препаратов, астенизация наблюдалась у большей половины группы, тогда как во второй группе после лечения с применением седативных препаратов, астенизация наблюдалась у 2 больных, а у остальных не наблюдалась.

Диаграмма№2. Результаты теста “САН ” до и после лечения у больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника.



1.Средняя степень. 2- до лечения. 3-после традиционного лечения. 4-после лечения с добавлением также и седативных препаратов.

Как мы видим, по данным диаграммы, до лечения психоэмоциональное состояние больных с синдромом разраженного кишечника по опроснику “САН” составило в среднем 42,78 баллов. После лечения составило в среднем 50,5 балл, тогда как при добавлении в программу лечения седативных препаратов, этот показатель составил 61,32 баллов.

Показатель активности до лечения если составлял в среднем 39,72 баллов, то после применения традиционного лечения он составил 46,3 баллов. При добавлении к традиционному лечению седативных препаратов, показатель составил 60,14 баллов.

Показатель настроения составил 37,82 балла до лечения, тогда как после традиционного лечения он составил 40,12 баллов. После добавления в традиционное лечение седативных препаратов, показатель настроения составил 64,68 баллов.

Выводы: Таким образом, по результатам нашего исследования видно, что у 86% больных с синдромом раздражённого кишечника присутствует факт стрессового состояния в виде тревоги, астенизации, смены настроения, психоэмоциональных расстройств. Также была видна существенная разница в лечении с применением седативных препаратов и без, при котором в схеме лечения с применением традиционного лечения и седативных препаратов в комплексе, результат улучшился в 2 раза, что является немаловажным и улучшает как самочувствие больного, так и сокращает сроки лечения данного синдрома, а следовательно улучшает качество жизни больных.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ МАРКЕТПЛЕЙСОМ В КИТАЕ

Аннотация: С непрерывным развитием информационных технологий, непрерывной популярностью Интернета, потребление людей претерпело большие изменения,в то время как производственная и операционная среда, правила конкуренции также сталкиваются с линией с Интернетом, предприятия через сетевой маркетинг, чтобы предоставить клиентам самую последнюю информацию о продукте и рекламные акции, чтобы достичь низкой стоимости стратегии, были популярны.В данной статье в качестве примера взят“сайт Дангданга", в основном анализируется его сетевая среда и стратегия сетевого маркетинга, а также выдвигаются соответствующие предложения по улучшению, имеющие справочное значение для других платформ электронной коммерции.

Ключевые слова: Сетевые продажи, “сайт Дангданга", Управление маркетплейсом

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MARKETING MANAGEMENT IN CHINA

Summary: With the continuous development of information technology, the continuous popularity of the Internet, people's consumption has undergone great changes,while the production and operating environment, competition rules also face the line with the Internet, enterprises through network marketing to provide customers with the latest product information and promotions to achieve a low-cost strategy, have been popular.This article is "Dangdang website" as an example of a basic analysis of its network environment and network marketing strategy, as well as the relevant improvement proposals put forward, it is of reference value for other e-commerce platforms.

Keywords: Network sales, "Dangdang website", Marketplace Management

В среде электронной коммерции начал быстро формироваться и развиваться сетевой рынок, основанный на Интернете.По состоянию на декабрь 2019 года доля предприятий, занимающихся онлайн-продажами в

Китае, составляла 54,7%, из которых доля оптовых и розничных предприятий осуществляла более высокую долю.Можно сказать, что применение Интернета становится все более распространенным и глубоко проникло во все аспекты работы и жизни, оно во многом способствует социальному прогрессу, экономическому развитию предприятий и изменению труда и образа жизни людей.Рожденная в современную эпоху развивающихся рынков, новая маркетинговая модель-сетевой маркетинг, растет и станет изюминкой экономического развития 21 века.Модель сетевого маркетплейса все больше и больше признание и внимание предприятий, сделать хорошую работу в сетевом маркетплейсе также станет выживание и развитие платформы электронной коммерции должно быть достигнуто.

1. Анализ сетевой среды “сайт Дангданга"

“сайт Дангданга" с ноября 1999 года открылась,является крупнейшим в мире китайским онлайн - книжным аудио-и видеомагазином, для китайских читателей по всему миру, чтобы обеспечить почти более 300 000 видов китайских книг и аудио-и видеопродуктов, миссия “сайт Дангданга"-это самые полные китайские книги в мире, чтобы все китайские читатели получали просветление, образование, наслаждались развлечениями.

1) Политическая и правовая среда

Вокруг реализации национального "Двенадцатого пятилетнего плана[53]" Министерство промышленности и информационных технологий с 2010 года начало организовывать подготовку ряда планов, связанных с развитием отрасли.В том числе план развития информационной индустрии”12-я пятилетка“, план развития Интернета”12-я пятилетка", а также план развития широкополосных сетей.В то же время, в 1999 году начал складываться бум электронной коммерции, соответствующая законодательная система также постоянно совершенствовалась, в основном формировался свод законов и нормативных актов системы электронной коммерции в Китае.

2) Экономическая среда

В последние годы экономика Китая демонстрирует устойчивую и стремительную тенденцию развития.Согласно статистическому бюллетеню 2019 года, располагаемый доход на душу населения жителей Китая составил 20 167 юаней, увеличившись на 10,1% по сравнению с предыдущим годом.Общий объем розничных продаж социальных потребительских товаров за год составил 26 239,4 млрд юаней, увеличившись на 12,0% по сравнению с предыдущим годом.В 2019 году темпы роста онлайн-розничных продаж в Китае были на 37,7 процентных пункта быстрее, чем общий объем розничных продаж социальных потребительских товаров, что эквивалентно 10,6% от общего объема розничных продаж социальных потребительских товаров, а также впервые превысили 10%.

3) Социально - культурная среда

Эпоха Интернета делает социальную и культурную среду все более

[53]Ян Лу Мин.Сетевой маркетплейс[F].Машиностроение Пресс,2011.

инновационной, высокоскоростной и виртуальной.Интернет создал экономику глаз, экономику внимания и т. Д.Чтобы воспользоваться возможностью в рыночной конкуренции, предприятия должны продолжать внедрять инновации; использование Интернета делает разнообразную деловую информацию и рыночную информацию высокоскоростной передачей, постоянно обновляемой, только держа руку на пульсе самой последней и точной информации предприятия могут принимать наилучшие бизнес-решения.

4) Техническая среда

Развитие технологий оказывает значительное влияние на развитие сетевого маркетинга.С одной стороны, развитие коммуникаций, интернет-индустрии и технологии мобильных терминалов делает сетевой маркетинг и инструменты онлайн-покупок более широкими; с другой стороны, технология электронных платежей созревает, электронные способы оплаты-это в основном онлайн-банкинг, онлайн-платеж, сторонний перевод, телефонный банкинг, мобильный банкинг, оплата IP-счета и т. Д.”

2. Анализ стратегии сетевого маркетплейса “сайт Дангданга"

Поисковая система-один из наиболее часто используемых методов сетевого маркетплейса, в основном используемый для продвижения веб-сайта, создания сетевого бренда, продвижения продукта и так далее.Поисковый маркетплейс,основанный на том, как пользователь использует поисковую систему, использование возможности для пользователя получить информацию как можно больше, чтобы передать маркетплейсовую информацию целевому пользователю.Поисковый маркетплейс можно разделить на две формы: поисковый логин и ранжирование (поисковая оптимизация), основанное на поисковом контенте, позиционирующем ключевые слова рекламы.

1) Реклама по ключевым словам

Реклама по ключевым словам-это форма платной поисковой системы, когда пользователь использует ключевое слово для поиска, на странице поиска появится связанный с ключевым словом рекламный контент.“сайт Дангданга" и международный поисковый гигант—Baidu сотрудничество для масштабного продвижения сайта, поисковая строка Baidu, введите " интернет-магазины”,“онлайн-торговый центр”и другие подобные ключевые слова, “сайт Дангданга" может быть ранжирована на переднем крае; когда клиенты ищут некоторые названия продуктов, такие как название, при появлении соответствующих ссылок на продукт в то же время на веб-странице будет всплывать C Baidu в поисковой системе видимость инструмента и высокая частота использования, вы можете увеличить количество клиентов для “сайт Дангданга".

2) Категории

Категории-это онлайн - руководство для пользователей по поиску информации.“сайт Дангданга" с самого начала создания продавала только книги аудио-и видеопродукции, но развитие до сих пор продукта было распространено на книги, игры, программное обеспечение, журналы и другие 37 категорий, каждая из которых была подразделена на различные категории, широкий ассортимент продуктов, в целях повышения эффективности управления.После того как продукт будет классифицирован, в соответствии с категорией необходимо разработать различные маркетплейсовые стратегии, выделить различные ресурсы предприятия.“сайт Дангданга" для определения основных шести видов продукции, таких как книги, аудиовизуальные, бытовые товары и т. Д., Это сосредоточение внимания на управлении.

3) Лицензионный маркетплейс по электронной почте[54]

Сет Годин предложил "лицензионный электронный маркетплейс", подразумевающий привлечение потребителей, чтобы они соглашались получать информацию от маркетологов и постепенно продвигали маркетплейсовые практики.“сайт Дангданга" насчитывает около 30 миллионов зарегистрированных пользователей, благодаря регистрации клиентов, покупкам, платежам и другим аспектам личной информации клиента, историческим записям потребления и другим сборам и сопоставлениям данных, “сайт Дангданга" создала огромную базу данных данных клиентов.“сайт Дангданга" анализирует посещаемость сайта клиентом, чтобы определить потребительские привычки и предпочтения каждого клиента, покупающего продукты, в качестве основы для соответствующего управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами и различных рекламных мероприятий.Клиенты могут зарегистрировать своих членов в почтовом ящике “сайт Дангданга", внести некоторые предложения, в то же время “сайт Дангданга" будет регулярно отправлять некоторые продукты, которые вас больше интересуют рекомендации.Порекомендуйте некоторые продукты по электронной почте.Это также делает лицензионный маркетинг более целенаправленным.

4）.Онлайн-Маркетинг Членства

Сетевой маркетинг членства, также известный как программа членства (партнерская программа), пионером которой является Amazon, относится к веб-сайту (веб-сайту) владельцев на собственном веб-сайте для продвижения другого веб-сайта (сетевых продавцов) товаров и услуг, предоставления соответствующих ссылок на веб-сайт сетевых продавцов и в соответствии с периодом времени продаж от сетевых продавцов для получения определенного процента комиссии сетевого маркетинга.

Сеть Дангданг запустила "программу кооперативного альянса“, эта модель альянса отличается от традиционного двустороннего альянса, является”односторонней“, а не”двусторонней".Если есть большое количество просмотров, высокая кликабельность сайта, то можно рассмотреть сотрудничество и Dangdang Network.Авторы этих сайтов могут выбрать те или иные темы и свою собственную информацию о продукте, связанную с

[54] Лу Линь,Ван Мин.Стратегия маркетплейса по электронной почте в эпоху электронной коммерции[F].Экономист.2012（8）.

контентом, из Dangdang Online, передаваемую клиентам через их собственные веб-страницы.Если клиент через эти сайты покупает, когда продукты сети и никакого возвратного поведения не происходит, то эти сайты получат около 10% комиссии от продаж, благодаря альянсу с этими сайтами, могут эффективно продвигать, когда сайт сети продвигается.

3.Предложения по улучшению сетевого маркетплейса платформы B2C

В настоящее время все больше предприятий создают собственный сайт компании, но по статистике,их больше половины и ими можно хорошо пользоваться, они не знакомы с тем, как сканировать интернет-страницы, как индексировать и как определять то или иное ключевое слово и другими технологиями.Платформа электронной коммерции должна уделять внимание веб-оптимизации, чтобы она повышала рейтинг поисковой системы, чтобы улучшить трафик сайта и в конечном итоге повысить объем продаж сайта.

1) Усилить управление ресурсами клиентов

Платформа электронной коммерции B2C[55] позволяет предприятиям легко собирать информацию о клиентах, такую как история просмотров, регистрация с номером мобильного телефона, QQ, электронная почта, предприятия должны в полной мере использовать эти ресурсы, регулярно анализировать покупательское поведение клиентов, покупательские предпочтения, чтобы добиться точного маркетинга.В то же время с помощью обычных SMS, электронной почты и клиентов можно поддерживать хорошие отношения с клиентами, а также в любое время делать ответный визит и постоянно улучшать свой сервис.

2) Обеспечить безопасность информации о клиентах

Сетевая безопасность стала самой большой проблемой, стоящей перед развитием сетевого маркетплейса.Технически говоря, суть развития сетевого маркетплейса заключается в обеспечении безопасности транзакций,таких как безопасность использования средств, безопасность личной информации, коммерческая конфиденциальность и т.д., благодаря открытости самого Интернета, виртуальности и ликвидности, так что онлайн-транзакции сталкиваются с различными опасностями, такими как сетевые утечки и сетевое мошенничество.Платформа электронной коммерции должна делать хорошую работу по защите конфиденциальности клиентов, не может свободно продавать информацию о клиентах.

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АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОЙ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ В КИТАЕ

Аннотация: В последние годы”трансграничная электронная коммерция“,”Интернет+ " и другие высокочастотные слова премьер-министр Китая неоднократно выступал с докладом о работе правительства, чтобы реализовать политику стимулирования импорта, увеличить внутренний дефицит импорта продукции, расширить пилотный проект трансграничной электронной коммерции.Содействие развитию трансграничной электронной торговли является важной мерой реализации стратегии“Один пояс, один путь”, содействия трансформации и модернизации промышленной структуры и повышению конкурентоспособности предприятий для участия в международной торговле.В данной статье представлена основная ситуация развития трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае, анализируется состояние развития трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае на основе статистических данных и, наконец, рассматриваются перспективы развития трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае.

Ключевые слова: Трансграничная электронная коммерция; Статус;Тенденция

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ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE IN CHINA

Summary: In recent years,” cross-border e-commerce “,” Internet+ " and other high-frequency words, the Chinese premier has repeatedly made a report on the government's work to implement import promotion policies, increase the domestic deficit of imported products, expand the pilot project of cross-border e-commerce.Promoting cross-border e-commerce is an important implementation measure of the strategy “One belt, one road” , promote the transformation and modernization of the industrial structure and increase the competitiveness of *enterprises to participate in international trade.This article presents the main situation of the development of cross-border e-commerce in China, analyzes the state of development of cross-border e-commerce in China based on statistical data, and finally examines the prospects for the development of cross-border e-commerce in China.*

Keywords:Cross-border e-commerce; Status; Trend

Трансграничная электронная коммерция[56]-это аббревиатура термина Трансграничная электронная коммерция, это новый тип торговли, основанный на электронной коммерции, относится к телу сделки, принадлежащему разным странам или регионам (разные таможни), использованию Интернета или мобильной сети, через интеллектуальный терминал (настольный компьютер, ноутбук, планшетный компьютер, смартфон и т. Д.), с помощью B2C, C2C, B2B трех основных режимов достижения конечных потребителей и продавцов товаров для достижения намерения онлайн-транзакции, а затем завершения оплаты и расчетов, а также через пограничная логистика для доставки товара, завершения сделки.В целом, трансграничный импорт и трансграничный экспорт являются двумя основными компонентами трансграничной электронной торговли.Как новый способ международной торговли, трансграничная электронная торговля по сравнению с традиционным способом торговли имеет большие преимущества, в том числе: удобный, эффективный, уникальный и формальный.Удобно: покупайте импортные товары и отечественные покупки в скорости и оплате точно такие же; эффективно: потому что нет необходимости в громоздких торговых документах и аудите этикеток, новые продукты могут быть больше и быстрее на линии; уникально: многие общие торговые товары не могут или трудно импортировать товары, такие как товары здравоохранения, косметика, сухое молоко, средства гигиены могут быть импортированы через эту модель; формально: все процедуры являются обязательными.

Состояние развития трансграничной электронной коммерции

1) Общий оборот трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае Iresearch Consulting опубликовала обзорный отчет о развитии трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае в конце 2014 года, а именно "2014 China Cross-border e-commerce Industry Research Report".Статистика отчета показывает, что трансграничные сделки электронной коммерции Китая в 2014 году достигли масштаба 4,2 трлн, трансграничные сделки электронной коммерции составили 12,9% от общего объема импортной и экспортной торговли Китая, по сравнению с 2013 годом общий объем сделок увеличился на 33,1%, при непрерывном совершенствовании цепочки трансграничной электронной коммерции участники отрасли активно продвигают в сочетании с непрерывным внедрением национальной политики поддержки

[56] Сяо Сюй.Трансграничная практика электронной коммерции.Пресса Китайского университета Жэньминь. 2015.

трансграничной электронной коммерции, трансграничная электронная коммерция, как ожидается, продолжит поддерживать хорошую тенденцию развития в ближайшие несколько лет, Irese Consulting ожидает, что трансграничная электронная коммерция в общей импорт и экспортная торговля в 2017 году составят более 33,1%, при постоянном совершенствовании трансграничной отраслевой цепочки электронной коммерции участники отрасли активно продвигают национальную политику поддержки трансграничной электронной коммерции, ожидается, что Irese Consulting достигнет 20%.

2) Состояние развития пилотных городов трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае

В декабре 2012 года Главное таможенное управление, китайское правительственное учреждение, провело специальное совещание в Чжэнчжоу, посвященное началу пилотного проекта национальной службы трансграничной торговли электронной коммерцией, ознаменовав полный запуск пилотной работы по трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая.На совещании, состоявшемся в Чжэнчжоу, Главное таможенное управление подробно описало развертывание пилотного строительства трансграничной электронной коммерции с основными задачами и конкретными планами реализации, а также наградило Чжэнчжоу, Ханчжоу, Шанхай, Нинбо, Чунцин этими пятью городами для пилотных строительных подразделений службы трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая.С тех пор были добавлены Гуанчжоу, Шэньчжэнь, Тяньцзинь и другие пилотные города.

Тщательный анализ не составляет труда обнаружить, что эти трансграничные пилотные города электронной коммерции в трансграничной торговле в основном имеют следующие характеристики: во-первых, место наблюдения: осуществление закрытого управления и со стороны таможенных, инспекционных и карантинных отделов на месте управления специальной зоной наблюдения класса А.Во-вторых, фронт-энд электронной коммерции: неторговый характер, только для предоставления товаров торговой сторонней платформе, от имени покупателя для заполнения личной импортной декларации, но платформа несет ответственность за транзакцию товаров гарантийной ответственности.В-третьих, декларирование порта: в пилотном городе создать единственную платформу государственных услуг для стыковки данных с таможенным электронным портом, сводных данных заказов с платформы электронной коммерции, платежных запросов и логистических данных после экспресс-доставки (три единичные информации).В-четвертых, важный процесс: аутентификация личной идентификационной информации, прямое удержание почтового налога, прямая оплата товаров за рубежом (неторговый).

3) Обзор трансграничной электронной торговли в крупных пилотных городах

1. Шанхай

Шанхай как первый пилотный город трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая, его основная модель трансграничной электронной коммерции включает в себя три модели, а именно“трансграничный режим”,“режим прямой покупки”и“режим свободной торговли".К концу 2015 года Шанхай в дополнение к зоне свободной торговли, пилотная зона трансграничной электронной коммерции расширилась до трех районов Цзядин, Сунцзян и Путуо.В 2015 году общая стоимость товаров, торгуемых в Шанхайской зоне трансграничной торговли, превысила 50 миллионов юаней, из которых около 35 000 единиц было продано в режиме трансграничной и свободной торговли и около 25 000 единиц-в режиме прямой покупки.В то же время, было почти 100 предприятий электронной коммерции, около 50 логистических и складских предприятий в Шанхайской зоне свободной торговли, чтобы завершить работу по регистрации бизнеса, связанного с трансграничной электронной коммерцией, эти предприятия электронной коммерции и логистики и складирования бизнес-зона содержит почти все страны и регионы трансграничной электронной коммерции в мире, такие как страны ЕС, Япония, Южная Корея, Соединенные Штаты, Австралия, Великобритания, Франция, Новая Зеландия, Германия и так далее.

2. Ханчжоу

Hangzhou cross-border e-commerce transactions to“cross-border step up”as the main features and advantages, with Alibaba Aliexpress as the center of Hangzhou cross-border e-commerce industrial park, is the only one in Zhejiang Province covering the whole business cross-border trade of e-commerce industrial park, the park and Shanghai's three cross-border e-commerce model is different, butПо состоянию на конец 2015 года, в дополнение к Alibaba и другим крупным предприятиям электронной коммерции, почти 200 предприятий электронной коммерции и логистики складирования обосновались в Ханчжоу трансграничный промышленный парк электронной коммерции для ведения бизнеса, кроме того, существует ряд небольших платформ электронной коммерции и малых предприятий электронной коммерции активно подают заявки на поселение в парке.

Стоит также отметить, что во время торгового карнавала 2015 года”double eleven " Промышленный парк трансграничной электронной коммерции Ханчжоу протестировал в общей сложности почти 1 миллион единичных товаров на общую сумму почти 100 миллионов юаней, что в национальном пилотном городе трансграничной электронной коммерции находится на переднем крае.

3. Гуанчжоу

Долгое время провинция Гуандун в рейтинге внешнеторговой шкалы Китая находится на первом месте, что соответствует ее общему объему трансграничных сделок электронной коммерции, которые являются одними из лучших в стране, составляя около 70% от общего объема трансграничных сделок электронной коммерции.Гуанчжоу как столица провинции Гуандун, но также имеет статус первого мегаполиса в Южном Китае, в то же время соседствующего с Гонконгом и Макао географическими преимуществами, поэтому Гуанчжоу в сентябре 2013 года стал первым пилотным городом трансграничной электронной коммерции.

Трансграничная электронная коммерция Гуанчжоу имеет три бизнес-модели, а именно общую экспортную модель, общую импортную модель и модель облигационного экспорта, трансграничную торговую платформу на базе B2B и B2C[57].По состоянию на декабрь 2015 года таможенная статистика Гуанчжоу показывает, что общий объем трансграничных сделок электронной коммерции в Гуанчжоу достиг 3,5 млрд юаней, масштаб сделки в пилотном городе трансграничной электронной коммерции страны по-прежнему занимает первое место.

Анализ тенденций развития трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае

Основываясь на приведенном выше анализе состояния развития трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае, автор считает, что дальнейшее развитие трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае покажет следующие две основные тенденции.

1. Жестокий рост трансграничной электронной коммерции вот-вот уйдет в прошлое, скоро наступит период отраслевой интеграции.С нынешним морским амоем, покупающим трафик дивидендов,все виды игроков практически в одинаковой форме находятся в состоянии дикого роста, но это состояние невозможно и долго не продлится, будущее трансграничной электронной коммерции представит следующие характеристики тренда: есть надежные зарубежные поставщики верности, законные и уступчивые импортные каналы, более низкие цены, чем нынешний серый канал.,

2. Мейнстрим будет для импортных товаров“Интернет+”.На основе передовых информационных технологий; в сочетании с торговлей, таможенным оформлением, платежами и другими практическими операциями; может эффективно интегрировать логистику, надзор, финансы и другие сервисные ресурсы; электронная коммерция онлайн и оффлайн интеграция в качестве каналов продаж.

Таким образом, в последние годы, с непрерывным созреванием технологий, связанных с электронной коммерцией, и сильной поддержкой государством благоприятной политики трансграничной электронной коммерции, трансграничные сделки электронной коммерции Китая демонстрировали быструю и стабильную тенденцию развития.С непрерывным развитием трансграничной импортной и экспортной торговли, экономической глобализацией и поддержкой мировой политики и поддержкой трансграничной электронной торговли доля трансграничной электронной торговли, приходящаяся на долю глобальной импортной и экспортной торговли, будет продолжать увеличиваться.А поскольку Китай начал раньше заниматься трансграничной электронной коммерцией, то по

[57] Дин Жуджунь, Ковалев М.М., Новик В.В. Феномен экономического развития Китая. - БГУ, 2008.

сравнению с другими странами соответствующие технологии также являются более зрелыми, поэтому Китай в развитии трансграничной электронной коммерции имеет большее преимущество первопроходца.Вкупе с тем, что китайское правительство подняло трансграничную электронную торговлю на высоту национальной стратегии, при поддержке национальной благоприятной политики, ожидается, что трансграничная электронная торговля Китая будет занимать все большую долю импорта и экспорта Китая, развитие общей экономики Китая также будет играть все более важную роль, станет новой движущей силой.

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ДИНАМИКА СТАВОК ВЫВОЗНЫХ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ПОШЛИН НА НЕФТЬ СЫРУЮ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена анализу изменения ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую. Рассмотрены теоретические основы вывозных таможенных пошлин и факторы, влияющие на изменения вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую. Определена роль вывозной пошлины в структуре федерального бюджета России. Спрогнозирована динамика изменения ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин.

Ключевые слова: Вывозные таможенные пошлины, нефть сырая, расчёт ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин, экспорт, федеральный бюджет России

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DYNAMICS OF EXPORT CUSTOMS DUTY ON CRUDE OIL

Abstract: The article is devoted to the analysis of changes in the rates of export customs duties on crude oil. Theoretical bases of export customs duties and factors influencing changes of export customs duties on crude oil are considered. Defined the role of export duty in the structure of the federal budget of Russia. Predicted the dynamics of changes in the rates of export customs duties.

Key words: export customs duties, crude oil, calculation of export customs duty rates, export, federal budget of Russia

В условиях современного экономического развития Российской Федерации (далее – РФ) одну из главных ролей в финансовом благополучии государства играет вывозная таможенная пошлина, как инструмент пополнения федерального бюджета и прочное основание для принятия эффективных решений на внешнеполитической и внешнеэкономической арене.

Таможенная пошлина, согласно таможенному кодексу Евразийского экономического союза – обязательный платеж, взимаемый таможенными органами в связи с перемещением товаров через таможенную границу Союза [1]. Следовательно, вывозная таможенная пошлина – вид таможенной пошлины, уплачивающийся при перемещении продукции через таможенную границу на экспорт.

Как известно, РФ является одним из крупнейших экспортеров нефти и нефтепродуктов, уступающая только Саудовской Аравии в объемах экспортных поставок. Согласно отчетам Федеральной таможенной службы (далее – ФТС) за 2020 год, экспорт нефти в общей структуре федерального бюджета составил порядка 21,5%.

Определив значимость экспорта нефти сырой в структуре экспорта РФ, проведем анализ динамики ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую, для этого обратимся к ежемесячной отчетности Минэкономразвития России «О вывозных таможенных пошлинах на нефть и отдельные категории товаров, выработанных из нефти, на период с 1 января по 31 января» за 2019, 2020 и 2021 годов, представленных в Таблице №1. [4]

Таблица №1

Динамика изменения ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую за 2019-2021 года

Отчетный год	Код ТН ВЭД ЕАЭС	Наименование позиции	Ставка вывозной таможенной пошлины (в долларах США за тыс. килограмм)
2019	2709 00	Нефть сырая	90,5
2020	2709 00	Нефть сырая	77,2
2021	2709 00	Нефть сырая	38,7

Как видно из представленных данных, на начало 2019-2021 годов, прослеживается динамика спада ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на сырую нефть. Правительством устанавливаются все более низкие ставки нефти, в связи с исполнением налогового маневра одобренным президентом. Согласно налоговому маневру, который был начат в 2015 году, ставка вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть будет стремиться к нулю в 2024 году. Сам маневр подразумевает собой снижение вывозных таможенных пошлин и увеличение налога на добычу полезных ископаемых (далее – НДПИ).

Снижение ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую также положительно влияет на экспорт и формирование доходной части федерального бюджета, поскольку Covid-19 обвалил цены на нефть и ее экспорт в прежних количествах был бы не целесообразен при высоких экспортных пошлинах.

Рассчитываются ставки вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть в соответствии с методикой расчета ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую, утвержденной постановлением Правительства РФ от 29.03.2013 №276 [2]. Расчет производится по одной из следующих формул:

1. $С_{Tнефть}$ = 0 - при сложившейся за период мониторинга средней цене на нефть сырую марки "Юралс" на мировых рынках нефтяного сырья (средиземноморском и роттердамском) до 109,5 доллара США за 1 тонну (включительно);

2. $С_{Tнефть}$ = $К_{нефть}$ x 0,35 x ($Ц_{нефть}$ - 109,5) – при повышении сложившейся за период мониторинга средней цены на нефть сырую марки "Юралс" на мировых рынках нефтяного сырья (средиземноморском и роттердамском) уровня 109,5 доллара США за 1 тонну, но не более 146 долларов США за 1 тонну (включительно);

3. $С_{Tнефть}$ = $К_{нефть}$ x (0,45 x ($Ц_{нефть}$ - 146) + 12,78) - при превышении сложившейся за период мониторинга средней цены на нефть сырую марки "Юралс" на мировых рынках нефтяного сырья (средиземноморском и роттердамском) уровня 146 долларов США за 1 тонну, но не более 182,5 доллара США за 1 тонну (включительно);

4. $С_{Tнефть}$ = $К_{нефть}$ x (0,3 x ($Ц_{нефть}$ - 182,5) + 29,2) - при превышении сложившейся за период мониторинга средней цены на нефть сырую марки "Юралс" на мировых рынках нефтяного сырья (средиземноморском и роттердамском) уровня 182,5 доллара США за 1 тонну.

Где $Ц_{нефть}$ - средняя за период мониторинга цена на нефть сырую марки "Юралс" на мировых рынках нефтяного сырья (средиземноморском и роттердамском), а $К_{нефть}$ - корректирующий коэффициент, принимаемый равным в соответствии с Законом Российской Федерации "О таможенном тарифе" 0,5 - с 1 января 2021 г. по 31 декабря 2021 г. включительно, 0,333 - с 1 января 2022 г. по 31 декабря 2022 г. включительно, 0,167 - с 1 января 2023 г. по 31 декабря 2023 г. включительно, 0 - с 1 января 2024 г.

Резюмируя, можно заключить, что, проводя анализ ставок вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть сырую, четко прослеживается поэтапное уменьшение ставок, но вместе с тем и увеличение НДПИ. Данный подход позволит России дополнительно пополнить федеральный бюджет за счет расширения налоговой базы. В 2021-2024 годах следует ожидать уменьшения вывозных таможенных пошлин на нефть с последующим обнулением пошлин на данную категорию товара.

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ОБСЕССИВНО -КОМПУЛЬСИВНЫЕ И СОМАТОФОРМНЫЕ РАССТРОЙСТВА, ВСТРЕЧАЕМЫЕ У МОЛОДЫХ ЖЕНЩИН, ЖИВУЩИЕ В БРАКЕ ДО 10 ЛЕТ

Аннотация; В данном исследовании представлен анализ 54 случаев клинических форм ОКСР у молодых женщин, живущие в браке до 10 лет (20-35лет). При проведении настоящего исследования были использованы клинико-психопатологический, клинико-статистический и клинико-психологический методы. Обсессивно-компульсивное и соматоформное расстройство неоднородно и включает несколько взаимосвязанных психопатологических синдромов (навязчивостей завершенности действий, безопасности, запретных побуждений, обладания, двигательных навязчивостей с тиками), которые различаются между собой по типу и функциональному значению.

Дифференцированная терапия синдромов ОКСР проводилась с учетом их психопатологической структуры и нозологической принадлежности, а также учитывая их динамику. Применение медикаментозной терапии, а также современных методов психотерапии дает более высокую клиническую эффективность при лечении больных ОКСР, в сравнении с контрольной группой (54 пациента).

Ключевые слова: обсессивно-компульсивное расстройство, психопатологические синдромы (навязчивости завершенности действий, безопасности, запретных побуждений, обладания, двигательных навязчивостей с тиками), дифференцированная терапия.

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OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE AND SOMATOFORM DISORDERS FOUND IN YOUNG WOMEN LIVING IN MARRIAGE UNDER 10 YEARS

Resume: This study presents an analysis of 54 cases of clinical forms of ACSD in young women who are married to 10 years of age (20-35 years old). In the course

of this study, clinical-psychopathological, clinical-statistical and clinical-psychological methods were used. Obsessive-compulsive and somatoform disorders are heterogeneous and include several interrelated psychopathological syndromes (obsessions of completeness of actions, safety, forbidden urges, possession, motor obsessions with tics), which differ in type and functional meaning.

Differentiated therapy of OCSD syndromes was carried out taking into account their psychopathological structure and nosological affiliation, as well as taking into account their dynamics. The use of drug therapy, as well as modern methods of psychotherapy, gives a higher clinical efficacy in the treatment of patients with OCSD, in comparison with the control group (54 patients).

Key words: obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychopathological syndromes (obsessions with completing actions, safety, forbidden urges, possession, motor obsessions with tics), differentiated therapy.

Актуальность. Это состояние, сопровождающееся навязчивыми мыслями и действиями, возникающими независимо от воли человека. Они не поддаются контролю и, как правило, носят неприятный, пугающий характер[2,5]. Обсессивно-компульсивное и соматоформное расстройство или невроз навязчивых состояний, в зависимости от его степени выраженности, способно существенно изменить жизнь больного вплоть до полной изоляции и потери работоспособности[4,6].

ОКСР в большинстве случаев проявляется в молодом возрасте, в период 20–30 лет. Однако может пройти около десяти лет с момента его возникновения, прежде чем пациент обратится к врачу[5].

Не установлено зависимости между расстройством и социальной ступенью, которую занимает человек[1,3]. Оно встречается как среди людей низкого, так и высшего экономического класса, хотя достоверно известно, что в большей степени ему подвержены люди с высоким уровнем развития интеллекта.

Цель исследования. Определить синдромальную структуру обсессивно-компульсивного и соматоформного расстройства у молодых женщин, живущих в браке более 10 лет, описать клинические особенности выделенных вариантов ОКСР, а также выработать дифференцированные рекомендации для терапии с учетом психопатологической структуры ведущего синдрома.

Материалы и методы исследования. Изученную выборку составили 54 больных женщин в возрасте 20-35 лет из числа проходивших стационарное лечение, живущие в браке более 10 лет. Из исследования исключались лица моложе 17 лет, а также лица с тяжелой соматической патологией и органическим поражением ЦНС

Результаты исследования. В ходе выполнения работы клинико-динамическое изучение женщин было дополнено клинико-психологическим исследованием важных аспектов их психического состояния. Причем для различных клинических подтипов ОКСР имеются свои специфичные варианты таких нарушений и их сочетаний.

Для пациенток с преобладанием навязчивостей запретных побуждений («контрастных» навязчивостей) было характерно острое возникновение навязчивостей, сопровождавшееся тяжело переживаемой деперсонализацией и дереализацией, выраженным аффектом тревоги с тенденцией к ажитации. В половине случаев течение заболевания имело периодический характер.

У этих женщин отмечались отчетливые периоды ремиссий, с практически полным отсутствием беспокоившей их симптоматики. Снижение интенсивности тревоги в ходе терапии приводило к появлению эмоционально-волевой и двигательной расторможен-ности.

Для варианта ОКСР с преобладанием навязчивостей обладания было характерно постепенное начало за счет усиления имеющихся личностных и поведенческих особенностей. Манифестация расстройства происходила на фоне изменившейся жизненной ситуации, часто приводящей к снижению межличностных контактов. Помимо основной симптоматики для пациентов было характерно наличие других навязчивостей, связанных с обсессиями обладания - перепроверок, склонности к катастрофизации, обсессий завершенности действия.

Окончательный прогноз заболевания был обусловлен характером нозологической принадлежности, наличием добавочных симптомов. При этом полной редукции симптомов собирательства и патологического коллекционирования практически не происходило.

Для варианта ОКСР, характеризующегося навязчи-востями с тиками было свойственно раннее начало заболевания, наличие резидуальной органической симптоматики. В ряде случаев тики сменялись другими навязчивостями («контрастными» мыслями, навязчивостями завершенности). Неблагоприятными факторами явились наличие выраженных расстройств личности возбудимого круга, декомпенсация органической психической патологии.

Выделенный малосимптомный вариант ОКСР характеризовался ограниченными обсессивными или компульсивными симптомами, навязчивости протекали в структуре аффективных, других невротических и личностных расстройств.

В структуре личности пациентов в подавляющем большинстве имела место повышенная личностная тревожность, склонность к формированию невротических реакций. Дальнейшая динамика зависела от развития основного заболевания, компенсации личностных нарушений, в подавляющем большинстве была благоприятной.

Так, больных с навязчивостями завершенности действия характеризует повышенная эмоциональная напряженность, сочетающаяся с невысокой способностью к интеграции поведения и неразвитостью коммуникативных навыков, что патологически компенсируется при помощи чрезмерного и интеллекту-ализированного самоконтроля. У них отмечается чрезмерное усиление внимания к изменению своего внутреннего состояния.

Обсессивно-компульсивное расстройство неоднородно и включает несколько взаимосвязанных психопатологических синдромов, которые различаются между собой по типу и функциональному значению навязчивостей, возникновению и динамике основных клинических проявлений, структуре когнитивного дефицита, а также особенностям личности и когнитивного личностного стиля. Только малосимптомный вариант ОКСР выражался неспецифическими, разнородными и ограниченными по содержанию навязчивостями, которые возникали преимущественно в структуре аффективных и личностных расстройств.

Формы течения и исходы различных вариантов ОКСР в большой степени определялись нозологической природой симптоматики, в первую очередь, органическими заболеваниями, шизофренией или аффективными расстройствами.

Обсессивно-компульсивные синдромы сопровождались различными вариантами когнитивных нарушений. Так, при навязчивостях запретных побуждений отмечались нарушения исполнительных функций, при навязчивостях безопасности - функций контроля, а при компульсиях с тиками — нарушения и исполнительных, и контролирующих функций. Для больных с обсессиями обладания в большей степени характерны когнитивно-стилевые нарушения в виде низкой способности к категоризации явлений реальности, что указывает на низкую дифференциацию присущих больным эмоциональных оценок.

Дифференцированная терапия синдромов ОКР проводилась с учетом их психопатологической структуры и нозологической принадлежности, а также учитывая их динамику. Наряду с фармакотерапией большое значение имела развитие у больных адекватных коммуникативных навыков, способов эмоционального отреагирования, компенсация когнитивного дефицита, гармонизация личности и когнитивно-стилевых особенностей.

Применение современных методов психотерапии у больных ОКР дает более выраженный клинический эффект, быстрее приводит к исчезновению большинства симптомов в сравнении со стандартной терапией.

Вывод. Статистическая обработка результатов лечения у исследуемой группы (54 пациенток) показала, что у 57-61% больных наступило выздоровление, значительное улучшение - у 42-38% и лишь у 1% больных состояние не изменилось, в связи с тем, что по просьбе родственников они были выписаны из стационара.

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ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ АУДИТ. ОПЫТ МИРОВЫХ ДЕРЖАВ

Аннотация: В данной статье упомянуты этапы таможенного контроля с использованием методов аудита. Тщательно рассмотрен этап присутствующий исключительно в Китае. Также изложены проблемы в сфере применения системы управления рисками таможенными органами Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: таможенный контроль, СУР, методы аудита.

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POST-CLEARANCE AUDIT. EXPERIENCE OF WORLD POWERS

Abstract: This article includes stages of customs control using audit methods. Analyzes one extra stage belongs to China. It also outlines the problems in the application of the risk management system by the customs authorities of the Russian Federation. Based on the study of these problems in the application of the RMS, the customs authorities of Russia proposed ways to solve them.

Keywords: customs control, RMS, audit methods.

Таможенные органы, как в РФ, так и в мире, представляют собой централизованную систему, выполняющую большое количество задач, способствующих защите национальной экономики, созданию условия для перемещения товаров и обеспечению исполнения международных договоров, актов, законодательства государств-членов Союза, т. е. пространства, куда входят страны, которые более близко осуществляют экономическую интеграцию между собой.

В целях непрерывного развития и совершенствования данной структуры в РФ проводится стратегическое планирование определенного периода времени, определяются целевые ориентиры, приоритетные направления и задачи развития таможенной службы.

В главе 2 Генерального приложения к Киотской конвенции содержится расшифровка фразы "контроль на основе методов аудита" — это меры, позволяющие таможенной службе убедиться в правильности заполнения деклараций и достоверности указанных в них сведений путем проверки имеющихся у заинтересованных лиц соответствующих книг учета, счетов, документооборота и коммерческой информации.

Стоит учитывать, что Киотская конвенция была создана, чтобы отразить прогрессивные подходы стран-членов Всемирной таможенной организации, следовательно введение таможенного контроля на основании методов аудита — это те самые подходы, на которые указывает ряд причин.

Основной причиной, которую стоит выделить, является ускоренный процесс таможенного декларирования, который повлечет за собой следующий этап ускорения — это международная торговля, а также минимизирует издержки в цепи поставок.

Получается, что выпуск товаров таможенными органами в зависимости от выбранной таможенной процедуры должен осуществляться настолько быстро, насколько это будет возможно, однако для сотрудников таможни это чревато принятием необоснованных решений из-за временных ограничений.

Избежать рисков в отношении таможенных правил в части своевременной и полной уплаты таможенных платежей становится почти невозможно.

В качестве примера рассмотрим, как осуществляется контроль после выпуска товаров в странах ЕС. Там контроль осуществляется благодаря сотрудничеству участников ВЭД и таможенных органов. Как подтверждение этому факту может служить то, что таможенные органы заранее и своевременно направляют уведомление участнику ВЭД о том, что будет осуществлена проверка, тем самым у участника ВЭД появляется возможность провести внутренний контроль в срок равный дням. В случае самостоятельного обнаружения нарушения, у участника ВЭД появляется право на внесение изменений в неверно указанные сведения, доплатив таможенные платежи без учета штрафов.

Изучив, какие принципы и понятия заложены в Киотской конвенции в части интересующего нас вопроса, можно смело утверждать, что на данном этапе в ЕАЭС происходит некая замена излагаемого материала.

В ЕАЭС, чтобы исключить возможные риски, связанные с неуплатой таможенных платежей, применяется контроль до выпуска товаров, в свою очередь в западных странах будет произведен контроль на основе методов аудита.

Основная задача мирового сообщества в условиях развивающейся внешней торговли нацелена на содействие ее развития со стороны каждого государства. Именно поэтому государства организуют объединения и вступают в тесные сотрудничества между собой.

Рассматривая международную практику таможенного аудита, нельзя не обратиться к такой стране, как Китай, поскольку исторические источники утверждают, что именно там произошло его зарождение и становление.

Имеются документально подтвержденные данные, что в момент правления династии Чжоу был сформирован пост Генерального аудитора, конечно, стоит учитывать, что на тот момент требования к аудиту были совсем другие, однако это не отменяет того факта, что родиной аудита считается Китай.

Возвращаясь в наши дни, стоит отметить, что история современного аудита в Китае недостаточно длинная, поскольку свое начало он берет в 1994 году, в момент введения таможенного контроля после выпуска товаров в таможенное законодательство.

Аудит в Китае направлен на определение законности деятельности по перемещению товаров и транспортных средств согласно требованиям таможенного законодательства. Такая мера способствует не только организации контроля таможенных органов и валютной системы государства со стороны правительства, но и способствует защите интересов внутреннего рынка, стимулируя увеличение показателей доходов в результате внешнеторговой деятельности.

Рассмотрим отличительный этап для Китая, так как другие страны, как правило, его не упоминают. Сущность данного этапа кроется в проведении расследования по выявленному правонарушению, а также сборе новой информации, чтобы была возможность сформировать доказательную базу. Чтобы реализовать данный этап, таможенные органы проверяют контракты, счета-фактуры, бухгалтерские книги, деловые письма, сообщения, а также другие материалы по1 импортным и экспортным операциям; посещают производственную территорию, склады, административные помещения для проверки делопроизводства; проводят опрос представителей участника ВЭД, выбранного в качестве аудируемого лица, старших руководителей и работников о ведении дела, об осуществлении внешнеэкономической деятельности, там, где есть возможность сокрытия, фальсификации или уничтожения действующих данных. В случае обнаружения нарушений, таможня получает одобрение от Таможенного комиссара опечатать все доказательства, описанные выше, при этом не затрагивая трудовую деятельность участника ВЭД. Помимо этого, таможенный комиссар предоставляет разрешение на получение доступа к банковскому счету аудируемого лица в соответствии с законами и административными положениями.

Проанализировав работу таможенного аудита в Китае, можно сделать вывод, что данная процедура прошла все стадии становления государственного контроля и находится на высоком уровне развития. Стоит отметить, что большое число участников ВЭД, большие транспортные потоки и открытый тип экономики- не только черты, характерные для экономики

Китая, но и для Российской Федерации, что обуславливает схожесть в мерах государственного контроля и регулирования.

Главное отличие таможенного аудита Стран ЕАЭС, Китая и России заключается в том, что в первом случае обязанности по его проведению возлагаются на таможню, в нашей стране аудит не проводится таможней, для этого задействуются сторонние аудиторские организации.

Стоит отметить эффективность и объективность проверок зарубежных стран, поскольку если в качестве аудитора выступает таможня, которая ставит своей целью подтвердить соблюдение участниками ВЭД таможенного законодательства, в свою очередь аудиторская компания ставит цель получить выгоду от проделанной работы, что показывает, что частные компании не будут в достаточной мере беспокоиться за полноту и объективность аудита, нежели таможенные органы.

Рассмотрев модель работы таможенной службы в зарубежных странах, хочется подчеркнуть, что таможенный аудит очень перспективная форма таможенного контроля, поскольку аудит включает в себя все основные принципы стандартов Киотской конвенции, в части облегчения деятельности таможенных органов, по средствам взаимодействия с бизнес-средой, при этом обеспечивая общую безопасности мировой торговли.

Использованные источники:

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2. "Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза" (приложение № 1 к Договору о Таможенном кодексе Евразийского экономического союза);
3. World Trade Organization;
4. Guidelines for post-clearance audit.

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ПАНДЕМИЯ COVID-19, БЕЗРАБОТИЦА И СТРУКТУРА СПРОСА НА ТРУД

Аннотация: Темой статьи являются проблемы рынка труда и занятости, возникшие в мировой и российской экономике вследствие пандемии Covid-19 в 2020 году. Произведен обзор ретроспективных показателей безработицы по Российской Федерации, а также некоторых прогнозов. Рассмотрены данные об изменениях спроса и предложения на рынке труда

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, занятость, безработица, анализ, прогноз

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC, UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE STRUCTURE OF LABOR DEMAND

Abstract: The topic of the article is the problems of the labor market and employment that have arisen in the world and Russian economy as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. A review of the retrospective indicators of unemployment in the Russian Federation, as well as some forecasts, is made. Data on changes in supply and demand in the labor market are considered

Keywords: labor market, employment, unemployment, analysis, forecast

Пандемия коронавируса COVID-19 продолжается, позади только первый год этого общемирового бедствия. Однако уже можно подвести некоторые итоги событиям и изменениям в мировой и российской экономике, демографии и социальной сфере, происшедшим в 2020 году и кратко резюмировать имеющиеся прогнозы развития ситуации в 2021 году. На 27 марта 2021 года, по данным Университета Дж.Хопкинса (США) общемировая численность официально учтенных зараженных новым коронавирусом составила 126 281 тыс. человек, число погибших 2769,9 тыс. человек. Наибольшее число зараженных наблюдалось в США, Индии и Бразилии. Далее следовали Франция и Российская Федерация [58]. По отношению к общему числу умерших в мире в 2019 году – 55,4 млн. чел., опубликованному ВОЗ[59], смертность от COVID-19 в 2020 г. составила 4,1% (общая оценка числа умерших по миру и большинству стран за 2020 год пока не опубликована).

В докладе ООН «Мировая экономика: ситуация и перспективы» (25.01.2021) динамика мирового ВВП в 2020 году оценена в -4,3%, перспективы роста в 2021 году +4,7%. Оценки экспертов ООН по США составляют -3,9% и +3,4%, по Европейскому Союзу -7,4% и +4,8%, по Китаю +2,4% и +7,2%, по РФ -4,0% и 3,0%[60].

Разработанный Министерством экономического развития РФ «Прогноз социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на 2021 год и на плановый период 2022 и 2023 годов» предполагал возможность ограничения спада ВВП России в 2020 году уровнем 3,9% и последующего роста в 2021 году на 2,7-3,3%[61]. Отметим, что «дно» нынешнего экономического цикла большинство стран прошли в апреле-июне 2020 года, вследствие первого локдауна, в период разработки международными и правительственными экспертами приведённых здесь прогнозов уже происходил компенсационный подъем. В РФ, правительству которой удалось избежать второго локдауна в 2020 году, во II квартале снижение ВВП по отношению к аналогичному периоду предыдущего года, составляло 8%, а в III квартале 3,4%, то есть нашей экономике удалось «отыграть» у кризиса 4,6 процентного пункта. Согласно первой оценке Росстата, ВВП за 2020 год составил 106,6 трлн. руб. и сократился в сопоставимых ценах на 3,1%.

Рынок труда и безработица в Российской Федерации.

Перейдём к анализу последствий пандемии COVID-19, ограничительных мер и экономической рецессии для российского рынка труда. Следует сразу заметить, что это влияние было абсолютно не прогнозируемым, как стихийное бедствие. До событий 2020 года наиболее востребованными в научном сообществе стали работы о возможном негативном воздействии на рынок труда повышения границ пенсионного возраста [62]. В 2020 году российский рынок труда столкнулся с новыми проблемами и вопросами, появление которых российские экономисты ранее

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[58] Официальный сайт Johns Hopkins university. Coronavirus resource center. Режим доступа: https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

[59] Официальный сайт Всемирной организации здравоохранения. Режим доступа: https://www.who.int/ru

[60] Официальный сайт ООН. World Economic Situation and Prospects. UN. 25 January 2021. Режим доступа: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2021_FullReport.pdf

[61] Прогноз социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на 2021 год и на плановый период 2022 и 2023 годов. Министерство экономического развития РФ. Режим доступа: https://www.economy.gov.ru/material/file/956cde638e96c25da7d978fe3424ad87/Prognoz.pdf

[62] Кашепов А.В. Прогнозирование конъюнктуры рынка труда в условиях современных институциональных реформ. Социально-трудовые исследования. 2019. № 1 (34). С. 44-56.

предвидеть не могли, в настоящее время выходят публикации об экономических уроках кризиса 2020 года[63].

Макроэкономические показатели рынка труда Росстат публикует в отчётах о результатах выборочных Обследований рабочей силы – ОРС (до 2016 года – Обследования населения по проблемам занятости – ОНПЗ), методология которых совместима с рекомендациями МОТ и Международной конференции статистиков труда (МКСТ). Представители государственной службы занятости не всегда соглашаются с точностью результатов выборочного ОРС, особенно в региональном разрезе. Но мы считаем возможным совместное использование в аналитических целях данных ОРС и регистрационной статистики службы занятости населения[64].

Численность безработных по обследованиям циклично (летом безработных в России меньше, зимой больше) снижалась от максимального уровня 10,4 млн. человек в феврале 1999 года (глобальный финансовый кризис и дефолт в России) до 3,5 млн. человек в начале 2020 года. На этой траектории было два подъема - до 7,0 млн. человек в феврале 2009 г. (глобальный финансовый кризис) и до 4,5 млн. человек в марте 2015 года (санкции), новый подъем произошел в августе 2020 года, когда безработица достигла значения в 4,8 млн. человек. Уровень безработицы по ОРС в процентах от численности рабочей силы в данной точке составил 6,4%. Максимальный уровень безработицы в период пандемии был ниже, чем во время глобальных кризисов 1998 и 2008-2009 гг. К декабрю 2020 года этот показатель снизился до 5,9%. В феврале 2021 года общая численность безработных составила 4,2 млн.

Разумеется, общая численность людей в РФ, которые нуждаются в работе, возрастает за счёт категории, которая в методологии ОРС (ОНПЗ) относится к «лицам в трудоспособном возрасте, не входящим в состав рабочей силы» и конкретно делится на две категории – «потенциальная рабочая сила» и «лица, желающие работать, но не ищущие работу и не готовые приступить к ней». Суммарно численность этих двух последних категорий российского населения составляла в августе 2019 года 3,5 млн. человек и в августе 2020 года 3,8 млн. человек. Общая численность населения, нуждающегося в работе, таким образом, составляла в августе 2019 года 6,8 млн. человек (около 9,0% потенциальной рабочей силы) и в августе 2020 года 8,6 млн. человек (около 11%).

Более драматичной была в 2020 году динамика численности безработных, зарегистрированных в службе занятости. Массовое высвобождение работников российских предприятий, происшедшее в апреле-августе 2020 года, привело к увеличению зарегистрированной безработицы с 0,7 в начале года до 3,7 млн. человек в сентябре (4,9% от рабочей силы). Такое

[63] Кашепов А.В. Факторы и экономические последствия пандемии коронавируса. Вестник Алтайской академии экономики и права. 2021. – № 2 – С. 38-45 DOI: 10.17513/vaael.1595

[64] Официальный сайт Федеральной службы государственной статистики (Росстата). Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

количество людей, обратившихся к помощи государства в поисках работы, стало «рекордным» за 29 лет их регистрации. Предыдущий максимум – 2,8 млн. человек, наблюдался в апреле 1996 года. Благодаря восстановлению российской экономики в октября 2020 года снятие безработных с учёта превысило постановку на учёт, и их количество сократилось к декабрю до 2,8 млн. человек (3,7%).

В связи с несовпадением трендов зарегистрированной безработицы и безработицы по обследованиям В.Е.Гимпельсон предполагает, что это было вызвано тем, что в условиях карантина обследование проводилось методами телефонных опросов, вместо очного анкетирования[65]. А.В.Кашепов обращает внимание на то, что условное «занижение» общей безработицы наблюдается не только между потоками информации, исходящими из разных ведомств, но и внутри обследования ОРС Росстата и предлагает обсудить методологические проблемы мониторинга безработицы в условиях кризиса[66].

Обратимся к вопросам спроса и предложения на российском рынке труда в профессиональном разрезе. Спрос на переподготовку персонала и повышение квалификации также увеличивается из-за роста автоматизации на предприятиях и инвестиций в новые технологии. В период пандемии данный процесс только усилился. Статистка KPMG по миру показала, что 75% руководителей ускорили внедрение технологий из-за COVID-19, причём 22% из них сообщили, что прогресс резко ускорился и на годы опередил их желаемый технологический опыт [67]. Пандемия также распространила цифровую трансформацию рабочего места как в России, так и во всём мире. Можно сказать, что именно дистанционные технологии сохранили многим работу. По разным источникам, число сотрудников, работающих удалённо, выросло в период пандемии как минимум в 2 раза.

Так, во время пандемии COVID-19 был сделан большой шаг в сторону диджитализации бизнеса, а по мере изменения бизнеса и экономических требований меняются и навыки, необходимые для создания и использования новых рабочих мест. В связи с большим дефицитом опыта в области технологий сотрудникам необходимо дополнительное обучение для удовлетворения потребностей цифровой трансформации. По исследованию Deloitte, более половины руководителей во всём мире, в том числе и в РФ, считают, что от 50% до 100% их персонала потребуется изменить свои навыки и способности в ближайшие три года. То есть на данный момент большинство сотрудников не обладают навыками и способностями, необходимыми для их

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[65] Гимпельсон В. Труд на карантине: как пандемия повлияла на оценки российской безработицы. РБК. Режим доступа: https://www.rbc.ru/opinions/economics/23/06/2020/5ef06fef9a79478939a1e832?from=center

[66] Кашепов А.В. Безработица в мире и Российской Федерации в 2020 году и прогнозы на 2021 год. Modern Science. 2021. - №3.

[67] Long-term growth amid talent and digital issues. KPMG. 2020. Режим доступа: https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/09/ceo-are-building-a-path-to-long-term-growth-for-their-businesses.html

нынешней работы и работы в будущем[68]. Всё это доказывает необходимость для бизнеса организации обучения персонала.

В 2021 году наиболее востребованными направлениями будут: искусственный интеллект, машинное обучение, облачные вычисления, интернет вещей, кибербезопасность, аварийное восстановление, AR и VR, блокчейн, IT в здравоохранении и UX-дизайн. При этом, многие из данных направлений в России пока не преподаются на должном уровне в университетах. Необходимо расширять число бюджетных мест для обучения по этим направлениям, и увеличивать финансирование соответствующих научных исследований и практических разработок.

Другой важный аспект, на который работодатели должны обратить сейчас внимание – это психофизическое состояние сотрудников в кризисный период. Многие работники в 2020 году находились в состоянии «выгорания» и стресса из-за страха потерять работу, домашних проблем, изоляции, ощущения переутомления, нестабильности. Эти факторы безусловно сказываются на здоровье работников. Из-за этого снижается также лояльность персонала (одна из самых важных ценностей компаний). Помимо беспокойства о собственном будущем, при дистанционной работе сотрудники не чувствуют прежней связи с командой и компанией в целом. Это меньше свойственно молодёжи, которая «родилась со смартфоном в руках», больше – работникам среднего и старшего поколения. С другой стороны, это, безусловно, индивидуально, и зависит не только от возраста, но и от психологических особенностей личности. Так, по результатам опроса, проведённого Superjob в декабре 2020 года, количество сотрудников, желающих остаться на удалённом формате работы или выйти в офис после нормализации эпидемиологической обстановки распределились почти поровну: 41% и 45% соответственно[69].

В такой ситуации, во избежание снижения мотивации, лояльности персонала и дальнейшей потери перспективных сотрудников, в период пандемии, и даже после нормализации ситуации, работодателю важно обратить внимание на некоторые моменты. С одной стороны, пандемия ударила по бюджету компаний, некоторые даже оказались на грани банкротства. Бизнесу пришлось снизить издержки, и так как основной расходной статьёй часто оказываются затраты на персонал, в 2020 году мы наблюдали массовое сокращение штата, снижение заработной платы, сокращение рабочего времени, отказа от индексации ЗП, обучения, бонусов и др. Мы понимаем, что работодатели должны контролировать расходы, так как многие из них продолжают бороться за выживание. С другой стороны, если компании потеряют оставшуюся часть персонала, издержки и экономические

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68 Beyond reskilling. Deloitte. 15 May 2020. Режим доступа: https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/focus/human-capital-trends/2020/reskilling-the-workforce-to-be-resilient.html

69 Социологический опрос. Superjob. 26 декабря 2020. Режим доступа: https://domodedovo.superjob.ru/research/articles/112617/zhelayuschih-ostatsya-na-udalenke-navsegda-stalo-bolshe-v-2-raza/

потери в будущем будут намного больше. Мы наблюдаем уже сейчас, что 87% работников хотят поменять работу. При этом, по оценкам Hays, 45% хотят сменить конкретно работодателя, 18% сменить профессию и отрасль, 20% – только отрасль[70]. Бизнес держится на сотрудниках, поэтому важно сейчас сохранить этот ценный ресурс, иначе после завершения кризиса, бизнес уже не сможет восстановиться. Предприятия должны найти баланс между нынешней экономией затрат на персонал, и возможными будущими потерями от его нехватки.

В первую очередь, важно оценить потребность в персонале по разным вакансиям и постараться заместить их максимально с помощью тех сотрудников, которых компания планирует сократить из-за пандемии. Безусловно, не каждый работник может быть защищен от потери работы. В крайнем случае, можно предложить сотруднику временный перевод в другой отдел на менее квалифицированную должность с более низкой заработной платой, которая позволит сохранить стабильный заработок и предыдущее рабочее место, которое в будущем снова освободится после завершения пандемии и стабилизации обстановки.

Второй аспект, который нужно учесть работодателю, это потребность сотрудников в нахождении на дистанционном режиме работы или в офисе. После нормализации эпидемиологической обстановки важно быть гибкими, не возвращать всех в офлайн или наоборот. Нужно учитывать желания персонала и предлагать оба варианта. Так, многие компании уже это понимают. В России, по оценкам EY, около 75% работодателей хотят совмещать работу удалённо и в офисе, 25% компаний при этом планируют в дальнейшем полностью отказаться от удалённой работы. Многие (46%) считают, что необходимость работать удалённо негативно отразилась на эффективности персонала. Однако, такие скептичные взгляды наблюдаются в основном в компаниях с традиционной бизнес-моделью (65%), технологичные же компании (более 30%) считают, что пандемия повлияла позитивно на бизнес и открыла новые возможности[71]. Гибридный подход к организации рабочей деятельности становится вторым трендом будущих лет. Гибридная модель рабочего места позволит распределять время между офисом и удалённым место работы в зависимости от наиболее продуктивного способа выполнения обязанностей, а также обеспечит вовлечённость сотрудников в процессе работы и сплотит команду (офис), с другой стороны предложит независимость и гибкость (дом). Например, можно распределить дни в течение недели в офисе и дома, либо сделать это по часам (неполный рабочий день офлайн). Также есть возможность разделить персонал на несколько команд, и чередовать присутствие в офисе по дням или неделям.

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[70] Карантин и поиск новой работы. Hays. 2020. Режим доступа: https://hays.ru/research/karantin-i-poisk-novoj-raboty/

[71] Новая реальность в технологиях бизнеса. EY. 20 октября 2020. Режим доступа: https://www.ey.com/ru_ru/covid-19/new-normal-in-business-technology

Вариантов подобных графиков множество, главное – должна присутствовать гибкость во всём: и во времени, и в способах работы.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМ ПОРЯДКА УПЛАТЫ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЕАЭС

Аннотация: Таможенные платежи являются важнейшим инструментом таможенно-тарифного регулирования внешнеэкономической деятельности. Именно поэтому очень важным представляется исследование проблем и перспектив развития порядка уплаты таможенных платежей. В данной статье будут рассмотрены теоретические основы изучения порядка уплаты таможенных платежей.

Ключевые слова: таможенные платежи, таможенные пошлины, порядок уплаты таможенных платежей, единый лицевой счет.

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STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE PROCEDURE OF PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EEU

Annotation: Customs payments are the most important instrument of customs and tariff regulation of economic activity. That is why it is very important to study the problems and prospects of the development of the procedure for paying customs duties. This article will reveal the theoretical basis of studying the procedure for paying customs duties.

Keywords: customs payments, customs duties, the procedure for payment of customs payments, a unified personal account.

Согласно Таможенному кодексу Евразийского экономического союза[72], таможенные платежи - обязательные платежи (налоги и пошлины), взимаемые таможенными органами и подлежащие уплате при перемещении товаров через таможенную границу Союза.

Объектом обложения таможенными пошлинами являются те товары, которые перемещаются через таможенную границу, а именно, их таможенная стоимость или их физическая характеристика.

Плательщиком таможенных пошлин и налогов является декларант или иные лица, на которых возложена эта обязанность. Чаще всего ими являются таможенные представители и перевозчик товара.[73]

Согласно п. 1 ст. 46 Таможенного кодекса Евразийского экономического союза, к таможенным платежам относят ввозную таможенную пошлину, вывозную таможенную пошлину, налог на добавленную стоимость, взимаемый при ввозе товаров на таможенную территорию Союза, акцизы (акцизный налог или акцизный сбор), взимаемые при ввозе товаров на таможенную территорию Союза и таможенные сборы.

Также существуют специальные, антидемпинговые и компенсационные пошлины. Они устанавливаются в соответствии с международными договорами государств-членов ЕАЭС в порядке, предусмотренным главой 12 Таможенного кодекса Евразийского экономического союза.

Базой для исчисления таможенных платежей является таможенная стоимость товаров и (или) их физическая характеристика, такая как количество, масса, объем и прочее. Валюта, в которой исчисляются таможенные платежи, должна соответствовать валюте, в которой заявлена таможенная стоимость облагаемого товара, если иное не установлено Договором о Союзе.

Метод исчисления пошлины, подлежащей уплате участником ВЭД, зависит от вида ставки. Существуют следующие виды ставок таможенных пошлин:

1) адвалорные (рассчитываются в процентах от таможенной стоимости)

2) специфические (базой исчисления является физическая характеристика товара, например, количество или объем)

3) комбинированные (сочетают в себе адвалорные и специфические ставки).

Ставки таможенных пошлин установлены Единым таможенным тарифом Евразийского экономического союза. [74] Перечень товаров, по которым применяются вывозные таможенные пошлины, и их ставки

[72] Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза (ред. от 29.05.2019) (приложение N 1 к Договору о Таможенном кодексе Евразийского экономического союза)

[73] Халипов С.В. Таможенное право: учебник. 8-е изд., доп. / С.В. Халипов. – М.: ИД «Юриспруденция», 2019. – 139 с.

[74] Решение Совета Евразийской экономической комиссии от 16.07.2012 N 54 (ред. от 05.03.2021) "Об утверждении единой Товарной номенклатуры внешнеэкономической деятельности Евразийского экономического союза и Единого таможенного тарифа Евразийского экономического союза"

определяются национальным законодательством государств-участников Таможенного союза.

Налог на добавленную стоимость — это косвенный налог, который является формой изъятия в федеральный бюджет части стоимости товара, которая появляется на всех стадиях производства и вносится в бюджет в процессе реализации данного товара. Согласно ст. 164 НК РФ ставки НДС определены в размере 0, 10 и 20 %.

Акциз — это косвенный налог, применяемый к товарам особого спроса, включаемый в цену товара и оплачиваемый участником ВЭД при таможенном оформлении ввоза товаров на таможенную территорию. Подакцизными товарами согласно ст. 181 НК РФ являются, например, этиловый спирт, алкогольная продукция, табачная продукция, топливо и т.д.

Таможенными сборами называются обязательные платежи, которые взимаются таможенными органами за совершение ими действий, связанных с выпуском товаров, их сопровождением и иных действий, установленных ТК ЕАЭС.

Говоря о формах и способах уплаты таможенных платежей, необходимо отметить, что ввозные таможенные пошлины, за исключением ввозных таможенных пошлин в отношении товаров для личного пользования, уплачиваются на счет, закрепленный международным договором государств - членов Союза, а вывозные - на счет Федерального казначейства. Уплата таможенных платежей может осуществляться в централизованном порядке путем внесения сумм таможенных платежей на данные счета за товары, предполагаемые к ввозу в Российскую Федерацию или вывозу из Российской Федерации за определенный период вне зависимости от того, в какой таможенный орган будет подана таможенная декларация на данные товары. Ввозные таможенные пошлины не могут быть зачтены в счет уплаты иных платежей. По желанию плательщика ввозные таможенные пошлины могут быть уплачены до подачи таможенной декларации.[75]

Уплата таможенных сборов юридическими лицами производится с расчетного счета юридического лица, который открыт в кредитной организации в рамках платежной системы, оператором которой выступает оператор таможенных платежей. Уплата осуществляется с использованием программных и технических ресурсов оператора таможенных платежей.

Денежные средства в процессе уплаты таможенных платежей могут быть зачтены различными способами:

1) безналичным способом через кредитные организации;

2) с использованием программных и технических средств в рамках использования платежной системы, оператором которой является оператор таможенных платежей;

[75] Немирова Г.И. Таможенные платежи как индикатор развития экономики России и внешнеторговой деятельности // Вестник Российской таможенной академии. 2018. № 4 (33). С. 26-35

3) наличными денежными средствами (только для физических лиц) через:

– кредитные организации;

– кассы таможенного органа.

Также важно затронуть тему авансовых таможенных платежей. Ст. 48 ТК ЕАЭС закрепляет, что авансовыми платежами признаются денежные средства, внесенные в счет уплаты предстоящих таможенных платежей и не идентифицированные плательщиком в разрезе конкретных видов и сумм таможенных пошлин, налогов. Авансовые платежи вносятся в валюте государства-члена, на территории которого эти авансовые платежи предполагается использовать в целях уплаты таможенных платежей. Ст. 35 ФЗ № 289 уточняет, что информация о движении денежных средств, поступивших на счет Федерального казначейства в качестве авансовых платежей, отображается на лицевом счете плательщика не позднее четырех часов после поступления платежного документа главному администратору доходов федерального бюджета.

Кроме того, у участника ВЭД, который уплачивает таможенные платежи, есть возможность отслеживания информации о движении денежных средств при помощи информационного сервиса «Лицевой счет» «Личного кабинета участника ВЭД». Единый лицевой счет - это способ централизации лицевых счетов участников ВЭД, открытых на уровне ФТС.

Основными целями перехода на централизацию учета таможенных платежей являются:[76]

1. Упрощение системы учета движения денежных средств по лицевому счету плательщика таможенных платежей, в том числе:

- списание таможенных и иных платежей при совершении таможенных операций с единого лицевого счета плательщика таможенных платежей во всех таможенных органах по принципу доступного остатка денежных средств по коду бюджетной классификации;

- сокращение сроков доведения до таможенных органов информации о поступлении на счета Федерального казначейства денежных средств, внесенных в счет уплаты и обеспечения уплаты таможенных платежей.

Создание «цифровой» таможни и реализация фискальной функции таможенных платежей неразрывно связаны с развитием цифровой экономики. В соответствии со Стратегией развития таможенной службы Российской Федерации до 2030 года целями совершенствования фискальной функции выступают: правильность исчисления и полнота взимания таможенных платежей и своевременность их перечисления в федеральный бюджет; прослеживаемость и прозрачность совершения таможенных операций с денежными средствами; снижение финансовых затрат как для бизнес-сообщества, так и для таможенных органов. Инструментом для достижения

[76] Бурнацев А.В. Особенности исчисления и уплаты таможенных платежей по законодательству Евразийского экономического союза // В сборнике: «Экономика и управление в условиях риска и неопределённости» сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции. 2019. С. 25-28.

данных целей является оптимизация механизма уплаты таможенных платежей в разрезе использования цифровых технологий, а также автоматизация всех операций по администрированию уплаченных таможенных платежей.

Организация уплаты таможенных платежей является важнейшим аспектом деятельности таможенных органов. Работа в данном направлении ведется как на национальном, так и на наднациональном уровне. В современных условиях роль таможенных платежей усиливается, они являются эффективным инструментом интеграции страны в мировую экономику. Одна из задач таможенного регулирования – правильно и своевременно рассчитать и уплатить причитающиеся таможенные платежи в отношении товаров, перемещаемых через таможенную границу ЕАЭС.

Использованные источники:

1. Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза (ред. от 29.05.2019) (приложение N 1 к Договору о Таможенном кодексе Евразийского экономического союза)

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3. Бурнацев А.В. Особенности исчисления и уплаты таможенных платежей по законодательству Евразийского экономического союза // В сборнике: «Экономика и управление в условиях риска и неопределённости» сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции. 2019. С. 25-28.

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АМОРТИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ОТЧИСЛЕНИЯ КАК ГЛАВНЫЙ СОБСТВЕННЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК КАПИТАЛЬНЫХ ВЛОЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация: важность и значимость амортизационных отчислений в структуре коммерческого предприятия, его сущность и инструменты.
Ключевые слова: амортизация, предприятие, самофинансирование, источник финансирования бизнеса, капитальные вложения.

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DEPRECIATION CHARGES AS THE MAIN OWN SOURCE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Annotation: the importance and significance of depreciation charges in the structure of a commercial enterprise, its essence and instruments.
Keywords: depreciation, enterprise, self-financing, source of business financing, capital investment.

В современном мире, на экономической арене материальной отправной точкой для реализации расширенного воспроизводства в большей части развивающихся успешных государств выступает самофинансирование компаний. Рассматривая детально, можно сказать, расширение, субсидирование и рост компаний происходит по большей части за счёт своих источников: амортизации основного капитала, выручки и дополнительных источников.

Амортизация, а если быть точнее, амортизационные отчисления на достаточную реновацию основных активов, выступает одним из главных и значимых источников существования коммерческих предприятий. В Российской Федерации начисление амортизационных средств регулируется законодательством, положением по бухгалтерскому учёту «Учёт основных средств», а также Налоговым законодательством Российской Федерации. Каждый месяц с основного баланса предприятия амортизационные отчисления начисляются и становятся составной частью расходов на производство и реализацию товаров и услуг. Они аккумулируются весь период эффективного использования данного объекта.

Амортизация – средства, отчисляемые абсолютно каждой компанией, предприятием или любой коммерческой организацией, с целью аккумулирования каждого объекта средств внутреннего аудиторского счёта на весь период использования данного объекта.

Сами амортизационные отчисления расходуются в перспективе на:

1. Инвестирование новейших капитальных вложений в главные средства
2. Перенаправляются в долговременные вложения.
3. Покупка строительных материалов.
4. Переоборудование предприятия, заводов, фирм и других производственных организаций.
5. Приобретение нематериальных активов.
6. Ремонт капитальных сооружений.
7. Замена выбывающего имущества.

Разумный расход амортизационных отчислений играет большую роль в жизнедеятельности предприятия. Главное, отчисления должны применяться для приведения в жизнь производственной политики, которую используют на предприятии.

Норма амортизации выступает закреплённым государственным законодательством процентный коэффициент погашения цены главных фондов и назначает количественную сумму амортизации, отчисляемых каждый год на протяжении всего существования предприятия или другой коммерческой организации.

Амортизационные нормы устанавливает государство, также у государства есть право в любой момент времени изменить норму амортизации. Важно отметить, что она едина и обязательна для всех коммерческих организаций, независимо от их организационно-правовой формы и типа хозяйствования.

Экономическая политика в направлении амортизации выступает составной частью общей государственной политики и играет значительную роль в финансовом секторе государства. Назначая амортизационную норму, государство может контролировать и отчасти регулировать характер производства во многих отраслях, потому что путём устанавливания нормы амортизации назначается норма скорости обесценивания и частичного обновления производственных, основных и второстепенных фондов.

Существует также понятие ускоренной амортизации. Не сложно догадаться, что при данном типе амортизации перенесении цены актива в собственную цену товара происходит значительно быстрее, ускоренным темпом. Этот вид амортизации также контролирует налоговое законодательство и так как является заинтересованным органом, регулирует проблему ускоренного перенесения затрат на обновление оборудования.

С помощью ускоренной амортизации происходит:

1. Минимизация налога на прибыль
2. Значительное ускорение времени на обновление основной части главных производительных фондов в коммерческой организации, предприятии.
3. Избегание в процессе производственного оборота физического, морального и информационного износа основной части главных производительных фондов на предприятии.

Рассматривая детально каждый вид износа основного производственного капитала, можно сказать. Физический износ характеризуется либо физическим снашиванием средства капитала во время производственного использования, либо он связан с утратой свойств, требуемых потребителем. Моральный износ средства капитала характеризуется давлением научного технического прогресса и потерей современных свойств, то есть оборудование или другое средство капитала не способно ответить техническим новинкам и уступает им во многих вопросах и проявлениях. Информационный износ существует только в теории, на практике он не осуществляется, однако рассмотрим его сущность. Данный вид износа характеризуется в уменьшении стоимости составляющих главного капитала, прибыли и рентабельности осуществляющегося производства товаров.

Сумма начисления амортизационных отчислений за год определяют различными способами:

1. Линейным способом – расчёт суммы начисления происходит, исходя из начальной цены средства капитала главных средств и нормы, назначенной государством и рассчитанной из времени рационального и результативного использования объекта. Также, стоит заметить, что при линейном способе начисление амортизации назначается на весь срок службы главных фондов.
2. Способом списания цены ровно пропорционально объёму средств капитала – расчёт суммы начисления происходит, исходя из начального значения средств капитала в отчетном периоде и отношению начальной цены средства капитала и запланированного показателя объёма товара за всё время рационального и результативного пользования субъекта.
3. Способом стоимости цены по сумме исчисленных годов срока результативного использования – расчёт происходит, исходя из соотношения годовой стоимости объекта и начальной стоимости главных средств.

Каждый период отчетного года начисление амортизации по главным средствам происходит в обязательном порядке в размере 112% суммы за годовой отчетный период. Стоит также заметить, размер амортизационных отчислений не зависит от применяемого для расчета способа. На предприятиях, где выручка зависит от сезонного положения и подобных факторов, начисление суммы амортизации за год происходит распределено за период работоспособности коммерческой организации в отчетном году.

Сумма исчислений амортизации сказывается на собственной стоимости производимых товаров, оказанных услуг и контрактных работ каждый месяц. На производствах, чья работоспособность зависит от сезонного фактора, основная часть амортизационных отчислений высчитывается, исходя из работы предприятия за период работоспособности, продолжавшегося год.

В экономике Российской Федерации, которая сильно подвержена риску гиперинфляции, от 25 до 95% отчисленных амортизационных ресурсов, применяемые данные методы с легкостью дают возможность преобладать организационно-финансовому механизму наипростейшего производства основных фондов компаний.

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ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ИНФЛЯЦИИ НА ЭКОНОМИКУ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: процесс действия инфляции в государстве, последствия и изменения экономической системы государства, методы регулирования и сдерживания инфляции.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, государство, экономика, рыночная система, регулирование, меры, методы, последствия.

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THE IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY

Annotation: the process of inflation in the state, the consequences and changes in the economic system of the state, methods of regulating and controlling inflation.

Keywords: inflation, state, economy, market system, regulation, measures, methods, consequences.

На данный момент существует множество нюансов в каждом из видов экономической системы. Рыночная система с первого взгляда кажется безобидной и самой эффективной в плане управления и производства ресурсов. Однако, кроме положительных черт, она имеет и отрицательные моменты.

К одному из отрицательных моментов экономической сферы относится инфляция. Инфляция – это процесс обесценивания денег и снижения из покупательской способности, он проявляется в процессе роста цен, которые не подкреплен повышением качества товаров и услуг.

При одном лишь упоминания этого слова, общество сразу охватывает паника и непонимание, однако, разобравшись детально в сущности инфляции, можно по другому взглянуть на этот феномен.

Рассмотрим причины возникновения инфляции:

1. Рост государственных расходов
2. Сокращение реального объёма национального производства

3. Рост денежной массы

4. Увеличение внутренних экономических издержек на предприятиях и заводах

5. Завышенные расходы на оборону страны и содержание внутренней армии

Стоит отметить, что инфляция проявляет себя различными способами и темпами, существуют несколько видов: ползучая инфляция (среднегодовое повышение цен не более 3-5%), галопирующая инфляция (среднегодовое повышение цен на 10-50%), гиперинфляция (ежемесячный прирост, рост цен выше 50%). Самым адекватным видом инфляции является ползучая инфляция. Именно она именуется как «приемлемая» или «здоровая». Проявление остальных видов говорит о некоторых проблемах в экономической сфере государства и призывает к рассмотрению и возможному изменению методов регулирования экономики. Также, если страна претерпевает такой высокий темп обесценивания денежной массы, после устранения ее причин, экономика долгое время будет возвращаться к прежнему темпу жизни и устранять последствия инфляции. Рассмотрим последствия более детально:

1. Способствует повышению цен и увеличению прибыли, иногда умеренная инфляция выступает как фактор стимулирования деловой активности, экономического роста, роста валового внутреннего продукта и роста валового национального продукта. Если население воздержится от вкладывания и инвестирования на период инфляции и все деловые активности будут отложен «на потом», после завершения тяжелого экономического времени, в краткосрочном периоде люди начнут совершать множество операций, тем самым, обеспечивая хорошие темпы экономического роста.

2. Ускоряет и увеличивает процессы и темпы инвестирования

3. Уменьшает внутренний государственный долг. Логично предположить, что в процессе потере денежной единицы своей первоначальной стоимости, уменьшаются и все показатели. Внутренний государственный долг не стал исключением.

4. Обеспечивает рост налоговых доходов государства

5. Снижает покупательскую способность денежной массы. Происходит значительный рост цен на товары и услуги, а значит и происходит невозможность оплатить что-либо привычным количеством платежных средств.

6. Развивает бартер. Когда деньги как средство платежа перестают устраивать своей ценностью и возможностью заплатить за товар или услугу, на помощь приходит бартер. Который по своим условиям выглядит более привлекательно, чем валюта.

7. Способствует снижению занятости населения и расстройству всей структуры экономики в целом

8. Обесценивает кредитов и банковских вкладов. Государство часто пользуется некоторыми методами регулирования экономики и прибегая к

денежно-кредитной политике, государство снижает ключевую ставку Центрального банка, тем самым, увеличивая кредитные заимствования и запуская процесс обесценивания денежной единицы. Напротив же, при запуске процесса инфляции, государство пытается сдержать его и повышает ключевую ставку ЦБ, тем самым, увеличивая размер кредитов и обесценивая банковские вклады.

9. Раскручивает инфляционную спираль. Когда наступает момент инфляции, люди, юридические и физические лица, чувствуют «экономическую опасность» и начинают пытаться избавиться от имеющихся денег, вкладывая их в различные сферы деятельности. Тем самым, население пускает ещё больший размер денежной массы в оборот, усложняя финансовую ситуацию в стране и предвещая тем самым кризис.

Однако для государства, последствия могут иметь не только отрицательный характер. Так, например, в процессе инфляции, страна может покрывать внутренний государственный долг, не повышая налоговую ставку. Это может играть положительную роль не только для государственного аппарата политической власти, но и для населения, так как в тяжелое время важно показать поддержку и стремление быстро выйти из этого экономического состояния.

Таким образом, нельзя точно сказать, насколько разрушительной для экономики проходит период инфляции. Некоторые специалисты спорят на счет влияния обесценивания денег и утверждают и приводят пример положительного влияния на внутреннюю экономику страны.

Поэтому, безусловно, размер и характер последствий будет полностью зависеть от положения страны на мировой арене и экономической ситуации государства в целом.

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ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ФОНДОВЫХ БИРЖ РФ

Аннотация: основы деятельности и существования фондовых организаций, права и особенности регулирования взаимоотношений объектов инвестиционного рынка.

Ключевые слова: фондовые биржи, инвестиции, государство, организация, фондовый рынок, регулирование.

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ACTIVITIES OF STOCK EXCHANGES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation: fundamentals of activity and existence of fund organizations, rights and peculiarities of regulation of relations between objects of the investment market.

Keywords: stock exchanges, investment, government, organization, stock market, regulation.

Свою историю фондовая биржа начала несколько веков назад. Однако начиналось всё не в той форме, которой мы привыкли представлять рынок ценных бумаг, сначала она имела вид небольших ярмарок, где производилась оптовая торговля различными товарами. С возникновением акционерного капитала общество начало задумываться о создании фондовых рынков. Так, временем начала деятельности акционерных организаций принято считать конец 17 века, именно тогда была создана первая Лондонская фондовая биржа.

Рассмотрим само понятие фондовой биржи – это организованный рынок, на котором осуществляются сделки с ценными бумагами и иными финансовыми инструментами и деятельность которого контролируется и регламентируется государством. То есть, биржа является связующим звеном между покупателями и продавцами ценных бумаг, помогает в совершении этих сделок, предоставляет помещение и по требованию, юридические и арбитражные консультации.

Функции фондовой биржы:

1. Мобилизация привлеченных средств для долгосрочных инвестиций в экономике.

2. Аккумулирует свободные деньги и «заставляет их работать».

3. Гарантирует честность сделок, совершенных с использованием ценных бумаг.

4. Формирует справедливую рыночную стоимость ценных бумаг и объектов, связанных с ними.

5. Создает стандарты операций и кодекс поведения членов рынка ценных бумаг.

6. Создание условий инвестирований в частные секторы экономики и самого государства средством покупки их ценных бумаг.

В Российской федерации фондовый рынок еще не приобрел глобальных масштабов, на данный момент идет развитие направления инвестиций. Однако деятельность существующих инвестиционных организаций регламентируется и контролируется специальным законодательством, которая исключает работу спекулянтов и мошенников. Закон Российской Федерации «О рынке ценных бумаг», который был принят в 1996 году, говорит о том, что фондовая биржа организуется в виде некоммерческого партнерства.

Прибыль инвестиционной биржи должна строго ограничиваться количеством средств, покрывающих расходы на её содержание, то есть техническое обслуживание, заработные платы работникам, покрытие рисков и расходов, направленных на аудит мирового рынка и поиск лучших решений.

В современном мире существует свыше 200 фондовых бирж. Одна из главных ролей на мировой экономической арене достается именно им, так как они выступают индикаторами положения мировой финансовой арены и позволяют максимально инвестировать денежные массы.

На данный момент в России насчитывают 10 фондовых бирж. Однако главные и масштабные операции производятся на основных биржах:

- Московская Биржа (является крупнейшей биржей в России)
- Санкт-Петербургская Международная Товарно-сырьевая Биржа.

Интересный момент состоит в том, что на этих биржах можно приобрести не только ценные бумаги, но и многие другие средства, которые могут вырасти в цене за короткий промежуток времени. Например различную валюту, драгоценные металлы, сахар, зерно, производственные экономические управленческие средства – опционы и фьючерсы, лесной материал, природный газ, сельские товары и другое.

Как говорилось раньше, за деятельностью фондовых бирж осуществляется контроль, данной организацией является регулятор – он следит за законность всех производимых сделок. В РФ подобный контроль осуществляет Банк России. У него есть монопольное право на выдачу профессиональных лицензий, которые гарантируют законность и легальность всех сделок, проводимых в рамках инвестиционной организации.

Поэтому, при выборе фондовой биржи, нужно опираться на факт наличия специальной лицензии, потому что регулятор не сможет помочь обманутому клиенту, так как он не имеет путей воздействия.

Чтобы получить профессиональную лицензию и начать свою деятельность, отвечая новому законодательству, ценные бумаги должны:

1. Обладать ликвидностью
2. Показывать имущественные права
3. Отвечать установленным стандартам и правилам
4. Быть легальными и отслеживаться государством
5. Не должны подвергаться сомнению и дополнительному подтверждению достоверности

Именно в России, несмотря на свою неопытность, фондовый рынок имеет неплохие успехи в сфере индексов строительства и даже может подать пример зарубежным рынкам в нахождении различных подходов.

Также Российский рынок остается одним из самых ликвидных во всем мире и все показатели могут с легкостью могут коррелироваться между собой. Несмотря на признанную государственную валюту, индексы номинируются в иностранной валюте, а именно, многие индексы в РФ показаны в долларах. Что показывает не самую благоприятную зависимость Российского фондового рынка – зависимость от нерезидентов. Так как валюта является довольно таки нестабильной и происходят вечные колебания на графике индексов.

Тем самым, существование фондовой биржи в России – это безусловно, показатель успешности развития экономики и адекватной организации правовой составляющей финансового сектора в государстве.

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НАЛОГОВАЯ СИСТЕМА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: структура налоговой системы, налоговое законодательство, методы и меры установления регулирования путем использования налоговой системы.

Ключевые слова: налоги, государство, налоговая система, регулирование, структура, ставка, метод, экономика.

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RUSSIAN TAX SYSTEM

Annotation: the structure of the tax system, tax legislation, methods and measures of establishing regulation through the use of the tax system.

Keywords: taxes, state, tax system, regulation, structure, rate, method, economy.

Налоги являются неотъемлемой частью структуры любого государства. Они выполняют значимые функции и регулируют экономику страны. Так как уплата налогов – это обязательная мера, закрепленная конституционно, это обеспечивает создание условий равенства и справедливости.

Для начала вспомним, что налоги – это безвозмездные обязательные выплаты, взимаемые с физических и юридических лиц государством и направляемых на создание общественных благ и обеспечение населения и муниципальных учреждений. Совокупность всех взимаемых налогов, правил их уплаты и самих налоговых органов называют налоговой системой. Налоговая система контролируется и регулируются особым налоговым законодательством России.

Государства, где экономика основывается на рыночном хозяйстве, определяют следующие функции налогов:

1. Регулирующая функция – контролирует состояние экономической системы путем установления новых налоговых ставок и изменением налогового законодательства.

2. Фискальная функция – распределяет средства внутри государства, изымая долю доходов предприятий и населения для содержания государственного политического аппарата.

3. Стимулирующая функция – с помощью этой функции происходит стимулирование населения, изменяя налоговую ставку на определенный вид налога, то есть повышаю спрос и предложение в определенном секторе.

4. Распределительная функция – некоторые доходы населения взимаются, определяются в государственный бюджет и направляются в «нуждающиеся» ниши и уходят на улучшение качества жизни населения.

5. Конкретно-учетная функция – позволяет государству контролировать и регулировать потоки денежной массы, вести учет и быть в курсе доходов своего населения.

В Российской Федерации налоговая система делится на 3 уровня: федеральный, региональный и местный уровни налогов, это регламентируется статьей Налогового Кодекса РФ. Также, данное разделение способствует прямому направлению и объясняется особенностями федеративного устройства Российской Федерации. Так как в нашем государстве существует также разделение властей, которые также делятся на 3 ветви: федеральное управление, региональное и местное самоуправление. В связи с этим и проводится прямая линия разделения налоговой структуры России.

Принципы налогообложения в РФ:

1. Всеобщность
2. Легитимность
3. Стабильность
4. Справедливость
5. Обязательность
6. Удобство взимания для налогоплательщиков
7. Определенность и точность

Также, стоит отметить, что в России действует пропорциональная шкала налогообложения. Она характеризуется неизменной ставкой налога, независимо от суммы получаемых доходов. Эта ставка составляет 13%, то есть абсолютно все люди, работающие и получающие официальный доход, обязаны уплачивать налог в размере 13%. Конечно этот метод взимания налогов является самым справедливым и легитимным, так как это приводит к равенству населения и одинаковому распределению всех ресурсов.

Однако в законодательной структуре Российской Федерации не раз говорилось о смене метода налогообложения на прогрессивный. То есть, чем больше доходы физического или юридического лица, чем дороже он имеет жилье или автомобиль в собственности, тем больше становится уплачиваемая им ставка налога. Но это предложение не может быть принято без особого обсуждения, так как имеет ряд нюансов. Например, особо дорогое жилье или автомобиль высшего класса, гражданин или лицо могло принять в дар или в наследство, тем самым не имея нужное количество средств для его полного обеспечения и уплаты прогрессивной ставки налогообложения. И конечно же возникнет вопрос и проблема, почему же данный гражданин обязан платить столь высокий налог при имеющимся среднем уровне доходов.

Всем известно, что общественными благами имеют право пользоваться абсолютно все граждане страны. В эти блага входит: здравоохранение, культура, образование, спорт, обеспечение социальной структуры, оборона и безопасность страны, стимулирование и финансирование предпринимательства.

То есть, уплачивая, в установленном порядке, налоги, подкрепленные налоговым законодательством, физические и юридические лица открывают для себя большие возможности пользования ресурсами и улучшению качества жизни общества в целом.

Государство формирует структуру налоговой системы на законодательном уровне. Органы государственной власти формируют структурируют налоговую систему, определяют налоги и сборы. Регламентирует этот процесс Конституция Российской Федерации, статья 72 и статья 76. Поэтому органы законодательной власти не имеют полномочий менять структуру и состав Налогового законодательства, налоговой системы и устанавливать новые налоги и сборы, помимо существующих.

Тем самым, в Российской Федерации образована довольно таки комфортная и легитимная налоговая база, которая позволяет достигать наилучшего уровня качества населения.

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РОЛЬ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В ЭКОНОМИКЕ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: значимость малого предпринимательства в экономической системе государства. Влияние малого бизнеса на качество жизни населения, функции и методы.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, малый бизнес, финансирование, государство, экономика, сотрудничество, поддержка.

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THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Annotation: the importance of small business in the economic system of the state. The impact of small business on the quality of life of the population, functions and methods.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, small business, financing, government, economy, cooperation, support.

На данный момент наблюдается положительная тенденция развития мировой экономики. Происходят многочисленные сотрудничества государств друг с другом, развитие международной торговли, международное разделение труда. Практически каждое развитое государство показывает себя с лучшей стороны на мировой экономической арене, каждая страна пытается выглядеть выигрышно на фоне общей картины.

Однако успех государства в экономической сфере складывается из ряда многочисленных факторов. Одним из главных факторов является внутреннее предпринимательство. Посмотрев на подготовленность и надежность экономической площадки для предпринимателей внутри страны, можно дальше судить о финансовой обстановке в стране в целом. Немаловажную роль в экономике играет малый бизнес.

Под малым бизнесом понимается предпринимательство, опирающееся на деятельность маленьких организаций, в большинстве случаев, не входящее в какие-либо объединения. Также, под субъектами малого бизнеса представляют не только юридические, но и физические лица, которые осуществляют предпринимательскую деятельность, без регистрации своего дела юридическим знаком.

Рассматривая отдельно развитие малого бизнеса в России, можно сказать, что государство обеспечивает начинающие небольшие организации всеми необходимыми ресурсами. Также, с уверенностью можно сказать, что в Российской Федерации наличие малого предпринимательства играет значимую роль и помогает экономике страны развиваться более быстрыми темпами, объясняют это следующие факторы:

1. Чтобы создать малую организацию, не требуется совершать большие вложения и инвестиции.
2. При создании мелких фирм необязательно обеспечивать длительный срок реализации и использования ресурсов.
3. Небольшие организации проще контролировать и осуществлять управление в них.
4. Малочисленные компании имеют возможность намного быстрее осуществить переоборудование, перейти на более новые средства и следовать научно-техническому прогрессу.
5. В малом бизнесе взаимодействие с потребителями происходит немного чаще, чем на больших предприятиях, следовательно, запросы и пожелания клиентов имеют возможность доноситься и исполняться с более быстро.
6. При острой проблеме безработицы, малый бизнес может улучшить ситуацию, создавая новые рабочие места.
7. Малые предпринимательства частично занимают места на рынке и обеспечивают наиболее полное удовлетворение потребностей покупателей и потребителей.
8. Улучшают качество обслуживания.

Мелкое предпринимательство занимает ведущие значения направлений экономики страны. Именно оно в большинстве случаев может олицетворять тип экономической ситуации в стране, темпы экономического роста, занятость граждан государства, рост валового внутреннего продукта и валового национального продукта. Направления малого бизнеса следуют мировым тенденциям, так как в последнее время становится всё более распространенным и актуальным процесс перехода к смешанной экономике.

Смешанная экономика является наиболее комфортной площадкой для создания бизнеса разного уровня, так как предоставляется производственная свобода в выборе направления, выпускаемой продукции, способов её реализации, средств рекламы и другого и также оказывается большая поддержка со стороны государства, некоторое регулирование финансовых платформ и совершение субсидирований и всякого рода поддержек малого бизнеса.

Малый бизнес также регламентируется законодательством и отделяется по определенным критериям, рассмотрим некоторые из них:

- высчитанная численность привлекаемых на производство работников

- количество оборотных средств за произведенную продукцию в течение отчетного года

- темп роста активов

- характер привлеченных инвестиций

Мелкие фирмы создаются и появляются в зависимости от спроса на небольшие запросы, маленькие партии продукции, которая постоянно претерпевает обновление ассортимента. Также при производстве продукции мелкими предпринимательствами, затрачивается минимальное количество сырья и используемых факторов производства. То есть, можно сказать, что малое предпринимательство закрывает недостающие ниши и перекрывает особые заказы и запросы потребителей, которые трудно выполнить в условиях расширенного производства.

Кроме того, малый бизнес в большинстве случаев характеризуется ручным трудом, изделиями «hand made», потому продукция отличается особой индивидуальностью и неповторимостью. Однако могут возникнуть трудности с договоренностью вкусами потребителей, так как большая часть людей придерживаются консервативных взглядов и не всегда готовы приобретать неизведанный и новейший продукт, который еще не до конца получил доверие населения.

В связи с этим, возникает огромный риск разорения фирм на разных этапах, зачастую это случается и на начальных порах. Поэтому доминирующие места по деятельности, связанной с риском получением нулевого результата занимает именно мелкое предпринимательство.

Также, стоит отметить, что малый бизнес имеет множество уязвимых мест. Одно из них – маленький размер собственного капитала. В начале своей деятельности для такого тип фирм главным источником стартового капитала являются собственные средства. Лишь после того, как фирма показывает успешное ведение дел и реализацию своей продукции, дается возможность привлечения банковского кредита. Однако коммерческие банки с большими рисками и неохотой берутся за сотрудничество с малыми предприятиями, так как возникает огромный риск и отдают предпочтение в кредитовании большим и опытным организациям.

Для малого предпринимательства характерен низкий уровень собственного капитала, исходя из объединенного объема экономических ресурсов. Зачастую, это ведет к увеличению зависимости от банковских кредитов и затрудняет существование коммерческого предприятия. На замену оборудования на предприятии требуются большие финансовые средства, а использование банковского кредита приносит высокие риски банкротства. В этом и состоят отрицательные черты малого бизнеса, сложность его реализации и существования.

Несмотря на негативные моменты, малый бизнес играет значимую роль в развитии экономики любого государства. Так как он имеет множество достоинств, положительных черт и способствует улучшению не только экономических показателей страны, но и повышает качество жизни населения страны. Мелкие фирмы могут существовать совершенно в любом секторе экономики и отвечать запросам потребителей, осуществляя заказы и запросы потребителей.

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РОЛЬ РОССИЙСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В МИРОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

Аннотация: осуществление мировой экономики в рамках государства, роль России на международной арене, методы и осуществление регулирования, сотрудничества и договоры.

Ключевые слова: экономика, государство, регулирование, экономическая система, сотрудничество, взаимовлияние, мировая арена.

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THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY IN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM

Annotation: implementation of the world economy within the state, Russia's role in the international arena, methods and implementation of regulation, cooperation and treaties.

Keywords: implementation of the world economy within the state, Russia's role in the international arena, methods and implementation of regulation, cooperation and treaties.

На данный момент осуществляется активная тенденция развития международных экономических отношений. Государства с различными уровнями и структурой экономики вливаются и образуют единую систему мировой экономики. Эта система претерпевала множество изменений, регулирований, потерь и неудач. Но сейчас трудно представить современный мир без международного сотрудничества в сфере экономики, ведь неотъемлемой части всего населения является потребление и пользование различными благами, товарами или услугами. Не всегда государство может обеспечить своих граждан всем требуемым, в силу того, что на его территории отсутствует возможность производства, образования определенной продукции. На это могут повлиять такие факторы, как:

1. Природные особенности

2. Отсутствие высоко-технологичного оборудования, низкий уровень научного технического процесса

3. Отсутствие квалифицированных специалистов в определенной сфере

4. Недостаточная осведомленность в номенклатуре какой-либо продукции

5. Запрет на производство продукции на территории государства

Исходя из этого, можно уверенно сказать, что государство нуждается в «помощи» других стран, то есть в импортозамещении и конкуренции с внешними источниками. Это можно восполнить участием в мировой экономике, в сотрудничестве и взаимодействиями с различными развитыми странами. Сотрудничество состоит в импорте, экспорте, создании союзов и объединений.

Рассмотрим, каждое понятие отдельно:

Импорт – ввоз иностранных товаров, замещение отечественной продукции, существование сотрудничества, которое не обязывает на взаимный вывоз товаров с территории государства.

Экспорт – распространенное понятие в международной торговле, обозначающее продажу отечественных товаров за пределами страны, то есть, вывоз в другие государства на определенных условиях. Экспорт также не обязывает принимать на территорию страны импортную продукцию.

Экономический союз – один из видов интеграции государств, выражающийся в сотрудничестве стран в экономической сфере, в вопросах торговли, создания и реализации товаров и услуг.

В современном мире Россия проявляет себя как развитое государство с множеством путей развития и принимает значительное участие в процессах мировой экономики и занимает высокие положения в общей статистики показателей. На территории Российской Федерации производится немало важной и нужной продукции, которую можно использовать как средство экспорта и извлечения из этого коммерческой выгоды.

К примеру, Россия может выполнять заказы на предметы вооружения, военную технику, предметы оружия и прочего. Также, в нашей стране активно ведется добыча сырья, таких как нефть и природный газ, они также по определенной договоренности могут экспортироваться в другие страны. С некоторыми из них у России заключен долгосрочный договор, который несет обязывающие принуждения в приобретении и продаже объектов.

Несмотря на собственную эффективную политику РФ в сфере экономики, не стоит забывать о важности следования мировых тенденций конкурентноспособности. Мировые тенденции и инновации призывают отойти от понятия импорта как вытеснения товаров заграничного производства и воспринимать его как возможность прийти к более качественному состоянию и тем самым, увеличить размер экспорта. То есть, нужно основываться на вкусах и запросах современного потребителя. А учитывая то, что вкусы часто могут быть навязаны людям определенными факторами, государства должны действовать вместе и сообща, чтобы не возникало трудностей удовлетворения всех потребностей.

Безусловно, Россия принимает различные меры, чтобы отечественные производители «оставались на плаву», к этим мерами относится и политика протекционизма. Рассмотрим её основные инструменты:

1. Введение налогов на ввоз товаров из заграницы.
2. Установка таможенной пошлины.
3. Поддержка отечественных производителей, путем предоставления различных льгот и субсидий.
4. Создание возможности регулирования участие зарубежных производителей на территории страны.

И стоит заметить, что проводя политику протекционизма, Россия не ограничивает деятельность иностранных фирм, она пытается найти баланс между разрешенной конкуренцией на внутреннем рынке государства и контролем в этой сфере. Также, старается обеспечить организации всеми возможными инструментами, чтобы они смогли войти на мировую арену и участвовать в конкурентной борьбе не только на территории своей страны, но и за рубежом. Так как, одной из функций рыночной экономики является санирующая, неконкурентноспособные производства обычно либо прекращают своё существование, либо их поглощают более глобальные и успешные бизнесы.

Политика замещения импорта в РФ основывается на суверенитете страны, так как одним из главных инструментов ее развития является диверсификация экономической системы государства за счет политики развития сфер, созданных приоритетно для экспорта.

Тем самым, Россия может ответить всем мировым тенденциями в сфере развития экономических отношений и обеспечить всеми требуемыми благами не только народ своей страны, но и путем экспорта, обеспечить разнообразия рынка других стран.

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СУЩНОСТЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ГОСУДАРСТВА

Аннотация: степень участия государства в экономике, методы регулирования и вмешательства в рыночную модель. Виды регулирования экономики со стороны государства.

Ключевые слова: экономика, государство, рыночная система, регулирование, институты, изменение ставки, политика, власть.

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THE ESSENCE OF STATE ECONOMIC POLICY

Annotation: the degree of state participation in the economy, methods of regulation and intervention in the market model. Types of regulation of the economy by the state.

Keywords: economy, state, market system, regulation, institutions, rate change, politics, power.

В современном мире, где дается большой выбор для производителей и потребителей товаров и услуг, существует несколько видов экономического устройства в государстве: централизованная экономика, смешанная экономика и самая распространенная – рыночная экономика. Самым благоприятным и комфортным видом экономической системы является рыночная экономика. Она определяет большие возможности и даёт хороший старт в инновационных проектах, создавая комфортную площадку для ведения бизнеса и реализации предпринимательских идей. Рыночную экономику характеризуют:

1. Наличие конкуренции
2. Свободное ценообразование
3. Наличие сделок, договоров и контрактов
4. Многообразие форм собственности с преобладанием частной собственности
5. Отсутствие дефицита товаров

6. Комфортная площадка для ведения бизнеса

То есть, можно сделать вывод, что рыночному хозяйству присущ механизм саморегулирования, самостоятельного определения целей, задач, планов и направлений в производстве разного вида благ.

Однако даже в такой, как казалось бы, самостоятельной экономической системе требуется вмешательство государства. Конечно, это влияние не будет выходить за рамки и не достигать такого контроля, как в планово-распределительной экономики и не будет «диктовать» свои правила рынку, однако рассмотрим характер и методы вмешательства.

Несмотря на преобладание частной собственности, существует также государственный сектор. Происходит смешение централизованных и саморегулирующихся факторов экономики. Государству необходимо применять некоторые административные финансовые средства государственного контроля экономической структуры. Существует несколько способов воздействия на экономику: институциональный метод, информационный метод, метод макроэкономического регулирования и ресурсный метод. Рассмотрим каждый из методов отдельно.

Современное институциональное вмешательство в структуру экономики состоит во взаимодействиях экономики и организации взаимодействий между участниками рынка, то есть людьми, выполняющих различные роли на рынке. То есть институциональный метод воздействия характеризует приспособление субъектов экономики под экономические решения и изменения в политике государства. Государство стремится прийти к единому подходу в вопросах финансов и обеспечить стабильный экономический рост, рост показателей Валового Внутреннего продукта и Валового Национального продукта. В данных решениях важно обеспечение долгосрочного развития финансового сектора страны.

Макроэкономическое регулирование экономики состоит в законодательном вмешательстве и ограничении многих сфер экономики. В показатели макроэкономики входит множество регуляторов, например ставка рефинансирования, количество ценных бумаг на фондовом рынке, размер кредитных льгот, предоставляемых различным предприятиям, объём выпущенной денежной массы, ставка налога и прочее. То есть, макроэкономические показатели можно контролировать с помощью специальных законодательств. Методы: изменение учетной ставки Центрального Банка, контроль за операциями на фондовых биржах, выпуск денежной массы, изменение налоговой ставки, предоставления налоговых льгот, пенсионное законодательство.

Методы ресурсного регулирования экономики: бюджетное финансирование, создание общественных благ, осуществление и создание государственных заказов и экономических договоров, ресурсное обеспечение структурных образований. Государство даёт возможность предприятиям реализовать себя и создаёт потребность в каких либо благах, тем самым даёт заказы организациям и предоставляет финансирование в виде субсидий, льгот, бюджетных ассигнаций.

Немаловажную роль в экономики страны играет предпринимательство, независимо от его размера, устойчивые фирмы или начинающий малый бизнес. Значимое влияние на их деятельность производит центральный аппарат государственной власти. Главные направления государственного регулирования бизнеса:

1. Ограничений деятельности монопольных предприятия, антимонопольное законодательство, контроль и применение мер для их устранения.
2. Создание и предоставление государственных заказов предпринимателям.
3. Организация инновационной площадки для успешного ведения бизнеса.
4. Создание инфраструктуры, предоставление государственной собственности для деятельности субъектов частной рыночной экономики.
5. Правовое регулирование рынка и обеспечение национальной безопасности.
6. Ведение экономической политики государства и контроль за внешним вмешательством, применение таких мер, как политика протекционизма и т.д.

Тем самым, можно сказать, что государство, даже не производя глобальное вмешательство в рыночную систему, играет значимую роль и владеет множеством инструментов, с помощью которых может контролировать и регулировать деятельность объектов саморегулирующейся структуры. Так как это входит в интересы страны и определяет уровень её развития и нацеленности на международные отношения сфере финансов и торговли.

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РОБОТЫ В 2020

Аннотация: Данная статья описывает последние достижения в сфере робототехники. Широкое использование роботов и других технологий находит все больше и больше применений в нашем мире. Современные роботы в медиа, медицине, полиции – одним словом – везде.

Ключевые слова: Роботы, нанотехнологии, бизнес, медиа, медицина

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ROBOTS IN 2020

Annotation: The article describes the latest advances in robotics. The widespread use of robots and other technologies is finding more and more applications in our world. Modern robotics in media, medicine, police – in a word – elsewhere.

Key words: Robots, nanotechnologies, business, media, medicine

Нанотехнологии имеют потенциал стать лечением рака на клеточном уровне, полиция использует роботов в борьбе с претупниками, даже обычный робот пылесос – все это является примерами интеграции роботов в наш мир. В конце 20 века и начале 21 человечество познало самый большой научный прогресс за всю свою историю, и какие либо видимые причины к снижению такого темпа отсутствуют. Очевидно, что в ближайшие года использование автоматизированных систем и развитие искусственного интеллекта дадут совместный прорыв в сфере робототехники. Последние достижения по созданию роботов говорят о новом будущем – так давайте же заглянем в него.

Рекорд Усейна Болта не вечен.

Летом 2016 года в Далласе робот совершил технологическую историю – группа полицейских прикрепила к нему фунт взрывного С-4 , подвела к стене рядом с активно стрелявшим преступником и сдетонировала. Таким образом, Хавьер Джонсон, человек убивший 5 полицейских и ранивший ещё 9, в следствии этого взрыва стал первым человеком в США, который погиб от рук робота.

На данный момент, разрабатываются намного более комплексные роботы с функциями распознавания лица, предугадывания человеческих действий, мобильностью и динамикой совершенно на другом уровне. Компания Boston Dynamics ежемесячно обновляет список возможностей своего робота модели Atlas, с последним нововведением – паркур. Такой робот может не просто быстро передвигаться, но ещё и соблюдать баланс перепрыгивая через бревна и карабкаясь по стенам.

Хирургическая точность и живая печать.

Но на этом потенциал металлических « друзей » только начинается. Хирургический робот-ассистент da Vinci уже 40 лет используется и совершенствуется в области медицины. Новейшие технологии Single-site позволяют проводить хирургические операции по удалению грыж с одним единственным надрезом в 2.5 сантиметра. Согласно доктору Стэнфордского Госпиталя Мишелю Шие, этот подход может значительно облегчить процедуры и уменьшить время восстановления пациентов. Технология обошлась больнице в 2 миллиона долларов, в то время как ее использование поднимает цену операции на 60 тысяч долларов. Другой робот ассистент LBR Med оснащен специальной системой распознавания, что гарантирует безопасную работу с человеком, простым контролем управления, специальным покрытием, которое соответствует самым высоким требованиям гигиены и стерильности.

Одна из наиболее интересных тем – 3д принтеры, которые могут в прямом смысле напечатать настоящее сердце. Биопринтеры компании EnvisionTEC могут печатать каркасы тканей и органов, модели плаценты и гиперэластичных костей. Исследователи, работающие в медецинской школе Уэйк Форест, разработали, смоделировали и протестировали биопринетр который может печатать клетки кожи непосредственно на ожоговой ране. Сканер очень точно определяет размер и глубину повреждений. Эта информация передается на принтер, и печатается кожа для покрытия всей ожоговой области. В отличие от традиционных кожных трансплантатов, требуется только участок кожи, размер которого составляет малую часть от размера ожога, чтобы вырастить достаточное количество клеток для полной работы биопринтера. Пока эта технология находится на этапе тестирования и экспериментов, исследователи предпологают, что ее использование широко распространится в течении следующих пяти лет.

Принятие квантовых реалий.

Пока у многих людей слово « робот » ассоциируется с большими и впечатляющими машинами, одна из сложнейших отраслей робототехники – нанотехнологии. Нанороботам пророчат будущее медицины и другие невероятные достижения, которые можно легко принять за научную фантастику. Впервые в 2000-ом году было подписано « Сотрудничество по производству нанофабрик » между Робертом Фрайтасом и Ральфом, направленное на разработку практического механизма производства медицинских нанороботов на основе алмазных соединений.

Уровень работы для создания столь мельчайших деталей требует огромной точности приборов, что на сегодняшний день является наиболее актуальной проблемой в этой сфере. Учёные используют 3д принтеры вместе с интегрированным лазерным оборудованием – этот метод придуман учёными из Сеула, Южная Корея. Он позволяет не только печатать нанороботов с повышенной точностью, но и потенциально открывает путь к разработке их отдельных сегментов.

Развитие нанотехнологий позволяет учёным добиваться успехов на микроуровне. Нанороботы смогут передвигаться по сосудам, в крови, через щели размером в 400 нанометров, что в тысячу раз меньше одного миллиметра. Самое очевидное применение такой характеристики – лечение на клеточном уровне. Полное внедрение наномашин в медицину станет путем к лечению рака и его раннему обнаружению, так как они смогут транспортировать лечебные вещества в больные клетки и уничтожать их. Более того, нанороботы смогут измерять концентрацию гемоглобина в крови, что поможет следить за состоянием больных диабетом.

Деньги и пандемия COVID-19.

В Казахстане есть робот советник в компании Jysan Invest, который помогает в сфере инвестиций. Используя аналитический механизм, специально разработанный алгоритм, цифровую программу и банальную математику, робот формирует уникальный инвестиционный портфель клиента с учётом рисков, желаемой прибыли, начального капитала, сферы деятельности и так далее. Такой широкий функционал, эффективность, доступность и легкость в использовании делают его незаменимым работником компании. Более продвинутые версии используется на западе в виде роботов-трейдеров, которые следят за ценой акций и в определенных случаях могут принять решение по их продаже и покупке.

На данный момент, подавляющее большинство существующих роботов служит для решения рутинных проблем и повышения эффективности различных процессов. Например, в производстве, роботы выполняют опасные, время либо ресурсо-затратные для людей задания. Их использование минимизирует риски аварий, помогает работать в нездоровой для человека среде и иметь дело с вредными химикатами.

По правде говоря, роботы везде. В школах, госпиталях, офисах, на выставках, индустрии. Но именно пандемия короновируса открывает новые горизонты в понимании потенциала наших « железных братьев ». Российская компания « Promobot » заключает контракты с компаниями из многих стран мира. Их роботы начали работу в полиции Абу-Даби, столице Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов, и в аэропорту Стамбула в Турции.

Промобот компании Олега Кивокурцева из Перми, Россия, следит за порядком и помогает разгружать рабочий день полицейских в Абу-Даби. Он снабжён системой распознавание лиц, что помогает ему незамедлительно узнавать претупников среди людей. В его базе данных хранятся лица полицейских, ответы на тысячи всевозможных вопросов на английском и арабском языках , а также Промобот имеет функцию бесконтактного термометра. Сухаил Аль-Хаили, исполнительный директор полиции Абу-

Даби, оценивает работу новейшей технологии : « - С его помощью мы разгрузим сотрудников полиции от рутинной патрульной работы и ограничим контакты между людьми на период пандемии COVID-19 »

Новая реальность.

В марте 2019 года разгорелся скандал, когда доктор Калифорнийского госпиталя сообщил пациенту о неизлечимой болезни через экран робота-ассистента, а не выполняя свою обязанность в живую. Однако, не прошло и полтора года, как Zoom конференции, медицинские роботы и iPad в больницах стали востребованными ежедневными ресурсами в связи с загруженностью заведений и распространением коронавируса, а не холодными кусками железа и бесчеловечности, как было принято считать.

Джессика Нутик Зиттер, работающая в одном из Американских госпиталей, написала о своем опыте работы в период пандемии. Согласно ей, технологии начинают играть все более и более важную роль в жизни человечества, и часто неживые роботы используются для коммуникации и поддержки живых родственников, друзей, близких и любимых. Сейчас происходит что то невероятное, только год назад никто бы не воспринял всерьез мировой локдаун. Однако мир меняется, и роботы идут в ногу со временем.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНЫХ АНЕМИЙ У ДЕВОЧЕК ПОДРОСТКОВ

Аннотация: Полученные данные позволяют выделить девушек-подростков с анемией в группу высокого риска по формированию нарушений функции репродуктивной системы Выявлена взаимосвязь между гормональными и феррокинетическими показателями сыворотки крови Разработан алгоритм обследования анемии у девушек-подростков Обоснована тактика комбинированного лечения анемии у девушек-подростков с целью получения полной гематологической и клинической ремиссии с нормальными показателями феррокинетики.

Ключевые слова: железодефицитная анемия, подростковый возраст, девочка.

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DEVELOPMENT OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Resume: The data obtained make it possible to single out adolescent girls with anemia into a high-risk group for the formation of reproductive system dysfunctions. The relationship between hormonal and ferrokinetic parameters of blood serum is revealed. and clinical remission with normal ferrokinetic parameters.

Key words: iron deficiency anemia, adolescence, girl.

Актуальность.По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), дефицит железа (ДЖ) занимает первое место среди 38 наиболее распространенных заболеваний человека – им страдают более 3 млрд человек на Земле [4,6,9]. Наиболее высок риск развития ДЖ, как латентного (ЛДЖ), так и манифестного (железодефицитная анемия – ЖДА) у детей (особенно первых двух лет жизни) и женщин репродуктивного возраста. Согласно данным S. Osendarp и соавт. [1,5,11], в мире около 50% детей дошкольного возраста и беременных женщин имеют анемию. Установлено, что при частоте анемии 20% ДЖ существует у 50% населения в популяции. При частоте анемии 40% и выше вся популяция имеет различные виды ДЖ. В России, по данным разных авторов, ЖДА регистрируется у 6–40% детского населения [2,4,8]. Согласно исследованиям D. Subramanian и соавт. [7,10], 9% детей первых двух лет жизни имеют ЖДА.

Цель исследования.Оптимизация тактики лечения ЖДА у девочек подростков с помощью выбора на основе методов доказательной медицины наиболее эффективного терапевтического плана.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач исследовано репродуктивное здоровье 160 девушек-подростков 14-19 лет,основную группу составили 110 девушек-подростков с анемией, которым проводилось комплексное обследование и лечение с применением современных методов диагностики и терапии, группу контроля составили 50 здоровых девушек-подростков.

Результаты исследования.Дефицит железа в подростковом возрасте значительно чаще наблюдается у девушек, что обусловлено становлением менструальной функции и большой ежемесячной кровопотерей. Так, проведенное в Японии исследование, показало, что латентная форма недостатка железа развивается у 71,8% школьниц уже через три года после начала менструации. Нормальной считается менструальная кровопотеря, составляющая 30-60 мл в месяц (15-30 мг железа). При полноценном питании, включающем достаточное количество мяса и рыбы, из кишечника может усваиваться до 2 мг железа в сутки, следовательно, при нормальной менструальной кровопотере анемия не развивается. Если же кровопотеря превышает 80 мл в месяц, риск развития анемии даже при нормальном питании очевиден.

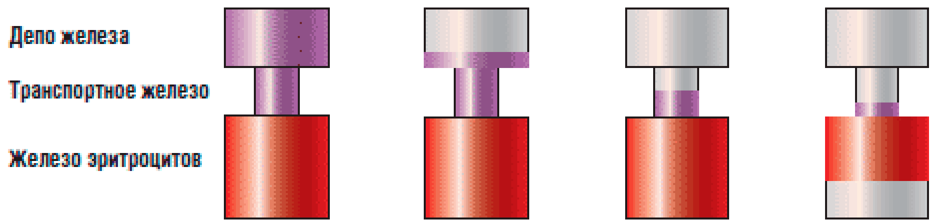
Интересен факт, что дефицит железа может развиваться и у подростков, страдающих избыточным весом и ожирением, причем распространенность дефицита железа увеличивается пропорционально увеличению индекса массы тела (ИМТ). Ожирение является фактором риска для развития железодефицитной анемии у подростков обоих полов, но девушки подвержены данному риску почти в три раза чаще. Механизмы развития анемии у лиц, страдающих ожирением, до конца неизвестны, однако неоспоримым является факт несбалансированной высококалорийной диеты при возросших относительно массы тела потребностях в железе.

Интенсивные занятия спортом, аэробикой в некоторых случаях могут способствовать развитию железодефицитной анемии, особенно если ранее имелся скрытый дефицит железа. Развитие анемии при интенсивных спортивных нагрузках обусловлено повышением потребности в железе при больших физических нагрузках, увеличением мышечной массы и, следовательно, использованием большего количества железа для синтеза миоглобина и гемоглобина. Кроме этого, интенсивные физические нагрузки снижают абсорбцию железа в кишечнике и увеличивают его потери из-за гемолиза эритроцитов.

Особую группу риска составляют подростки с хроническими заболеваниями, такими как заболевания желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки, в том числе ассоциированные с H. pylori, повторные кишечные инфекции, лямблиоз, глистные инвазии, воспалительные заболевания кишечника, инфекционные заболевания (туберкулез, бруцеллез, микоз и пр.), атрансферринемия, коллагенозы.

Железодефицитная анемия является заключительной стадией дефицита железа (клинически выраженный дефицит железа) и характеризуется полным истощением запасов железа, приводящим к снижению синтеза гемоглобина и других железосодержащих соединений: уменьшается количество ферритина; концентрация эритроцитарногопротопорфирина растет; насыщение трансферрина падает; уровень гемоглобина снижается (рис. 2).

Рис. 1. Степени дефицита железа



Депо костного мозга	2-3 +	0 следы	0	0
ОЖСС (µmol/l)	50-65	65	>70	>75
Ферритин сыворотки (µg/l)	100 ± 60	<20	10	<10
Железо сыворотки (µmol/l)	20 ± 10	<20	<11	<7
Насыщение трансферрина (%)	35 ± 15	<30	<15	<10
Протопорфирин эритроцитов µmol/l)	0,28-0,9	0,28-0,9	>1,50	>3,0
Эритроциты	норма	норма	норма	микроцитар-гипохромные

При лечении железодефицитных состояний необходимо придерживаться двух основных правил: вначале установить и по возможности ликвидировать непосредственную причину, которая привела к развитию данной патологии, и восполнить дефицита железа лекарственными железосодержащими препаратами. Выбор препарата железа, его дозы и длительности лечения для коррекции железодефицитных состояний у подростков должен быть индивидуальным, учитывающим психологический статус пациента и все возможные побочные эффекты.

Предпочтение отдается пероральным препаратам, так как доказано, что разница в скорости нормализации уровня гемоглобина при пероральном и парентеральном применении железа составляет 2-3 дня. Важнейшими требованиями к препаратам железа для приема внутрь, применяемым в детской практике, являются хорошая биодоступность, высокая безопасность, наличие различных лекарственных форм, удобных для пациентов всех возрастов, а также характеристики, обеспечивающие хорошую приверженность лечению.

Лечение железосодержащими препаратами длительное и должно быть направлено не только на нормализацию уровня гемоглобина, но и на восполнение тканевых запасов железа, что может занять от 3 до 6 месяцев. В максимально переносимой дозе лечение проводится до полной нормализации содержания гемоглобина, что происходит не раньше чем через 6-8 недель. Клинические же признаки улучшения появляются значительно раньше (уже через 2-3 дня) по сравнению с нормализацией уровня гемоглобина. Для восполнения запасов железа после достижения нормального уровня гемоглобина проводят лечение железосодержащими препаратами в течение 3 месяцев в суточной дозе, которая в 2 раза меньше по сравнению с дозой, применявшейся на этапе купирования анемии. При продолжающихся избыточных потерях железа, например при менструальных кровотечениях, показан прием препаратов железа короткими курсами по 7-10 дней ежемесячно. При рецидиве анемии показано проведение повторного курса лечения в течение 1-2 месяцев.

Поскольку одной из основных причин развития дефицита железа у подростков является алиментарный фактор, необходимо принять меры по коррекции диеты пациента и в первую очередь обогатить рацион продуктами, содержащими гемовое железо (мясо и рыба). Также при оставлении диеты важно учитывать факторы, усиливающие или, напротив, ухудшающие биодоступность железа. Так, танины, карбонаты, оксалаты, фосфаты, этилендиаминтетрауксусная кислота (используется в качестве консерванта), молоко, растительные волокна, отруби тормозят абсорбцию негемового железа, а аскорбиновая, лимонная, янтарная кислоты, фруктоза, цистеин, сорбит, никотинамид, напротив, усиливают.Гемовые же формы железа мало подвержены влиянию пищевых и секреторных факторов. Рекомендуемые нормы потребления железа учитывают физиологическую потребность организма и среднюю биодоступность железа из обычного пищевого рациона, которая не превышает 10%.

Таблица 2.

Суточная потребность в железе для детей и подростков в РУз

Возраст	0-3 мес.	4-6 мес.	7-12 мес.	1-2 года	2-3 года	3-7 лет	7-11 лет	11-14 лет	
								муж.	жен.
Железо мг/сут.	4	7	10	10	10	10	12	12	15

Кроме этого, чрезвычайно важна психологическая коррекция, особенно у подростков с протестным и девиантным поведением.

Вывод.Таким образом, диагностика, лечение и профилактика дефицита железа у подростков имеют особенности, которые необходимо учитывать практикующим педиатрам. Кроме того, подростки входят в группу риска по развитию железодефицитных состояний по целому ряду причин, в связи с чем актуальной задачей является разработка новых программ скрининга железодефицитных состояний у подростков с целью своевременной диагностики и лечения.

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АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИ ЕР ФОНДИ ВА УНДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ АГРОЭКОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ (“ДИЛРАБО” ДЕҲҚОН ФЕРМЕР ХЎЖАЛИГИ МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Андижон вилоятининг қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланишдаги мавжуд агроэкологик масалалар ва қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилаётган экин ер майдонларидан самарали фойдаланиш масалалари ёритилган. Кузатув тахлил натижалари асосида ер ресурсларидан фойдаланишни такомиллаштириш бўйича тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: ландшафт, агроландшафт, адир ландшафти, ер фонди, фермер хўжалиги ерлари, агроэкологик, сизот сувлари, зовурлар, сув эрозияси, шўрлашган экин майдонлари, қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари иммунитети, жарликлар.

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AGROECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE LAND FUND AND ITS USE IN THE ANDIJAN REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE FARM "DILRABO")

Abstract: This article covers the current agroecological issues in the use of agricultural lands of Andijan region and the effective use of arable land used in agriculture. On the basis of the results of the observation analysis, recommendations were developed to improve the use of land resources.

Key words: landscape, agrolandshaft, low mountain landscape, Land Fund, agricultural land, agroecological, sizot waters, trenches, water erosion, saline fields, agricultural land immunity, ravines.

Кириш. Андижон аҳолиси зичлиги, Ер ресурслари чекланганлиги билан Республикада ўзига хос хусусиятга эга вилоятлиги билан ажралиб туради. Андижон вилояти ер фонди 430.3 минг га. тенг бўлиб қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари вилоят ер фондининг 58.3 % и (250.8 минг га)ни ташкил этади. Унинг 201.7 минг гектари суғорилиб, деҳқончилик қиладиган ўзига хос агроландшафтлар ҳосил қилинган. Бугун мазкур агроландшафтларнинг агроэкологик хусусиятларини атрофлича ўрганиш, уларда хўжалик ишларини амалга ошириш учун долзарб муаммолардан бири ҳисобланади. Айниқса, деҳқон фермер хўжаликлари фаолиятида уларни эътиборга олиш ва амалиётда қўллаш жуда муҳим аҳамаиятга эгадир [5].

Асосий қисм. Қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланадиган маданий ландшафтлар айрим манбаларда (В.А.Николаев,1979, 1984; Е.В.Миланова, А.М.Рябчиков, 1979; А.Г.Исаченко,1980) агроландшафтлар ёки агроландшафт тизимлари, яъни "агроландшафтлар–ҳududнинг катта қисмидаги табиий ўсимликлар агроценозлар билан алмаштирилган ерлар" (Н.Ф.Реймерс, 1990) деб аталиб, вилоят ҳудуди учун ҳам жуда характерлидир. Вилоятнинг суғориб деҳқончилик қиладиган ерларида агроландшафтлар барпо этилган [1].

Андижон вилоятида 2019 йилнинг январ–декабр ойларида ишлаб чиқарилган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг таркибий тузилишида фермер хўжаликларининг улуши 33.0 фоизни, деҳқон хўжаликларида 65.4 фоизни ташкил қилган. Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари экилган жами майдони барча тоифадаги хўжаликлар учун 217.3 минг га., шу жумладан фермер хўжаликлари 177.3 минг га., деҳқон хўжаликлари 27.8 минг га., қишлоқ хўжалиги фаолиятини амалга оширувчи ташкилотлар 12.2 минг га.ни ташкил этади.

1 жадвал

Андижон вилоятида қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши билан шуғулланувчи ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг ишлаб чиқарган қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг таркибий тузилишидаги улуши

№	**Номи**	**Қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдони (минг га.)**	**Қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдони (фоизда)**	**Маҳсулот умумий хажмига нисбатан улуши (фоизда)**
1	Барча тоифадаги хўжаликлар	217.3	100	100
2	Фермер хўжаликлари	177.3	81.6	33
3	*Деҳқон хўжаликлари*	*27.8*	*12.7*	*65.4*
4	Қишлоқ хўжалигини амалга оширувчи ташкилотлар	12.2	5.7	1.6

Берилган маълумотлардан вилоятда фермер хўжаликлари экин майдонлари катта бўлгани холда, маҳсулот хажмидаги улуши жуда паст даражадалиги намоён бўлади (1 жадвал) [2].

Андижон вилоятида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудининг (448.97 минг км^2) 0.96 фоизини эгаллагани холда (4.3 минг км^2), аҳолининг (3127.7 минг киши) 9.2 фоизи истиқомат қилади. Андижон вилояти аҳоли зичлигига кўра Республикада олдинги ўринда туриб, ҳозирда 1км^2 га тўғри келувчи аҳоли сони Республика ўртача кўрсаткичи(75.5 киши)дан деярли ўн баробарга кўп яъни 727 кишига тўғри келади [3].

Аҳоли эҳтиёжи учун озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари учун зарур хом ашё асосан қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилаётган экин ер майдонлари ҳисобига етиштирилади, шундай экан уни ривожлантириш бугунги куннинг долзарб масаласидир.

Юқоридаги ҳолатлар вилоят ер ресурсларидан фойдаланишда геоэкологик жиҳатдан ёндашиб, такомиллаштириш заруриятини келтириб чиқармоқда.

Вилоят табиати ўзига хос геоэкологик хусусиятларга эга. Иқлими мўътадил, йиллик радиация 1 см.кв. юзага 130–133 ккал, ёғинлар ҳам фасллар давомида нотекис тақсимланган бўлиб, ўртача йиллик 200–250 мм.ни, вегетация даври 220–230 кунни ташкил этади. Рельефи шарқ ва жануби шарқ адирлардан иборат, ғарбда нисбатан текис, нишоблик шарқдан ғарбга йўналган. Қир ва тепаликлар яққол ифодаланган.

Юқоридаги табиатининг имкониятлари ер ресурслардан қишлоқ хўжалигида самарали фойдаланишда ҳудуднинг адир ва текислик зонасида жойлашганлиги, офатли қора совуқлар, сел, дўл ёғиши, кучли шамоллар, ер ости сувлари сатҳининг ер юзасига яқинлиги, шўрлашиш каби тўсқинлик қилувчи омиллар салбий таъсир кўрсатмоқда.

1973 йилнинг 26 декабрида ташкил топган Улуғнор тумани умумий майдони 356.7 кв. км., аҳоли сони 58.1 минг киши этиб, вилоятнинг ғарбий қисмида Язёвон чўлларида жойлашган. Шарқда вилоят туманларидан Бўстон ва Балиқчи, ҳамда ғарбдан Фарғона, Наманган вилоятлари билан чегараланади. Улуғнор тумани ташкил этилиши жиҳатидан ёш туманлиги қаторида табиатининг хусусиятлари, аҳолининг жойлашуви, ер ва сув ресурсларидан фойдаланишдаги муаммолари билан ҳам ажралиб туради.

Туманда ёз қуруқ иссиқ асосан ёғинсиз, июль ойининг энг юқори ҳарорати +40, + 42 ^{0}С, қиш ҳам нисбатан қуруқ январь ойининг ўртача ҳарорати +1; -1 ^{0}С атрофида, йиллик ёғин миқдори 190-200 мм., ёғин асосан баҳор ойларига тўғри келади Ҳудуди табиатининг инжиқликлари ер ости суви сатхининг ер юзасига яқинлиги, тупроқлар шўрланиш даражасининг юқорилиги иқтисодиёт соҳарига айниқса қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқарувчи тармоқларга салбий таъсир этади [4]. Жумладан, Вилоят Ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бошқармаси маълумотларида Улуғнор туманида жами экин ерлари 01.01. 2019 йил ҳолатига 20775 га.ни ташкил этган бўлса, 01.01.2020 йил ҳолатига 20762 га. ни ташкил этиб, фойдаланилмайдиган ерлар мос равишда 10871 га.дан 10884 га.га етгани намоён бўлади. Улуғнор туманида ҳосилдорликни ошириш учун доимий равишда ер ва тупроқ ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш, зарурий ирригация ва мелиоратив тадбирларни олиб бориш талаб этилади, акс ҳолда пандемия шароити таъбири билан айтганда қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари иммунитети пасайиб қишлоқ хўжалиги оборотидан чиқиб кетиши мумкин.

Ҳудуд агроэкологиясини яхшилашда, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари иммунитетини кўтаришда ирригация ва мелиоратив тадбирларининг аҳамиятини Улуғнор туманида жойлашган "Дилрабо" деҳқон фермер хўжалиги амалиёти мисолида кўриш мумкин.

Унга кўра: " 60 гектар майдон пахта экини учун ажратилган бўлиб, йиллик хосил бир неча йил 18 центнердан ошмади. 2017 йилда пахта майдонининг ўрта қисмидан сизот сувларини қочириш учун зовур мақсадида эни 3м узунлиги 500 м, жами 1,5 гектар (2.5 фоиз) ер ажратилади. Бунинг хисобига хосилдорлик 4-5 центнерга ортди, натижада йилни фойда билан якунланди. Ҳосилдорлик аввалги холда 60*18=1080 эди майдондан зовур ўтказгандан кейин 58.5* 22=1287 етиб 20 фоизга ортди, хамда пахта дала майдонининг марказий қисмларидаги шўрлашган ерлар мелиоратив холати нисбатан яхшиланди, умумий 200 центнер кўп хосилга эга бўлинди" Бу бир мисол холос, лекин бундай шўрлашаётган майдонлар Улуғнор туманининг жами экин майдонининг катта қисмини ташкил этади, айниқса дала майдонларининг чекка қисмларидаги зовур қазилганда чиқариб ташланган лойқа ва унинг остида қолаётган экин майдонлари, захкаш ерлардаги хар бир дала экин майдонида ўрта хисобда 0,5 га.ни ташкил этади. "Дилрабо" фермер хўжалиги мисолида каби 60 га. экин майдонида ҳосилдорлик 200 центнерга ортса, Улуғнор тумани жами экин майдони 20762 гектарда 69206 центнер қўшимча ҳосил олиш имконини беради. Бу ўз ўрнида даромад ва ялпи ҳосилнинг ортишидир.

Вилоят ер ресурслари ва кадастри бошқармаси маълумотларига кўра 2020 йил январь ойи даври ҳолатига вилоятда ишдан чиқаётган, ер майдонлари 319 га.ни, фойдаланилмайдиган ерлар 121302 га. ташкил этади. Барча ирригация ва мелиорация тадбирларини амалга ошириш маблағ талаб этади, аммо сақлаб қолинган ер русурслари, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари майдонларидан келажакда фойдаланиш эвазига олинадиган даромад ва геоэкологик нуқтаи назардан бахоланса харажатларни камида 10 баробарга оқлайди.

Адир ландшафт учрайдиган Қўрғонтепа, Жалолқудуқ, Хўжаобод, Марҳамат, Асака туманларида сув эрозиясига учраган, сув ювиб кетган экин майдонлари кўплаб топилади.

Давлатимиз рахбари 2021 йил 18 март куни Тошкент вилоятининг Чиноз туманига келиб сув хўжалигида амалга оширилаётган ишлар билан танишди ва сувдан фойдаланиш юзасидан зарур топшириқларни берди.

Экин майдонларини сув эрозияларидан сақлаб қолиш учун Муҳтарам Президентимиз Ш.М. Мирзиёев илгари сураётган томчилаб суғориш усулига ўтишимиз зарур бўлади ва натижада ерни эрозиядан сақлаш билан бирга сувни тежаб иқтисодиётни янада ривожланишига эришамиз.

Сув емирган адир ландшафтидаги дала майдонларига текислик, асосан чўл, чала чўл ландшафтидаги зовурлардан олиниб зовур ён бағрига ёткизилиб ерни банд қилаётган тупроқ қатлами олиб келиб ёткизилса, ер ресурслари, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари майдонини сақлаб қолишга эришилади.

Хулоса: Вилоятда қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари шўрланиши, эрозиясига жиддий ёндашиб оқилона фойдаланиш, экин майдонларида ирригация ва мелиорация ишларини олиб бориш зарурияти мавжуд. Андижон вилояти демографик салоҳияти хусусиятларидан келиб чиқиб, ҳудуднинг нисбатан кичиклиги вилоятда ер ва ер ресурсларидан, айниқса қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланишни такомиллаштиришни талаб этади.

Ўрганиш ва тадқиқот тахлилларидан келиб чиқиб қуйидаги чора тадбирларни амалга ошириш тавсия этилади:

1. Вилоятда қишлоқ хўжалик ерларидан ер ости сувларининг сатҳини хисобга олган ҳолда фойдаланиш;

2. Шўрлашган ва шўрлашиш ёқасидаги қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларида зовур қазиш ишларини жадаллаштириш;

3. Тупроқ хусусиятларига мос, эрозияга чидамли экин турларини экиш;

4. Ҳар бир экин майдони кадастр маълумотларини ўрганиб, қатъий мониторинг олиб бориш;

5. Қазилган зовур чиқиндилари билан яқин адир минтақаларидаги хосил бўлган жарликларни тўлдириш хисобига экин майдонлари хажмини ошириш тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш лозим.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ МОТИВАЦИЕЙ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ОДНА ИЗ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ МЕТОДИКИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье определяется роль изучения иноязычной мотивации, анализируются проблемы и инструменты мотивационной стратегии. Управление мотивацией в изучении иностранного языка является одной из центральных проблем методики преподавания. Мотивация - общее название для процессов, методов, средств побуждения учащихся к продуктивной познавательной деятельности. Изучение и правильное использование действующих мотивов, направляющих развитие личности и ее движение в нужном направлении, - сердцевина педагогического процесса.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, изучение иностранного языка, иноязычная среда, коммуникативное намерение.

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MANAGING MOTIVATION IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TEACHING METHODS

Abstract: The article defines the role of studying foreign languages motivation, analyses the problems and tools of motivation strategy. Managing motivation in learning a foreign language is one of the central problems of teaching methods. Motivation is a general name for processes, methods, means of encouraging students to productive cognitive activity.

Key words: motivation, learning foreign language, speaking another language environment, communicative intention.

Иностранный язык как предмет обладает рядом специфических черт, одной из которых является овладение иностранным языком путём обучения общению на иностранном языке. На сегодняшний день изучение иностранного языка является актуальным в связи с проведением международных конференций с носителями иностранных языков.

В связи с этим перед преподавателем стоит задача создания обстановки иноязычного речевого общения в процессе обучения языку, максимально приближенной к естественным условиям. Важнейшим фактором, стимулирующим процесс иноязычного речевого общения, следует считать мотивацию усвоения иностранного языка. В связи с этим необходимо обратиться к теоретическим исследованиям по проблемам мотивации, а также определить ее связь с содержанием обучения иностранному языку; т. к. «учебная речевая деятельность направлена на достижение общающимися определенного положительного или отрицательного результата в конкретной ситуации общения на изучаемом языке.»

Анализ имеющейся отечественной и западной литературы показал следующее. На данный момент нет единого мнения или однозначного решения данной проблемы, а именно, что же такое мотивация в целом и мотивация учебной деятельности в частности. Поиск путей решения вопроса о мотивации обучения возможен в плане психологических исследований этого направления, где рассматриваются психологические основы мотивации.

Многочисленные эксперименты показали, что в течение одного учебного года отношение обучаемых к различным видам речевой деятельности на иностранном языке может резко изменяться в отрицательную или положительную стороны.

Помимо этого для оптимальной организации речемыслительной деятельности необходимо знать и типы мотивации. «Мотивация обучения может определяться внешними мотивами и внутренними мотивами». [4] Внешние мотивы не связаны с содержанием учебного материала: мотив долга, обязанности, мотив оценки, личного благополучия, отсутствие желания учиться.

Поскольку мотивация - явление многогранное, то содержание обучения должно включать в себя целый комплекс средств для ее поддержания. В системе обучения иностранному языку как иноязычной культуре в первую очередь важны средства поддержания мотивации к познавательной, развивающей и воспитательной деятельности, что в конечном итоге вызывает у изучающего иностранный язык коммуникативную мотивацию.

В общей структуре мотивации доминирующим является основной мотив, определяющий учебную деятельность и формирование отношения к ней. Это познавательный мотив, так как в его основе заложено постоянное стремление к познанию; а также имеет место связь с содержательной и организационной стороной самой учебной деятельности. В процессе учебной деятельности начинают действовать и возникающие частные мотивы, руководящие постановкой, принятием и решением отдельных задач для достижения конкретных целей обучения иноязычному речевому общению. Познавательные мотивы в овладении иностранным языком дифференцируются следующим образом: интерес к иностранному языку как таковому способствует формированию мотивов к анализу языковых явлений, всевозможным по форме и содержанию занятиям с иностранным языком, к развитию лингвистического мышления; возможность использования иностранного языка как средства обмена информацией, получения знаний с его помощью, изучение культуры, истории, развития и действительности страны изучаемого языка, расширение кругозора формирует мотив отношения к иностранному языку как необходимому средству познавательной деятельности.

Мотивационный аспект имеет решающее значение также и для активизации всех психологических процессов - мышления, восприятия, понимания и усвоения иноязычного материала. Для этого необходимо повышать уровни мотивации, способствуя развитию познания и интеллектуальной деятельности у учащихся, стремясь в конечном итоге повысить эффективность процесса обучения.

Поскольку обучение иноязычному общению происходит посредством общения, которое является сугубо личностным процессом, в котором осуществляется обмен идеями, интересами, передача черт характера, то при коммуникативном обучении учет личностных свойств учащихся имеет первостепенную значимость». Без учета вышеперечисленных факторов речевые действия учащихся отрываются от их реальных чувств, мыслей, интересов, то есть теряется источник, питающий речевую деятельность.

Ученые, исследующие мотивацию усвоения иностранного языка, выделяют целый ряд видов мотивации с учетом индивидуального развития потребностей обучающихся. Для автора настоящего исследования представляют интерес следующие виды:

❖ коммуникативно-мотивационная, определяющаяся на основе потребностей в общении;

❖ лингво-познавтельная мотивация, основанная на стремлении обучающегося к познаванию языковых явлений;

❖ страноведческая мотивация, зависящая от тематики и эмоциональной заинтересованности учащего.

Поскольку специфика среднего этапа обучения иностранному языку определяется «целевыми установками, особенностями владения языком, характером усвояемого материала (объем, сложность, информативность)» [5], то на этой стадии продолжается дальнейшее развитие коммуникативных умений и речевых навыков.

Рассмотрим мотивацию в свете обращения к проблеме языка как части иноязычной культуры. Это позволяет удачно сочетать элементы страноведения с языковыми явлениями, которые выступают не только как средство коммуникации, но и как способ ознакомления обучающихся с новой для них действительностью.

Практика преподавания иностранного языка показывает, что учащиеся с интересом относятся к истории, культуре, искусству, нравам, обычаям, традициям, укладу повседневной жизни народа, увлечениям сверстников и т.

п. Использование в учебно-воспитательном процессе по иностранному языку культурологического материала создает условия, мотивирующие учебный процесс, а также способствует углублению и расширению сферы познавательной деятельности учащихся.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА СУБЪЕКТОВ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена совершенствованию механизмов государственной поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства. Раскрыты приоритетные направления, содействующие развитию малого и среднего бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: Малое и среднее предпринимательство, финансовое стимулирование, государственная поддержка, перспективы развития предпринимательства.

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STATE SUPPORT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES: PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION

Resume: The article is devoted to improving the mechanisms of state support for small and medium-sized businesses. Disclosed priority areas to promote the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Key words: Small and medium-sized businesses, financial incentives, government support, prospects for the development of entrepreneurship.

На современном этапе экономического развития в России и мире, развитие малого и среднего бизнеса играет важнейшую роль. Можно отметить, что в странах с развитой экономикой поддержка малого и среднего бизнеса выступает главной задачей. Для некоторых стран мира предпринимательская деятельность, в принципе, является основой экономики и, как следствие, требует специальных мер, стимулирующих развитие существующих организаций и создание новых.

Субъекты малого и среднего предпринимательства формируют новые рабочие места, внедряют инновационные товары, увеличивают поступления в государственный бюджет, содействуют становлению более экономически развитого общества.

В развитых и развивающихся странах Европы, Америки и Азии малое и среднее предпринимательство занимает весомое место в таком макроэкономическом показателе, как ВВП, что определяет не только уровень экономического развития того или иного государства, но и свидетельствует о том, что в этих странах ведется активная поддержка данного сегмента экономики.

Вклад малых предприятий в ВВП составляет в странах Евросоюза около 67%, в России же данный показатель равен 20-25% [1, с.121].

В связи с этим, становится актуальным вопрос: как увеличить показатели, а именно, вывести их на новый уровень развития. Несомненно, разгадка кроется в совершенствовании механизма государственного регулирования и поддержки предпринимательства.

В последнее время в России проводится активная политика поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства для обеспечения роста экономики. Предприниматели могут рассчитывать на:

- информационную поддержку и консультирование (семинары, курсы, тренинги и пр.);
- инфраструктурную поддержку (технопарки, бизнес-инкубаторы и пр.)
- поддержку инноваций и научно-технических разработок;
- помощь в ярмарочно-выставочной деятельности (в том числе международной);
- правовое и бухгалтерское сопровождение;
- финансовую поддержку (субсидии, гранты, компенсации, льготы).

Также законодательством предусмотрено применение специальных налоговых режимов в области налогообложения для субъектов малого предпринимательства:

- упрощенная система налогообложения (УСН);
- патентная система налогообложения (ПСН);
- единый сельскохозяйственный налог (ЕСХН):

С 1 июля 2020 года у всех регионов появилось право вводить льготный налоговый режим для самозанятых [2].

С начала 2021 года некоторые индивидуальные предприниматели смогут работать с нулевой налоговой ставкой, то есть уйти на налоговые каникулы.

Налоговые каникулы предназначены для вновь зарегистрированных индивидуальных предпринимателей на упрощенной системе налогообложения или «патенте». Такие физлица имеют право использовать нулевую ставку налогообложения максимум два налоговых периода с даты регистрации.

Государством вводятся такие программы, как Программа стимулирования кредитования субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства, Программа «Инвестиционный лифт» и др., что делает возможность использования финансовых ресурсов для предпринимателей легче и доступнее.

Создано объединение различных порталов и систем, предоставляющих информационно-маркетинговую помощь (Портал «Бизнес-навигатор МСП»2), который содержит информационно-аналитическую систему («Бизнес-навигатор МСП»3), коммуникационную платформу (ТАСС-Бизнес). Данные сервисы являются бесплатными информационными ресурсами.

Для роста уровня правовой грамотности были сформированы механизмы и инструменты правового обеспечения, которые помогут сократить расходы на организацию и ведение бизнеса.

Органами государственной власти и местного самоуправления проводится имущественная поддержка малых и средних предпринимателей, путем предоставления преимущественной возможности при выкупе или аренде государственной, муниципальной площади. Для этих целей формируются реестры государственного и муниципального имущества, рассчитанного для предоставления в аренду субъектам малого и среднего предпринимательства.

Помимо этого, внедряются единые стандарты предоставления поддержки в субъектах РФ. Большинство способов и методов поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства в России либо реализованы, либо применяются в наши дни государством, однако есть несколько проблем в сфере осуществляемой деятельности в области поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства.

Первая важная проблема развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в России – затруднительность финансирования (сильно завышенные цены на финансовые ресурсы; строгие условия к заемщику; продолжительные периоды рассмотрения обращений и др.), хоть и создано большое количество программ финансовой поддержки малого и среднего бизнеса, осуществляемых институтами развития [3].

Как показывает практика, коммерческие финансовые организации не хотят сотрудничать с сектором малого и среднего предпринимательства, так как существует риск невозврата денежных средств, а возврат задолженностей не представляется возможным. На кредитные организации оказывают влияние ограничения, которые диктует Центральный Банк России, в том числе ключевая ставка по кредитам, поэтому банки имеют узкий круг возможностей. По-прежнему, существуют сложности в получении долгосрочных кредитов на развитие бизнеса [4].

За последние несколько лет были осуществлены меры в рамках Национальной предпринимательской инициативы, но в отдельных видах деятельности сохранилась и остается достаточно острой проблема избыточного административного воздействия на бизнес. Опираясь на данные, которые присутствуют в докладе «Предпринимательский климат в России: Индекс ОПОРЫ» для 30% организаций административные барьеры остаются весьма затруднительными. На сектор малого и среднего предпринимательства оказывается чрезмерно высокая административная нагрузка, выделяется некоторое количество административных процедур (например, государственная регистрация медицинских изделий), преодолеть которые достаточно непросто [5]. Не до конца сформирована структура условий в контексте института технического регулирования, высок уровень коррупции.

Чтобы снизить негативное влияние данного фактора, мероприятия государственной политики должны опираться на уменьшении величины неразумных административных барьеров (следует усовершенствовать систему оценки фактического влияния нормативно-правовых актов на деятельность предприятий). Кроме того, имеет место предотвращение незаконных поборов, которые взимают чиновники разных уровней с предпринимателей.

Следует отметить ряд проблем требующих решения, в частности невозможность конкурировать с крупными компаниями и государственными предприятиями в некоторых сферах экономики, недоступность к государственным заказам и закупкам, значительное затруднение выхода на международные рынки.

Исходя из ежеквартальных исследований малого и среднего предпринимательства, которые осуществляет Росстат, можно сделать вывод, что предприятия, чья работа связана с добычей полезных ископаемых, либо проводится в обрабатывающих производствах, производстве и распределении электроэнергии, газа и воды, периодически сталкиваются с недостаточным спросом на внутреннем рынке. Если брать во внимание сложившуюся экономическую ситуацию, то в четвертом квартале 2020 года проблема спроса на продукцию малых и средних предприятий только возрастает. Опрошенные малые предприятия, которые задействованы в сфере обрабатывающих производств, (а таких по данным больше половины), обращают внимание на то, что проблема со спросом на продукцию в наибольшей мере оказывает влияние на сдерживание развития производства [6].

Необходимо, чтобы меры государства в области уменьшения отрицательного влияния данного фактора опирались на рост эффективности системы госзакупок и закупок субъектов естественных монополий и компаний с государственным участием, а также на поддержку экспортно ориентированных субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства. Данные меры позволят бизнесу активно развивать и расширять свое производство.

Таким образом, предпринимательство как источник экономического роста страны, его инновационного развития, создатель свободных рабочих мест, безусловно, нуждается в благоприятном экономическом климате для оправдания того риска, на который каждый раз идут предприниматели.

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ОБ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА В ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье описаны особенности и отличия бухгалтерского учета в туристических организациях

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, турагент, туроператор, туризм

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ABOUT THE PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING IN TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: The article describes the features and differences of accounting in travel organizations

Key words: accounting, travel agent, tour operator, tourism

Туризм — является одним из важных секторов экономики множества государств, обеспечивающая: поступление иностранных средств, загруженность отелей, ресторанов, а также работу местному населению. Товар, который предлагает туризм, реализуется в виде услуги. Услуга это производственная деятельность, осуществляемая по заказу и удовлетворяющая потребность покупателя, в чем либо.

Основными особенностями услуг являются:

а) Отсутствие материальности и невозможности хранения и накапливания предполагаемых услуг, из-за чего в бухгалтерском учете не используются счета 40 (Выпуск продукции) и 43 (готовая продукция). Себестоимость услуги формируется на счете 20 (Основное производство) и списывается в дебет счета 90 (Продажи)

b) Изменения в качестве услуг — может возникнуть разница описываемой услуги и реализуемой. В этом случае туристическая организация должна четко регламентировать порядок решение вопросов по претензиям клиентов, по качеству услуг и по аннулированию заказов

c) Нематериальность предоставляемых услуг. Из-за этого следует необходимость в качестве подачи клиенту информации об услуге, а также повышенное требование к документальному оформлению продаваемой услуги.

Определение «турфирма» довольно распространен, этим термином обычно называют все организации, оказывающие туристическую услугу. В туристическом бизнесе есть только два определения для туристических организаций: туроператор и турагент

В работе турагента можно выделить несколько этапов:

1. Предоставление покупателю набора туристических услуг.
2. Получение денежных средств от клиентов за путевку (тур).
3. Перечисление денежных средств за размещение, экскурсию и проживания – отдельно или целиком за все услуги.
4. Учет доходов и затрат турфирм, налогообложение.
5. Выявление финансового результата

Туроператор занимается комплектацией туров (тур-
продукта), который состоит из:

•Разработки туристические маршрутов

•Обеспечение их услугами

•Организацией рекламы

•Определения стоимости тура и их продажа

Все это является продукцией собственного производства, которая учитывается на счете 20 (Основное производство). Сальдо начальное дебетовое показывает незавершенное производство на начало периода. По дебету отражается затраты на формирование нового тура или экскурсии, по кредиту - фактическая себестоимость тура. Сальдо конечное показывает производство на конец периода. Схема полной себестоимости реализованного турпродукта включает в себя следующие составляющие:

•Производственные затраты: по приобретению прав на услуги сторонних организаций, используемые при производстве турпродукта (затраты по размещению и проживанию, транспортному обслуживанию, по питанию, по экскурсионному обслуживанию, по медицинскому обслуживанию, по добровольному страхованию); связанные с деятельностью производственного персонала (на оплату труда, отчислении на социальные нужды, связанные со служебными разъездами производственного персонала; затраты подразделений туристической фирмы (гостиниц, домов отдыха, транспортные компании), участвующих в производстве турпродукта.

•Косвенные (накладные) затраты: связанные с организацией производства турпродукта; на оплату услуг связи; на приобретение специальных бланков и канцелярских принадлежностей; отчисление на создание разрешенных законодательством резервов и представительских расходов; отчисления в специально отраслевые и межотраслевые фонды; налоги, сборы, платежи и другие обязательные отчисления, относимые на себестоимость; прочие затраты связанные с производством турпродукта (например, затраты связанные с технологическими потерями, возникающие из-за невостребованости туристами части услуг) и другое.

- Коммерческие затраты: связанные с деятельностью точек реализации (турагенств); на рекламу и рекламные мероприятия

Для учета выручки от продажи турпродукта применяют активно-пассивный счет 90 «Продажи». Счет имеет субсчета: 90.1- выручка от продажи путевок (договорная стоимость складывается из суммы фактической себестоимости, НДС и прибыли); 90.2 - формирование себестоимости тура; 90.3 — начисление НДС от стоимости турпродукта; 90.9 — результат от продажи турпродукции (прибыль или убыток). Если кредитовый оборот счета 90 больше дебетового оборота, то появляется сальдо счета 90.9, которое показывает прибыль от продажи турпродукта. Прибыль туроператора формируется из разницы между ценой покупки и ценой продажи туристического продукта. В бухгалтерском учете делаются записи указанные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Дебет	Кредит	Содержание хозяйственной деятельности
20	60,76	Приобретены права у различных предприятий на получение услуг по тран- спортному обслуживанию, проживанию, питанию, экскурсионному обслужи- ванию туристов
60 ,76	50,51,52	Перечислены денежные средства поставщикам услуг
20	02, 70,69, 76, 60, 71, 68, 10	Отражены собственные расходы туроператора: амортизация, заработная плата сотрудников, страховые взносы, услуги организаций по аренде, связи, коммунальным платежам
44	60,76	Приобретены услуги сторонних организаций по рекламе
60,76	50, 51, 52	Перечислена оплата за услуги по рекламе
43	20,44	Отнесены фактические затраты по формированию стоимости турпутевки (производственные и коммерческие расходы)
90.2	43	Списана полная коммерческая себестоимости турпродукта (путевки)
50,51,52	62	Получены денежные средства за продажу путевок
62	90.1	Отражена выручка от реализации путевок
90.3, 91.3	68	Начислен НДС от стоимости реализованных путевок
19	60	Отражен НДС по полученным работам, услугам
68.2	19	Возмещен НДС
68.2	51	Перечислен НДС в бюджет
90.9/99	99/90.9	Отражена прибыль/убыток от продажи турпродукта
99	68	Начислен налог на прибыль
68	51	Налог на прибыль перечислен в бюджет

Исходя из положений гл. 21 НК РФ, у турфирмы, осуществляющей туроператорскую деятельность по выездному туризму:

1. Освобождается от НДС — стоимость услуг, оказанных иностранным лицом, принимающей стороной (в частности, по размещению, питанию, экскурсионному обслуживанию на основании договора с принимающей стороной) за пределами РФ.

2. Облагаются НДС — услуги по выездному туризму, включенные в стоимость туристской путевки (в частности, посреднические услуги, связанные со страхованием туриста и обеспечением проездными билетами) с учетом всех затрат по продвижению сформированного комплекса услуг на территории РФ. Исходя из того, что отдельные услуги, оказываемые туристскими организациями, НДС не облагаются, они обязаны организовать

и вести раздельный учет хозяйственных операций, облагаемых и необлагаемых НДС. Для этих целей, в частности к субсчету «Выручка» счета 90 могут быть открыты два субсчета «Выручка от реализации услуг, облагаемых НДС» и «Выручка от реализации услуг, не облагаемых НДС».

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВАРИАНТОВ ТЕЧЕНИЯ РЕКУРРЕНТНОЙ ШИЗОФРЕНИИ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ДИНАМИКИ ПСИХОПАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СИМПТОМАТИКИ И ИХ ПРОФИЛАКТИКА

Аннотация: В статье приводятся современные данные о методах преодоления терапевтической резистентности у больных рекуррентной шизофренией и оценивается доказанность их эффективности. На основании разделения терапевтической резистентности на отдельные типы предложен дифференцированный подход к применению различных психофармакологи-ческих и нелекарственных методов ее преодоления. Обсуждается вопрос возможности ее профилактики.

Ключевые слова: шизофрения, терапевтическая резистентность, методы преодоления, выбор терапии, профилактика.

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FEATURES OF VARIANTS OF RECURRENT SCHIZOPHRENIA DEPENDING ON THE DYNAMICS OF PSYCHOPATOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND THEIR PREVENTION

Resume: The article presents modern data on methods of overcoming therapeutic resistance in patients with recurrent schizophrenia and evaluates the evidence of their effectiveness. Based on the division of therapeutic resistance into separate types, a differentiated approach to the use of various psychopharmacological and non-drug methods of overcoming it has been proposed. The question of the possibility of its prevention is being discussed.

Key words: schizophrenia, therapeutic resistance, coping methods, choice of therapy, prevention.

Введение. Одним из наиболее тяжелых форм психических расстройств считается шизофрения. Данное заболевание сопровождается расстройствами личности и мышления. Проявления шизофрении настолько разнообразны, что некоторые исследователи считают ее не одним заболеванием, а группой различных расстройств. Наиболее легкой формой этой патологии является рекуррентная шизофрения, ее также называют периодической.

У больных с рекуррентной формой шизофрении также бывают психотические приступы, но они случаются редко. Количество таких эпизодов колеблется от 2 до 4, а у некоторых людей на протяжении всей жизни случается только один приступ. Для данной формы шизофрении характерно наличие ремиссий очень высокого качества. У пациентов редко возникают патологические изменения личности[3].

Периодическая шизофрения имеет очень много общего с аффективными психозами. Она занимает пограничное положение в классификации шизофрении и аффективных расстройств. Благоприятное течение заболевания и развитие ярко выраженных аффективных нарушений в момент приступа приближает рекуррентную шизофрению к маниакально-депрессивным психозам, но возникновение кататонических и бредовых расстройств дает возможность считать эту патологию одной из форм шизофрении[1,4]. В специальной литературе можно встретить такие названия рекуррентной шизофрении: атипичный вариант маниакально-депрессивного психоза, шизоаффективный психоз. Достаточно часто данную патологию называют третьей эндогенной болезнью.

Для рекуррентной формы шизофрении характерны несколько видов приступов, каждый из которых имеет психопатологические особенности. Но их объединяет одна общая черта: на фоне приступа развиваются аффективные расстройства. У больного могут возникать депрессивные, маниакальные или смешанные состояния. Чувственный бред может принимать различные формы, вплоть до онейроидного помрачения. Могут также возникать и кататонические расстройства[2,5].

Рекуррентная (возвратная), периодическая шизофрения принадлежит к относительно благоприятным формам болезни, т.к. при ней не наблюдается тяжелых изменений личности, как при непрерывно-текущей. У женщин встречается гораздо чаще, чем у мужчин, и начинается в зрелом возрасте (25-35 лет).

Болезни свойственны хорошо очерченные приступы с качественными ремиссиями (светлыми промежутками). В структуре приступа может отмечаться депрессивная или маниакальная симптоматика, острые бредовые состояния, онейроидное помрачение сознания (может сочетаться с кататоническими расстройствами). Приступ обычно начинается с повышения или снижения настроения, затем присоединяется тревога, страх, растерянность.

Больным кажется, что вокруг них творится что-то непонятное, специально для них подстроены и разыгрываются сцены, спектакли. Воспоминаниям, окружающим явлениям и фактам придается особый фантастический смысл. В дальнейшем в зависимости от настроения развитие бреда идет по-разному[6].

При депрессии могут возникать идеи виновности, борьбы добра и зла, часто с победой злых сил, "дьявола", "злых духов", и, как следствие, суицидальные мысли и попытки (суицид - самоубийство). При повышенном настроении возникают идеи величия, особого значения и роли в мире (я - "бог", "властитель Вселенной", "мне предназначена особая миссия").

На высоте приступа возникает помрачение сознания: больной перевоплощается, живет в фантастическом мире, на другой планете или в иной временной период (точнее, созерцает свою жизнь, как во сне). Это состояние может развиваться на фоне кататонической заторможенности. Обратное развитие приступа может протекать постепенно или достаточно быстро, но завершается приступ также либо подавленным, либо повышенным настроением[4].

Количество приступов на протяжении болезни бывает разным (от 1-2 до ежегодных ухудшений). Клиническая картина их может быть однообразной, но чаще симптоматика меняется. Иногда бывают транзиторные (быстро преходящие) приступы шизофрении продолжительностью от нескольких дней до 2 недель. У женщин могут развиваться перед менструацией[1,3].

С началом менструации (на 2-3 день) состояние, как правило, улучшается. Ремиссия во многом зависит от тяжести и частоты приступов. Изменения личности, наступающие обычно после повторных приступов, характеризуются снижением активности, появлением обидчивости, ранимости, впечатлительности. В межприступном периоде могут быть колебания настроения.

Цель исследования. Оптимизировать процесс диагностики РШ с целью улучшения ближайших и отдалённых исходов лечения и профилактика пациентов, страдающих данным заболеванием.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения задач исследования было проведено изучение группы пациентов, на протяжении болезни которых отмечались периоды смены диагнозов, которые не могли бы быть объяснены патоморфозом заболевания.

Объектом исследования являлся процесс диагностирования аффективной патологии у пациентов психиатрического стационара, механизм выбора терапевтической тактики лечащим врачом и влияние выбранного метода лечения заболевания.

Предметом исследования стали пациенты, имеющие к моменту включения в исследования длительный период заболевания, в течение которого как минимум один раз происходила смена диагноза с аффективных расстройств на расстройства группы шизофрении либо наоборот.

Обсуждение. Был проведен ретроспективный анализ историй болезни указанных пациентов. Для сбора и последующей обработки была создана регистрационная карта, в которую вносились данные, касающиеся анамнеза заболевания, семейного положения, социального и трудового статусов, клинической картины приступа, схем купирующей терапии, противорецидивной терапии, получаемой пациентом в период предшествующей интермиссии, длительность и качества указанной интермиссии, наличия изменений в различных сферах функционирования со времени начала заболевания по каждому клиническому случаю.

Каждый приступ оценивался со времени появления первых его признаков, в качестве даты окончания купирующей терапии принималась дата выписки пациента, либо дата перевода пациента на режим домашних отпусков либо наличие записи в истории болезни, констатирующей стабилизацию состояния и необходимость дальнейшего нахождения в больнице по социальным показаниям. За качественную интермиссию принимался межприступный промежуток с отсутствием резидуальной симптоматики и полным восстановлением психосоциального функционирования.

В ходе работы было обнаружено, что смена диагноза у отдельно взятого пациента обычно происходила при госпитализации или переводе в другое отделение (33,3% случаев). Частота смены диагнозов внутри одного отделения, тем более одним и тем же специалистом была значительно реже (12,8%).

Пациенты, которые за время работы по набору материала госпитализировались в ПБ, осматривались лично (38 человек – 41,3%). В этом случае в качестве дополнительного инструмента верификации диагноза и для уменьшения вероятности субъективного влияния использовалось структурированное клиническое диагностическое интервью (SCID). В остальных случаях суждение о диагнозе ставилось на основе анализа информации из всех доступных историй болезни.

Верификация диагнозов проводилась с учетом особенностей клинической картины, длинника заболевания и течения межприступных периодов. У всех включенных в исследование пациентов, отмечался бездефектное, фазное течение заболевания, обострения которого характеризовались аффективными расстройствами настроения (в том числе с неконгруэнтной аффекту психотической симптоматикой), а в межприступные промежутки не прослеживалось дефекта психических функций. На основании выполненного анализа информации и соотнесения полученных данных с диагностическими критериями МКБ-10 был сделан вывод, что все анализируемые больные относятся к группе пациентов с различными вариантами течения БАР. Изучался процесс назначения терапии пациентам исследуемой группы.

В изученной выборке случаи использования атипичных антипсихотических препаратов были крайне редки, намного чаще применялись классические нейролептики. Детальное сравнение этих групп будет проведено дальше. В связи с относительно небольшой величиной мы не проводили разделения по группам антидепрессантов.

В качестве нормотимиков пациентам назначался либо карбонат лития, либо карбамазепин, либо вальпроаты. Использования иных препаратов с нормотимической активностью не отмечалось. В качестве анксиолитиков использовались преимущественно диазепам и феназепам. В дальнейшем анализе учтены только случаи использования указанных препаратов в качестве базисной терапии, исключая случайные, либо однократные назначения. Факт использования нормотимиков и антидепрессантов учитывался только при условии адекватной (соответствующей клиническим рекомендациям) дозировки и продолжительности приема.

В заключение необходимо остановиться на некоторых практических рекомендациях, вытекающих из анализа современных данных о механизмах формирования, методах коррекции и профилактики терапевтической резистентности у больных рекуррентной шизофренией. При низкой эффективности лечения необходимо оценить его адекватность, в том числе путем сопоставления индивидуальных клинических особенностей заболевания и спектра психотропной активности назначенного лечения.

Важно оценить возможность несоблюдения больным режима терапии, особенно при амбулаторном лечении, или снижения активности нейролептика за счет лекарственного взаимодействия с лекарственными другими средствами. После исключения перечисленных факторов необходимо рассмотреть вопрос о введении в терапевтическую программу методов преодоления терапевтической резистентности. В настоящее время с позиции доказательной медицины подтверждена эффективность клозапина и электросудорожной терапии. Поскольку возможность проведения электросудорожной терапии ограничена, обычно приходится останавливаться на психофармакологическом подходе (терапия клозапином).

Польза применения других лекарственных средств и других методов остается спорной, хотя нельзя исключить их высокую эффективность у некоторых групп больных. При выборе лечения мы рекомендуем использовать предложенный выше дифференцированный принцип применения различных методов интенсификации лечебного воздействия

Вывод. Рекуррентная шизофрения является одним из типов течения такого психического заболевания, как шизофрения. Приступы возникают периодически, и никто не знает точно, когда именно человек станет жертвой обострения. Крайне важно не упустить момент начала приступа рекуррентной шизофрении, так как во время него больной способен сделать асоциальные, опасные для жизни окружающих и себя самого поступки.

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СИСТЕМА МГНОВЕННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ КАК СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ СПОСОБ УПЛАТЫ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена современной практике применения информационных технологий в системе таможенного администрирования. Рассмотрена новая система мгновенных платежей. Актуальность темы обусловлена всеобщим переходом к автоматизированным системам, что в свою очередь позволяет значительно экономить временные, материальные и иные ресурсы как участников внешнеэкономической деятельности, так и государства в лице таможенных органов.

Ключевые слова: система мгновенных платежей, таможенное администрирование, информационные технологии.

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INSTANT PAYMENT SYSTEM AS A MODERN WAY OF CUSTOMS PAYMENT

Abstract: The article is devoted to the modern practice of using information technologies in the system of customs administration. Considered a new system of instant payments. The relevance of the topic is due to the general transition to automated systems, which in turn makes it possible to significantly save time, material, and other resources of both participants in foreign economic activity and the state represented by customs authorities.

Key words: instant payment system, customs administration, information technologies.

Так как сейчас век цифровизации и электронных технологий, курс таможенных органов ЕАЭС направлен на перевод своей системы полностью в электронный формат.

Для того, чтобы у участника ВЭД была возможность мгновенно производить таможенные платежи, а у таможенных органов проверка движения денежных средств, необходимо усовершенствование порядка уплаты. Поэтому, внедряются современные способы оплаты, например, посредством системы мгновенных платежей.

Рассмотрим алгоритм действия декларанта, которому нужно воспроизвести мгновенный платеж:

1) Выбрать банк, который является участником СМП;

2) Открыть в нем специальный счет;

3) Пополнить данный счет, чтобы производить с него оплату;

4) При совершении платежа, когда будет формироваться платежная инструкция (платежка), указать статус платежа «мгновенный».

Необходимо отметить, что мгновенные платежи нельзя отозвать, и они не подлежат сторнированию, поэтому при заполнении платежного поручения необходимо очень внимательно, безошибочно все указать.

Мгновенные платежи для таможенных органов открывают новые возможности уплаты через СМП, в первую очередь, таможенных платежей.

Используя СМП, таможенный орган оперативно, буквально в течение 1–2 минут с момента уплаты, получает информацию об уплаченных таможенных платежах с использованием СМП. Очень удобно, что данная система позволяет проводить платежи круглосуточно в режиме 24/7/365. То есть система доступна для проведения мгновенных платежей 24 часа в сутки 7 дней в неделю 365 (366) дней в году, обеспечивая при этом режим времени, максимально приближенный к реальному. И даже, если уплата проходит ночью, в выходной или праздничный день, информация об уплате таких платежей в штатном режиме будет доступна таможенным органам в течение нескольких минут.

Через СМП можно уплачивать не только таможенные платежи, но и рассчитываться за другие услуги, например услуги таможенного представителя по составлению декларации на товары, расчета утилизационного сбора, произвести оплату хранения товаров на СВХ и т.д.

Как результат, использование СМП будет способствовать сокращению финансовых издержек бизнеса и скорейшему вовлечению товаров в производственный оборот.

Рассмотрим по ролям, как это происходит в Личном кабинете:

– Плательщик:

– оплата любых таможенных платежей из личного кабинета, программ электронного декларирования, через электронный портал ФТС России

– доступ к истории платежей, совершенных плательщиком.

Для подключения роли «Плательщик» необходима электронная подпись. Выпуск дополнительных электронных подписей не требуется, используются подписи, применяемые при подаче деклараций в ФТС.

– Контролер:

– доступ к информации о состоянии специального счета для оплаты таможенных платежей

– доступ к информации о держателях выпущенных платежных карт «Раунд»

– доступ к истории платежей по всем транзакциям, совершенным со специального карточного счета.

Для подключения роли «Контролер» электронная подпись не требуется.

– Плательщик + Контролер:

– совмещает функционал двух вышеописанных ролей

Для подключения требуется электронная подпись.

– Контролер лицевых счетов:

– формирование запросов в ФТС России о состоянии лицевых счетов компании в таможенных органах.

– доступ к отчетам, полученным от ФТС России.

Для подключения роли необходима электронная подпись, выпущенная на компанию, о состоянии счетов которой будут формироваться запросы. Принимаются электронные подписи удостоверяющих центров, аккредитованных в ФТС России.

Использованные источники:

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ «ГОРОД ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГ»

Аннотация: Статья посвящена обзору основных направлений муниципальной политики развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург». Развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства является важной задачей для успешного развития как всего государства в целом, так и отдельно взятого муниципального образования. Функционирование субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства играет существенную роль в социальном факторе развития муниципального образования, так как за счет своей деятельности субъекты создают дополнительные рабочие места для населения, что крайне позитивно сказывается на общем уровне экономического развития муниципального образования.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, субъекты малого и среднего предпринимательства, сфера предпринимательства, деятельность органов местного самоуправления, эффективность органов местного самоуправления.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION "CITY OF YEKATERINBURG"

Annotation: The article is devoted to an overview of the main directions of the municipal policy for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the municipality "city of Yekaterinburg". The development of small and medium-sized businesses is an important task for the successful development of both the entire state as a whole and a separate municipal entity. The functioning of small and medium-sized businesses plays a significant role in the social factor of the development of the municipality, since through their activities the subjects create additional jobs for the population, which has an extremely positive effect on the general level of economic development of the municipality.

Key words: entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses, the sphere of entrepreneurship, the activities of local governments, the effectiveness of local governments.

В данной статье я бы хотел рассмотреть и проанализировать основные направления муниципальной политики развития сферы МСП на территории города Екатеринбурга для того, чтобы выявить сильные и слабые стороны деятельности органов местного самоуправления по развитию и поддержке субъектов МСП. Для того чтобы проанализировать деятельность органов местного самоуправления на территории муниципального образования, необходимо рассмотреть основные направления муниципальной политики.

В целях исследования уровня развития сектора малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» необходимо рассмотреть основные направления муниципальной политики, которые закреплены в муниципальной программе Развитие и поддержка промышленности, малого и среднего предпринимательства и инновационной деятельности в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» на 2021 – 2025 годы[77].

Цель программы: «Создание и развитие комплексной системы поддержки высокотехнологичной промышленности, малого и среднего производственного предпринимательства и инноваций». Таким образом органы местного самоуправления создают благоприятные условия для развития малого и среднего предпринимательства на своей территории, реализуя мероприятия по поддержке и развитию, закрепленные в муниципальной программе.

Основными задачами являются:

– «обеспечение деятельности организаций, образующих инфраструктуру поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства;

– имущественная поддержка субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства и организаций, образующих инфраструктуру поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства».

Ожидаемыми результатами от реализации муниципальной программы, являются:

– Увеличение доли высокотехнологичных отраслей промышленности в общем объеме промышленного производства.

– Совершенствование действующих элементов производственной и инновационной инфраструктуры.

[77] Об утверждении Муниципальной программы «Развитие и поддержка промышленности, малого и среднего предпринимательства и инновационной деятельности в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» на 2021 – 2025 годы: Постановление Администрации города Екатеринбурга от 30.10.2020 № 2230. Официальный сайт Администрации города Екатеринбурга [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://екатеринбург.рф/ (Дата обращения 17.04.2021)

– Рост числа применения высокотехнологичными предприятиями научных разработок.

– Увеличение числа субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства, рост объема выпускаемой ими продукции.

– Увеличение численности занятых в сфере малого и среднего предпринимательства

Мероприятиями предусмотрено обеспечение деятельности некоммерческой организации Фонда «Екатеринбургский центр развития предпринимательства» и развития городской системы бизнес-инкубаторов. Таким образом обеспечивается функционирование организаций, которые способны обеспечивать поддержку субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства на территории муниципального образования «город Екатеринбург». Фонд «Екатеринбургский центр развития предпринимательства» занимается поддержкой малого и среднего предпринимательства различными методами, от обучения ведения деятельности, проведения консультаций и вебинаров, до предоставления имущественной поддержки, такой как льготное размещение в бизнес-инкубаторе и предоставление инвестиционных площадок[78].

Особое влияние на развитие сектора МСП оказывает как развитие имущественной поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства, так и обеспечение деятельности организаций, образующих инфраструктуру поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства. Данные мероприятия способствуют обеспечению благоприятных условий для развития и функционирования субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства на территории муниципального образования «город Екатеринбург».

Подводя итоги, можно сделать вывод о том, что основным направлением муниципальной политики развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» является поддержка субъектов МСП, оказание самое разнообразной поддержки от консультационной до финансовой, а также обеспечение деятельности организаций, образующих инфраструктуру поддержки субъектов МСП на территории муниципального образования. Обеспечение поддержки субъектов МСП способствует наиболее эффективному их развитию, так как позволяет создать на территории муниципального образования благоприятную атмосферу для ведения деятельности.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОПЫТА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ МЕТОДОВ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: Если цель учебного процесса заключается в передаче знаний и умений от преподавателя к студенту, то средствами достижения этой цели являются, во-первых, регулярная работа студента в течение всего семестра и, во-вторых, систематический контроль полученных им знаний. Исходя из этой предпосылки, становится очевидна важность и актуальность исследования методов учета и контроля знаний студентов в процессе обучения в высшей школе.

Ключевые слова: контроль, методы, процесс обучения, организация, знания, умения, усвоение, обучение.

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USE OF EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZATION OF STUDENT KNOWLEDGE CONTROL METHODS

Annotation: If the goal of the educational process is to transfer knowledge and skills from teacher to student, then the means to achieve this goal are, firstly, *the student's regular work throughout the semester and, secondly, the systematic control of the knowledge gained by him. Based on this premise, the importance and relevance of the study of methods of accounting and control of students' knowledge in the process of education in higher education becomes obvious.*

Key words: control, methods, learning process, organization, knowledge, skills, assimilation, learning.

Чтобы грамотно составить тестовый контроль (ТК) знаний, преподавателю нужно определить количество тестовых контролей в семестре; количество баллов за каждый тестовый контроль и количество вопросов в нем; способ тестирования: «накопленным итогом» или поэтапное, а также форму проведения контроля (в аудитории, в дисплейном классе, с участием преподавателя и т. п.); виды вопросов, входящих в контроль, и ответов на них; форму представления студентами ответов на вопросы и способы проверки ответов; возможность самообучения студентов.

Тестирование имеет положительные и отрицательные стороны. Положительные стороны:

а) объективность оценки (независимо от симпатий и антипатий преподавателя);

б) возможность существенно снизить напряженность между преподавателем и студентом, а также в значительной мере снять эмоциональную (стрессовую) нагрузку на преподавателя;

в) быстрота контроля знаний студентов (одновременно тестируется вся группа);

г) широкий охват материала, так как включаются вопросы по всем пройденным темам;

д) невозможность пользоваться шпаргалкой;

е) необходимость для студентов запоминать не только тему в целом, но и многие детали, которые при обычной подготовке ускользали от внимания.

Отрицательные стороны:

а) формальность. Иногда бывает трудно сформулировать вопросы, требующие размышлений;

б) зависимость ТК от общей системы оценки, т. е. если за тестовый контроль студенты получают мало баллов, то они меньше к нему готовятся;

в) отсутствие непосредственного контакта между преподавателем и студентом.

Таким образом, каждый преподаватель может сделать вывод о приемлемости или неприемлемости этого метода.

Используя тестовый контроль, следует сначала определиться с количеством контролей. Чтобы заработал принцип «обучение небольшими этапами», лучше всего разбить курс на 3--4 части и проводить тестирование после каждого раздела. В тестовый контроль удобно включать вопросы, использованные для опроса студентов на практических занятиях. Количество баллов за каждый контроль будет свидетельствовать о том, какое значение преподаватель придает теоретической подготовке студентов. Здесь важно установить оптимальные пропорции оценки (баллами) ТК и других видов работы студентов.

Эффективной, на наш взгляд, является такая организация тестирования, при которой сдача каждого ТК означает, что данная часть темы (раздела) курса студентом освоена с соответствующей оценкой (баллом), а сумма баллов за все ТК составляет часть экзаменационной оценки. Экзамен в этом случае совпадает с последним ТК.

Этот способ заключается в том, что в каждый последующий контроль включаются все или какая-то часть вопросов предыдущего ТК. Например, из 30 вопросов первого ТК во второй войдут 20 вопросов и 10 новых. Значит, ТК-2 будет состоять из 30 вопросов; в ТК-3 войдут 15 вопросов из второго контроля и 15 новых. Следовательно, третий контроль будет содержать 30 вопросов и т. п. Очевидным достоинством такого способа тестирования является то, что студенты вынуждены повторять пройденный материал, у них задействуется «длительная память». - Количество вопросов в ТК зависит от объема пройденного материала и от времени, которым располагает преподаватель. Длительность проведения самого ТК целиком определяется количеством вопросов (1 вопрос -- 1 мин). Отечественная и зарубежная практика свидетельствует, что этого времени достаточно.

Прежде чем решиться применить системы непрерывного контроля, следует ответить на вопросы: «что стимулировать?»; «из каких конкретно элементов должна состоять СНК?»; «как распределить баллы внутри системы?»; «на каком уровне установить балльное пороговое значение для сдачи зачета и каким образом перейти от баллов к оценке при сдаче экзамена?»

Серьезное влияние на выбор элементов системы непрерывного контроля и распределение баллов оказывает форма конечной оценки курса - экзамен, зачет с оценкой (без оценки), и чем выше требования к итоговой оценке курса, тем ответственное студенты относятся к своим знаниям, тем действеннее предлагаемая система. Каждый преподаватель решает - поставить ли в качестве оценки за экзамен результирующую за работу студента в семестре, что по сути означает сдачу экзамена «автоматом», или необходима некая итоговая форма контроля по типу обычного экзамена, письменного опроса и т. п.

Приведем примеры построения системы непрерывного контроля знаний для различных курсов и с разной итоговой формой контроля.

Совершенно понятно, что контролировать уровень знаний у студентов просто необходимо, так как в случае обнаружения низкого уровня знаний у студентов, можно прийти к выводу, что у студентов данного преподавателя нет своих подходов к контролю и учету знаний его подопечных. Но может быть и другие варианты.

Например, преподаватель не достаточно владеет различными эффективными методами контроля. Для решения и исправления данной задачи необходимо как можно чаще знакомить преподавателей через периодические специализированные издания о практике применения самых новых и эффективных методах контроля и учета знаний студентов.

Особенно эффективным, по моему мнению является рейтинговая и модульно-рейтинговая система учета знаний. В настоящее время эти системы хотя и не приобрели широкого распространения и лишь отдельные вузы приняли ее как основополагающую своей учебной деятельности, но данная тенденция очень быстро изменяется.

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ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА: ПОНЯТИЕ, ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА, РОЛЬ В РАЗВИТИИ ОБЩЕСТВА

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается понятие политической культуры, приводится ее характеристика и раскрывается роль в развитии общества. Рассмотрены подходы к изучению данного понятия.
Ключевые слова: политическая культура.

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POLITICAL CULTURE: CONCEPT, CHARACTERISTICS, ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: the article examines the concept of political culture, provides its characteristics and reveals its role in the development of society. Approaches to the study of this concept are considered.
Key words: political culture.

Одной из разновидностей общественных культур является политическая культура. В политической науке она сводится к тому, что характеризует человеческое сознание, поведение и принадлежность к политическому процессу.

Политическая культура – это система порождения, воспроизводства и развития социума и власти [1].

Любая политическая культура определяется несколькими дилеммами:

– человек (социум) либо принимает мир как нечто неизменное и подчиняется этой данности, либо относится к нему как к чему-то, что может быть изменено;

– человек (социум) в своем отношении к миру либо принимает его базовые ценностные основания, либо разрушает их;

– человек (социум), выстраивая свои отношения с миром, либо подчиняется ему (считает допустимым «прогибаться под изменчивый мир»), либо готов вступить с ним в противостояние;

– человек (общество) в своем отношении к миру либо соглашается отказаться от собственной человечности, либо отстаивает ее [2].

Политическая культура является важной частью жизни социума и государства. В основу политической культуры входят:

а) политические партии;

б) идеология государства;

в) форма правления;

г) избирательный процесс;

д) оппозиция;

е) политические действия.

Политическая культура охватывает социальные, культурные и экономические сферы социума. Поэтому можно считать, что граждане являются в политической среде главными носителями суверенитета и единственным источником власти.

Характерными чертами политической культуры являются:

а) политическая культура – это воспроизводство естественно-исторического развития социума, результат социо-политического творчества;

б) фиксация и закрепление стабильных сторон политического опыта;

в) имеет всеобъемлющий характер, оказывает влияние на все сферы жизни социума;

г) обеспечивает целостность социо-политической сферы государства;

д) обеспечивает интересы социальных групп, классов, государства и личности;

е) характеризует политическое сознание и политическое поведение социума.

Политическая культура является основным элементом социального сознания граждан, оно оказывает непосредственное влияние на формирование политической системы и политической власти.

Доминирующая в социуме идеологическая позиция характеризует политическую культуру граждан. Также с ее помощью формируется видение на избирательный процесс в целом. Политическое поведение и сознание граждан является основой политической культуры.

Политологи выделяют два подхода к изучению понятия «политическая культура»:

1) субъективный, психологический (Г. Алмонд и С. Верба). Они рассматривают политическую культуру как систему политических ориентаций и убеждений, присущих различным индивидам. В то же время ценности (ориентации) не всегда разделяются большинством в обществе. Главное, что они присутствуют в индивидуальном сознании;

2) цель (Т. Парсонс). Здесь ценности рассматриваются как высшие принципы. На их основе обеспечивается согласие в малых группах и обществе. Важно, что сторонники политико-культурного подхода сделали попытку поставить человека с его интересами, эмоциями, мифами, стереотипами и т.д.

Большой вклад в изучение проблемы политической культуры внесли Г. Алмонд и С. Верба. Они предложили типологию политической культуры:

активистскую, субъектную и патриархальную. При субъектной политической культуре население ориентируется на политическую систему и слабо участвует в ее развитии. В патриархальной системе население не интересуется политической жизнью, а в активистской системе население ориентируется на политическую систему в стране и принимает активное участие в ее развитии. Как правило, в жизни все эти типы взаимодействуют и образуют смешанные формы. Сегодня у большинства населения доминирует субъектная культура [3].

Систему политического правления и политического участия характеризуют уровнем и состоянием политической культуры. В основе средств политического правления и развития политических институтов лежит различный комплекс выборности и сменяемости государственных служащих, доминирование наследственной передачи власти, заговоры или правовые отлаженные механизмы смены власти.

Основная форма политической культуры представляет собой исторический уровень политической воли граждан, которая выражается степенью доминирования над властью.

Чем принципы политического правления свойственнее широким слоям социума, тем более высокий уровень политической культуры.

Таким образом, политическая культура играет важную роль в становлении государства. Она непосредственно связана с историей, культурой, экономикой и образованием социума. Важное разнообразие политической культуры в жизни граждан зависит от степени образованности, трудового стажа, семейного положения, социального статуса и др. Что напрямую влияет на социо-политическую активность, взгляды, мнения и принципы граждан.

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ШЎРЛАНГАН ЭКИН ЕРЛАРИДА ҚЎЛЛАШДА “ТАКОМИЛЛАШГАН ТУЙНУКЛИ ДРЕНАЖ ҲОСИЛ ҚИЛАДИГАН ҚУРИЛМА” ИШ ОРГАНИ ДРЕНОРНИ ПАРАМЕТРЛАР КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш борасида дренаж-туйнук ҳосил қилувчи янги қурилма, унинг ишчи органи параметрлари, уни қўллашда олинадиган ижобий натижалар тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: Рама, ишчи гряделляр, маркёр, дренор, сиртли конус учли цилиндр , осма рама, ишчи устунлар.

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BROTH EKIN ERLARIDA KANLLASHDA "TAVILLASHGAN TUINUKLI DRAINAGE HARVEST KAMELIGAN KULILMA" ISHANI DRENORNI PARAMETRLAR REZKATKICHLARI

Annotation: The article provides information on a new device for creating a drainage hole to improve the reclamation of lands, the parameters of its working body, the positive results obtained in its application.

Keywords: Frame, working gryadellar, marker, drain, surface conical end cylinder, hanging frame, working columns.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси конститусияси 55-моддасига мувофиқ табиий обектлари, жумладан ер умумҳалқ бойлигидир ва улар давлат муҳофазасида туради. [1]. Ердан илм-фантавсиялари асосида самарали фойдаланиш, унинг муҳофазасини тўғри таъминлаш, шак-шубҳасиз қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожланишининг асосий омилларидан биридир. Ерларни техник мелиорациялаш барча ресурсларнинг: моддий, жумладан, сув, энергетик, меҳнат ресурсларининг ҳам тежамли сарф этилишини амалга ошириш зарур: бу нафақат иқтисодий, афзал, балки табиатни сақлаш учун ҳам муҳимдир.Ниҳоят, ерларни мелиорациялаш, кучли табиатни ўзгартириш омили сифатида, негатив экологик оқибатларга олиб келади. Шунинг учун ерларни мелиорациялаш бўйича ишларнинг доимий ташкил этувчиси табиий тизимларга ва бошқа ердан фойдаланувчиларга зиён етказишга йўл қўймаслик ёки ушбу зиённи қоплаш ҳисобланади, бу эса қўшимча тадбирларни, қўшимча ҳаражатларни талаб этади. Таъкидлаш жоизки, бу ерда ерларни мелиорациялаш мақсадлари ва уни амалга оширишдаги чекланишлар тўғрисидаги келтирилган фикрлар табиий шароитларни яхшилаш, қайта тузишнинг олдин келтирилган ринципларидан келиб чиқади.[2]. Қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари учун айтиш мумкинки, уларни мелиорациялаш мақсади тупроқ унумдорлигини қайта яратиш, ҳар хил қишлоқ хўжалик экинларидан барча ресурсларни тежамли сарфлаб оптимал ҳосил олиш, табиий тизимларга ва бошқа ердан фойдаланувчиларга зарар келтирмаслик ёки уни қоплашдан иборатдир.[3] Тавсия этилаётган фойдали моделнинг мақсади туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилманинг ишончли ишлашини таъминлаш, энергия сарфини камайтириш иш унумдорлигини ва самарадорлигини оширишдан иборат.

1-Расм. Қурилманинг олддан кўриниши.

Қўйилган масала шу билан ечиладики туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилишда,таклиф этилаётган фойдали модель, мураккаб шаклга эга геометрик сиртли конус учли цилиндр , осма рама, ишчи устунлардан ташкил топган қурилма орқали амалга оширилади. Қурилманинг илгариланма ҳаракатланиши жараёнида мураккаб шаклга эга геометрик сиртли конус учли цилиндр илгариланма-айланма ҳаракатланиши ҳисобидан тупроқни ён аторфга (360^0) зичлаб, силлиқлаб туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилади. Ишчи устунлар 80 см гача ишлов бериш чуқурликларида, иш органларнинг ишлов бериш оралиғи (ўзгараувчан) 2-4 м ни ташкил қилади.

Ушбу қурилмани кузги шўр ювишдан олдин қўллаш ҳисобидан тупроқ таркибидаги зарарли тузларни туйнукли дренажлар орқали осон сизиб ўтиш имконияти яратилиб, дренаж-қувурларга, очиқ коллектор зовурларга чиқариб юбориш имконияти яратилади. Аммо шуни инобатга олиш керакки, механик таркиби оғир ерларнинг атрофида мувaққат ариқлар ташкил этилиб ва улар орқали коллектор зовурларга чиқариб юборилиши яхши самара беради.

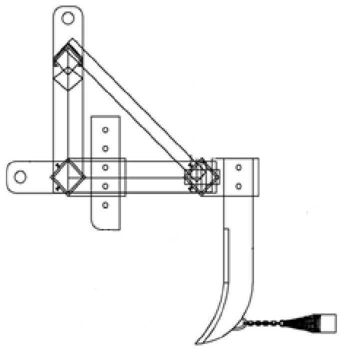
Шунингдек қўйилган муаммони ечимини топиш ва уни такомиллаштиришда янги тавсия этилаётган, мураккаб шаклга эга геометрик сиртли конус учли цилиндр тупроқни ён атрофга зичлаш ҳисобидан туйнукли дренажни ўпирилмасдан, узоқ муддат (2-3 йил) самарали ишлашини таъминлайди.

2-Расм.Ишчи орган (дренор)ни асосий кўриниши.

Унинг асосий иш органдаги фарқли томони туйнукли дренажни ҳосил қилувчи конус учли цилиндрнинг ярмигача парраксимон геометрик шакл 30^0 -32^0 бурчак остида ҳосил қилинган бўлиб, пўлат арқон ва конус учида ўрнатилган шарнир орқали айланма ҳаракат таъминланиб, ҳосил қилинадиган туйнукли дренаж учун қўйиладиган агротехник талабларга жавоб берадиган, сифатли туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилинади ва ўз навбатида туйнукли дренажни мустаҳкам, ўприлмасдан ишлашини таъминлайди.

Бу жараённи амалга ошириш учун мураккаб геометрик шаклдаги парраксимон иш органларининг айланма ҳаракатланиши ҳисобидан ҳосил бўлган марказдан қочма куч бир вақтни ўзида туйнукли дренажни деворларини зичлаб, мустаҳкамлайди ва тупроқни қаршилигини камайтиради.

Асосий рамага мустаҳкам ўрнатилган устунлар мос равишда қаршиликка бардошли қилиб конструкцияланади. Ишлов бериш чуқурликларини ўзгартириш имкониятини берувчи тешиклар орқали бўйлама рамада устунлар жойлаштирилган. Иш органларининг тупроққа кириш бурчаги $\alpha = 25 - 27^0$ ва барча устунларнинг олд остки қисмида ўрнатиладиган тўлқинсимон юмшаткичнинг қамров кенглиги $b_ю = 60 - 70$ мм, пўлат арқоннинг узунлиги $\ell = 300-350$ мм, конус учли цилндрларнинг диаметри Д=100-110 мм, иш устунларининг баландлиги1000-1200 мм, иш устуни олд исканасимон шаклининг баландлиги 600-700 мм, устуннинг эгрилик радиуси $Р_{оу}$=220-230 мм, олд томонга чиқиши $Л_{оу}$=210-220 мм, эни $b_{1y} = 100-120$ мм, пастки қисми тупроқ қаршилигини камайтириш мақсадида, қисқартирилиб, ўткирлаштирилиб олинган. Такомиллаштирилган туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қиладиган қурилма чуқур юмшатгичининг конструктив схемаси.



4-Расм.Конструктив схема ёндан кўриниши.

Ўтказилган тадқиқотларнинг кўрсатишича:

1. Тупроқ бўлакларининг иш органи диаметри 100-110 мм бўлганда иш устунига тупроқ таъсири остидаги ҳаракат тезлигининг кўндаланг ташкил этувчиси максимал қийматга эга бўлганда тупроқни устунга ёпишиши ва унинг олдида уюлиш эҳтимоли минимал бўлиб, сунъий қувур ҳосил қилиш жараёнини кам энергия сарфлаган ҳолда сифатли бажарилгани таъминланади.

2. Туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қиладиган иш органи қувур ҳосил қилгичининг судрашга қаршилиги парма қонуниятига бўйича ўзгаради унинг конуслик бурчагига боғлиқ равишда пармасимон сирти узунлиги 25-30 см,парма қадами эса 1,8 см бўлганда кам энергия сарфлаган ҳолда агротехник талабларга мос келадиган мустаҳкам қувур ҳосил бўлади.

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РОЛЬ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ПЛАТЕЖЕЙ И ИНЫХ ДОХОДОВ, АДМИНИСТРИРУЕМЫХ ТАМОЖЕННЫМИ ОРГАНАМИ, В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО БЮДЖЕТА РОССИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена роль таможенных платежей для экономики страны. Анализ динамики доли доходов федерального бюджета, администрируемых российской таможней, проведен в период за 2015-2020 годы. Результаты анализа показали существенное изменение показателей. В завершение отмечены ключевые факторы произошедшего изменения структуры доходов российского бюджета от внешнеэкономической деятельности за последние пять лет.

Ключевые слова: таможенные платежи, импорт, экспорт, федеральный бюджет, доходы.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS PAYMENTS AND OTHER REVENUES ADMINISTERED BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET OF RUSSIA

Abstract: The article considers the role of customs payments for the country's economy. The analysis of the dynamics of the share of federal budget revenues administered by the Russian customs was carried out in the period for 2015-2020. The results of the analysis showed a significant change in the indicators. In conclusion, the key factors of the change in the structure of the Russian budget revenues from foreign economic activity over the past five years are noted.

Key words: customs payments, import, export, federal budget, revenue.

Государственный интерес в сфере экономики в значительной степени определяется тем, насколько эффективно таможенная служба выполняет фискальную функцию. Таможенные платежи являются регулятором участия государства во внешнеэкономической деятельности. За счет них существенно пополняется бюджет страны. В последние годы наблюдается снижение таможенных доходов в российском бюджете. Связано это с сокращением внешней торговли, а также изменением мер ее таможенно-тарифного регулирования. Поэтому в настоящее время особую актуальность обрело исследование вопросов, связанных с ролью таможенных платежей в государственном бюджете России.

В российском бюджете доходы, получаемые от ВЭД, составляют крупную долю. Они достигают 36,7%. Более 10% доходов приходится на поступления от налогов на товары, импортируемые в страну, то есть НДС и акцизы при импорте[79].

Уплата таможенных платежей является одним из главных условий перемещения товаров через российскую границу. Взимаемые таможней платежи поступают в бюджет как налоговые и неналоговые доходы. Налоговыми платежами являются НДС и акцизы, неналоговыми – таможенные сборы и таможенные пошлины. Они закреплены именно за федеральным бюджетом.

В 2015 году доля доходов федерального бюджета, администрируемых российской таможней, составила 36,7%. В 2017 году она сократилась до 30,3%, а в 2020 году – до 25,4%[80] (рис. 1).

Наибольшую роль в формировании федерального бюджета РФ среди всех доходов, администрируемых российской таможней, играют НДС, ввозные и вывозные таможенные пошлины.

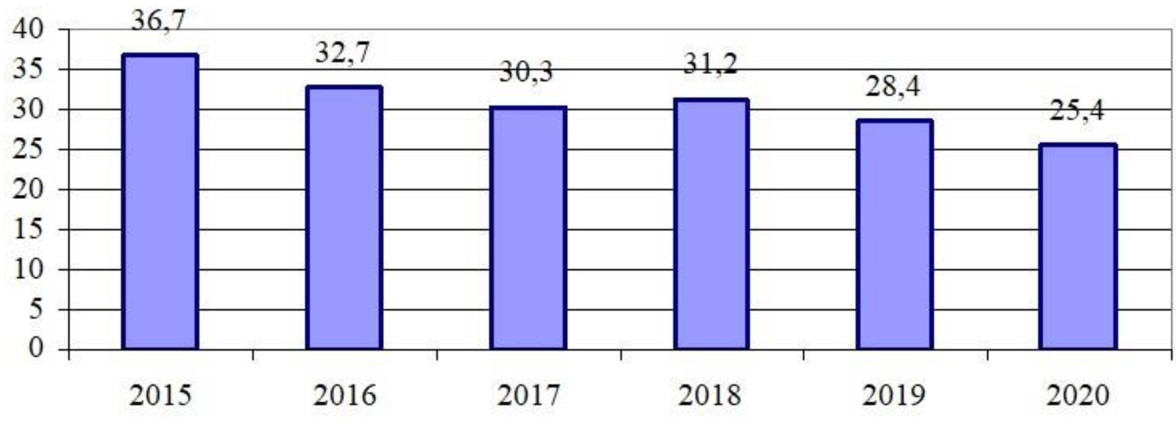

Рис. 1. Доля доходов федерального бюджета, администрируемых российской таможней, за 2015-2020 гг., в %

[79] Гомон И.В., Фоменко А.А. Анализ состава и структуры таможенных платежей, перечисляемых в доходную часть федерального бюджета // Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика. – 2019. - № 4-1. – С. 90.
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Доля вывозных таможенных пошлин в доходах государственной казны РФ в 2015 году составила 20,4%. Однако к 2020 году ее значение снизилось практически вдвое – 11,4%. Доля НДС за анализируемый период составляла 12-13%, снизившись по итогам 2019 года сравнительно с 2015 годом на 1%. Доля ввозных таможенных пошлин варьируется в пределах 3-3,5%. В 2019 году она составила 3,1%, уменьшившись сравнительно с 2015 годом на 0,5%[81].

Стоит отметить, что за 2015-2020 годы произошло серьезное изменение структуры доходов российского бюджета от ВЭД. Связано это с изменением налогообложения нефтегазового сектора. Одним из главных факторов снижения доходов от экспорта стал налоговый маневр, проводимый для смещения налоговой нагрузки с экспортного налогообложения на внутренние налоги. Ставки экспортной пошлины на нефть и нефтепродукты поэтапно снижаются, а базовая ставка НДПИ увеличивается.

В начале реализации налогового маневра (2014 год) в структуре доходов российского бюджета от ВЭД доля экспорта составляла 65%, а импорта – около 32%. Согласно прогнозному бюджету на 2020 год доля таможенных платежей от экспорта должна была достигнуть 33%, а от импорта – 64%. Фактические показатели по итогам первых трех кварталов 2020 года составили 25% и 72,5%, соответственно.

Причинами снижения объема таможенных платежей при экспорте также стали:

- изменение конъюнктуры мировых рынков энергоносителей;
- предоставление нефтяному сектору льгот;
- снижение цен на углеводороды и объемов их экспорта.

Так, падение цен на нефть в 2020 году стало причиной сокращения стоимостного объема налогооблагаемого экспорта нефти в 3 раза сравнительно с 2019 годом, нефтепродуктов – в 2 раза. В результате объем вывозных таможенных пошлин снизился практически наполовину.

Платежи, взимаемые при импорте товаров, в последнее время занимают лидирующую долю в структуре платежей, которые администрирует российская таможня. На показатели 2020 года серьезно повлияли два фактора:

1) влияние пандемии на мировую экономику;

2) девальвация рубля, серьезный спад активности ВЭД и снижение объема налогооблагаемого импорта (за первые три квартала 2020 года на 17%).

Стоит отметить, что при столь весомом падении объема импорта, платежи от него уменьшились на 2%. Обусловлено это частичным нивелированием в результате резкого роста курса доллара США, позволившим компенсировать сокращение доходов российского бюджета.

Прогнозное задание по перечислениям в федеральный бюджет для ФТС в размере 5,48 трлн. рублей за 2020 год достигнуть не удалось. Сумма

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[81] Ежегодный сборник «Таможенная служба Российской Федерации» за 2019 год [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: Официальный сайт ФТС России. – URL: https://customs.gov.ru/activity/results/ezhegodnyj-sbornik-tamozhennaya-sluzhba-rossijskoj-federaczii/document/230797

таможенных доходов составила лишь 4 751,8 млрд. рублей, то есть практически на 13% меньше[82].

С 2021 года отменили льготы по экспортной пошлине для нефти с особыми физико-техническими характеристиками – существенная доля в объеме платежей от экспорта. В связи с этим в 2021 году планируется увеличить доходы российского бюджета по вывозной пошлине на сырую нефть на 62 млрд. руб.

5 марта 2021 года Совет ЕЭК отменил тарифные преференции для 76 стран, в числе которых оказались крупнейшие торговые партнеры ЕАЭС - Китай, Турция, Южная Корея и Бразилия. Так, на долю Китая в 2020 году пришлось порядка 20% всего объема внешней торговли ЕАЭС, на долю Южной Кореи и Турции – по 4%, Бразилии – 0,78%.

Суть отмененных льгот заключается в экономической помощи менее развитым странам посредством снижения таможенных тарифов на 25% и полного освобождения от таможенных пошлин на товары определенных отраслей: химической, металлургии, машиностроения, лесоматериалов, а также продовольствия, лекарств и товаров народного потребления.

Вводимые новшества обосновываются существенным улучшением экономических показателей и занятием весомой доли в мировой торговле странами, исключенными из перечня государств, пользующихся таможенными преференциями, который был утвержден в 2009 году. В результате таких событий ожидается краткосрочное снижение ввоза некоторых товаров, поскольку бизнесу необходимо время для адаптации к новым условиям торговли. Существенного макроэкономического эффекта не прогнозируется.

Таким образом, в период за 2015-2020 годы величина доходов федерального бюджета РФ, администрируемых таможенными органами в абсолютных суммах обрела тенденцию снижения. Сократилась и их доля в общей структуре доходов федерального бюджета, главным образом в результате снижения сумм вывозных таможенных пошлин. Такая динамика обусловлена кризисными явлениями в России, изменением курса доллара к рублю, введением антироссийских санкций, а также принятыми антисанкионными мерами. В 2020 году одним из факторов также оказались последствия пандемии COVID-19.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ВЫСШЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты исследования по развитию информационно-коммуникативной компетентности с помощью компьютерных технологий в системе высшего педагогического образования. Подробно рассмотрены методы эффективного использования информационных технологий в развитии информационно-коммуникативной компетентности.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, интернет, компетентность, компьютер.

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RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Annotation: The article shows the results of research on the development of information and communicative competence in the higher pedagogical education system using computer technologies. Methods of effective use of information technologies in the development of information and communicative competence, detailed coverage is given.

Keywords: Information technology, internet, competency, computer.

В современном мире информационных технологий образование невозможно реформировать без использования компьютерных программ. Использование информационных технологий в общем среднем образовании, академических лицеях и профессиональных колледжах, а также в высших учебных заведениях стало требованием времени. Систематическое использование информационных технологий во всех областях образования создает возможности для эффективного использования времени, точной документации, простоты и удобства. Развитие информационно-коммуникативной компетенции в высшем педагогическом образовании - одна из задач каждого преподавателя и студента. Понятно, что развитие информационно-коммуникативной компетенции у магистров высшего педагогического образования является основой развития образования. Потому что основные качественные показатели в высшем педагогическом образовании дает степень магистра. Производительность научно-педагогической работы на 60% выше, чем у бакалавриата. Специалисты бакалавриата обладают хорошо развитым уровнем информационных и коммуникационных компетенций и готовы перейти на этап развития, то есть в течение 3 или 4 лет обучения. К формированию информационно-коммуникативной компетенции магистратуры специалисты должны быть подготовлены в основном еще на стадии разработки.

Одним из требований высшего образования является эффективное использование компьютерных программ, телефонов Android, досок, современных проекторов преподавателями информационно-коммуникационной компетенции в сфере образования. Однако простое использование информационных технологий на лекциях, семинарах, практических, лабораторных занятиях не развивает информационно-коммуникативную компетенцию [1]. На занятиях должны передавать информацию учащемуся с точностью и понятностью с использованием точных информационных технологий. Исследования по развитию информационно-коммуникационных компетенций в системе высшего педагогического образования проводились в Ташкентском государственном педагогическом институте имени Низами Республики Узбекистан, Чирчикском государственном педагогическом институте Ташкентской области и Ферганском государственном университете. Исследования в основном проводились профессорами бакалавриата, магистратуры и университетов. Полученное исследование организовано на основе теоретического анализа и обобщения методов исследования, методов педагогического наблюдения, математической статистики, эксперимента и анкетирования. В исследовании приняли участие 116 студентов, 101 аспирант и 56 преподавателей. Всего в исследовании приняли участие 273 человека. При развитии информационно-коммуникативной компетенции в системе высшего педагогического образования с использованием методов математической статистики учитывалось эффективное использование предметов, в основном компьютерными программами. Эффективное использование информационных технологий в высшем образовании - одна из самых актуальных проблем современности. Согласно математической статистике испытуемых, участвовавших в исследовании, успеваемость студентов бакалавриата по компьютерным программам в MS Office Word, MS Office Excel, MS Office Power Point, MS Office Publisher составила от 100% до 46%. Использование MS Office Word, MS Office Excel, MS Office Power Point, MS Office Publisher компьютерными студентами магистрантов показало от 100% до 67% от общего балла теста. Высшее педагогическое образование, т.е. по компьютерным программам профессоров и преподавателей Ташкентского государственного педагогического института им. Низами, Чирчикского государственного педагогического института Ташкентской области и

Ферганского государственного университета, коэффициент использования составлял от 100% до 71%. В вузах эти показатели считаются удовлетворительными.

Развитие информационных и коммуникационных навыков невозможно без идеального использования компьютерных программ. В ходе исследования также использовался метод анкетирования. Всего в опросе приняли участие 150 участников из Ташкентского государственного педагогического института им. Низами, Чирчикского государственного педагогического института Ташкентской области и Ферганского государственного университета. В исследовании не учитывались возраст, пол или успеваемость испытуемых. В исследовании все испытуемые рассматривались с одинаковой точки зрения. Опрос состоял в основном из научных и теоретических вопросов по использованию современных компьютерных технологий и эффективному приему и передаче информации через Интернет-сайты. При использовании анкеты участники внимательно и активно наблюдали и отмечали вопросы. Опрос проводился без указания имен респондентов, ответивших на вопросы.

Используя метод анкетирования, испытуемым были заданы 10 вопросов для опроса.

Согласно опросу, проведенному Ташкентским государственным педагогическим институтом имени Низами, Чирчикским государственным педагогическим институтом Ташкентской области и Ферганским государственным университетом, было обнаружено, что магистранты отвечали на вопросы 1, 5 и 8, не понимая полностью ответов. Это связано с тем, что институты и университеты высшего педагогического образования не обладают достаточной информацией об информационно-коммуникационных компетенциях в области высшего образования. Из 10 вопросов анкеты можно сказать, что соискатели бакалавриата показали хорошую успеваемость. «Можете ли вы отправлять и получать информацию через Интернет?» На заданный вопрос 50 респондентов ответили 45% утвердительно. Однако хорошие результаты могут быть достигнуты, если информация о развитии информационных и коммуникативных компетенций предоставляется им в виде знаний профессором.

По данным опроса профессоров и преподавателей высших педагогических учебных заведений, 69% респондентов в возрасте от 25 до 50 лет ответили «Да». Было обнаружено, что профессора старше 50 лет плохо владеют компьютерными технологиями. Можно предположить, что профессора старшего возраста будут иметь высокий уровень навыков проведения лекционных, семинарских, практических, лабораторных занятий. Это связано с многолетним педагогическим мастерством. Но в наши дни они плохо работают в современных компьютерных программах из-за низкого уровня использования информационных технологий. В системе высшего педагогического образования необходимо регулярно организовывать вебинары, семинары и тренинги для старших преподавателей по эффективному использованию информационных технологий и Интернета. Это, в свою очередь, повысит знания профессоров и учителей в области информационных технологий.

В заключение важно обратить внимание на развитие практических и теоретических информационно-коммуникативных компетенций в сфере высшего педагогического образования. В целом студентам высшего педагогического образования, бакалавриата и магистратуры необходимо и дальше укреплять свои знания в области информационных технологий. Благодаря развитию информационных технологий можно будет развить информационную и коммуникативную компетенцию каждого студента.

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ПАНДЕМИК ҲОЛАТДАГИ БОЛА ТАРБИЯСИ

Аннотация: мақолада боланинг шахсига қаратилган таълимнинг хусусиятлари муҳокама қилинади.

Калит сўзлар: инновацион таълим, нутқ ва мулоқот, ижтимоий ва ҳиссий, моторика, бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълим

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EDUCATION FOR THE CHILD IN A PANDEMIC CONDITION

Annotation: The article provides examples of the specifics of child-centered learning and how cognitive development of children depends on the innovative environment.

Key words: innovative education, speech and communication, social-emotional, motor, child-centered learning.

Мамлакатимиз ҳамда бутун дунёда рўй бераётган пандемия, инсон капиталининг қийматини янада оширди. Меҳнат бозорида кенг, рақобатбардош кадрларни тайёрлаш учун шахсни, кичик болалик ёшидан замонавий билимларни эгаллашига катта эътибор қаратилмоқда.

Бугунги кунда давлатимиз томонидан таълим-тарбияга қаратилаётган эътибор барча педагогларнинг ўз устида ишлаши, тинмай изланиш олиб бориши ҳамда ўқув жараёнини замон талаблари даражасида, илмий асосда ташкил этишлари учун зарурий шароитларни яратиб бериш билан бир қаторда, таълим-тарбия соҳасига ёш мутахассисларнинг келиб қўшилишига имконият яратмоқда, бу эса ўз навбатида таълим-тарбия муассасаси педагогларининг олдига янада янги вазифалар қўяди. Жаҳон глабал тармоқда оммавий онлайн таълимнинг самарадорлигини ошириш, кам маблағ ажратиб, қисқа муддатларда юқори натижаларга эришиш учун маълум бир маънода, ярим йиллик тажриба тўплади. Оммавий онлайн таълимнинг энг кўп мурожаат қилинаётган тармоғи бу тил ўрганиш, чет тилларида қисқа муддатда сўзлашиш, мулоқотга киришишни оптималлаштириш масаласи саналади.

Шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, пандемик шароитда таълим олишнинг авзалликлари билан қатор камчиликлари ҳам учрайди. Бунда таълим олувчининг кучли мотивацияга эга бўлмаслиги, қайтар алоқанинг сунъийлиги, кўплаб вазиятда ўқувчининг лоқайд, кўр-кўрона ҳаракати жамоа тарбиясининг сустлашуви кабилар намоён бўлади. Таълимда жонли мулоқотнинг устуворлиги сезилади. Бироқ жаҳон миқиёсидаги пандемия, ўз ўзини яккалаш принципи асосида онлайн билим олишни такомиллаштиришни талаб этмоқда. Бунда албатта бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни жорий этиш жоиздир.

Маълумки, бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълим асосида - шахс, унинг ўзига хослиги, ўша ўзига хосликдан келиб чиққан холда таълим-тарбия ишларини ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш масаласи ётади. Шу билан бирга шахсга нафақат билим ва тарбия бериш, балки унинг турли ҳаётий вазиятларда онгли ва масъулиятли қарор қабул қила олиш малакасини ошириш ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Бундай таълим шаклининг яна бир устунлиги бола шахси кимнингдир истак ва хоҳишига кўра эмас, ўз имкониятлари ва индивидуал хусусиятларига кўра шаклланади. Бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимнинг ғоялари қуйидагиларда намоён бўлади:

- таълим умуминсоний қадриятлардан келиб чиққан холда муайян жамият маънавияти билан мослашувга асосланади;
- таълимнинг мақсади ўз “Мен”ига, шу билан бирга умуминсоний қадриятлар тизимига эга шахсни шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш;
- шахс камолоти тўлақонли, яъни онг ва туйғулар, руҳ ва тан бирлиги тарзида амалга оширилади;
- таълим жараёнида шахснинг барча ҳуқуқлари, шу билан бирга таълим мазмунини танлаш ҳуқуқи ҳам ҳимояланади;
- муассасада гуруҳ иши индивидуал иш билан биргаликда олиб борилади ва бунда бола фаолиятининг ўзига хос услуби шаклланишига алоҳида эътибор қаратилади;
- таълим шахс фаолияти тури сифатида ички асосга эга, тарбиячи ва тарбияланувчининг тенг муносабатлари ва ҳамкорликда қарор қабул қилишларига таянади;
- энг яхши таълим расмий бошқарувга эмас, балки меҳр, эътибор ва ҳамкорликка таянган таълимдир.

Бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни мактабгача таълим муассасаларида ташкил этиш муҳим ва долзарб вазифа ҳисобланади. Чунки бола шахсининг шаклланиши, ижтимоийлашуви ва муҳим ҳаётий кўникма ва малакаларини ривожланиши айнан мактабгача таълим ёшига тўғри келади.

Аввало муассасада бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни ривожлантирувчи муҳитни яратиш аҳамиятлидир.

Муҳит мактабгача таълим муассасаларида болани ўраб турган, унинг ривожланишига таъсир кўрсатадиган ҳамма нарсаларни, шу жумладан, биноларнинг режалаштирилиши ва ўлчамлари, ҳовлидаги ўйин майдончаси, гуруҳдаги мебель, материаллар, жиҳозлар, ўйинчоқларни ўз ичига олади. Бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимда мактабгача таълим муассасаси муҳитида болаларнинг когнитив (ақлий), нутқ ва мулоқотчанлик, ижтимоий-ҳиссий ҳамда жисмоний мотор ривожланишига шароит яратилишини таъминлаш жуда муҳимдир. Боланинг ривожланишига шароит нафақат гуруҳ хоналарида, балки муассаса ҳовлисида, йўлакларида, ўйин майдончаларида ҳам яратилган бўлиши шарт. Бола шахсини ривожлантиришга йўналтирилган ўқув муҳити таълим-тарбия жараёнида боланинг ёши, психологик, физиологик хусусиятларини тўлиқ ҳисобга олган ҳолда энг қулай шарт-шароитларни таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

Бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни ташкил этишда тарбиячилар қуйидаги тамойилларга амал қилишлари керак бўлади:

- бола шахсининг ривожланиш қонуниятларини мукаммал тушуниш;
- ўйин ва таълимий фаолиятлар болаларни мунтазам кузатиш;
- боланинг қизиқиш ва эҳтиёжларига жавоб берадиган индивидуал ва гуруҳий ривожлантириш таълимий фаолиятларини режалаштириш;
- ўзгарувчан ва эгилувчан ўқув муҳитини яратиш;
- болаларни ҳурмат қилиш ва диққат билан уларнинг фикр, ғоя ва мақсадларига эътибор қаратиш;
- болалар ўз муаммолари ва ўзаро муаммоларини ўзлари ҳал этиб, бир-бирларига ҳурматда бўлишларига кўмаклашиш;
- болаларнинг тафаккур ва фикрлаш жараёнини ривожлантириш учун саволлар бериш;

Бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни ташкил этиш учун амалий ёндашувда мазкур йўл йўриқларни инобатга олиш муҳим деб ҳисоблаймиз:

- бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимда аввало шахснинг биологик эҳтиёж ва имкониятларини инобатга олиш зарур.
- бу ёш даврида болалар билимни ижтимоий муҳит билан ўзаро алоқага киришиш ва фаол ҳаётий тажрибалар ўтказиш орқали эгаллайдилар.
- тарбиячи боланинг ота-онаси ва тенгдошлари билан яхши ривожланишига туртки бериши ва кейинчалик мустақил бўлишини таъминлаши, қўллаб қувватлаш, йўналтириш, билим олиш ҳамда ривожланишга чорлаши зарур.
- ташкил этилган ўйинлар болага кашф қилиш, тажриба ўтказиш ва мотивация уйғотиш имкониятини бериши керак.
- муассасадаги муҳит болаларнинг ўрганишга қизиқишларини оширадиган даражага етказилиши муҳимдир. Бунинг натижасида болаларнинг қизиқувчанлиги, эътибори ва ўзини бошқара олиши ривожланади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда бола шахсига йўналтирилган таълимнинг устуворлиги шундаки, бунда шахснинг такомиллашувига илк болалик давриданоқ қадам қўйилади, шахс педагогик жараённинг объекти эмас, субъекти сифатида кўрилади, таълим тизимининг мақсади фақат шахс камолотига қаратилади, ҳамма бола бирдек истеъдодли дея қаралади ва олий инсоний қадриятлар ва сифатларни (меҳр-оқибат, инсонпарварлик, ўз кучига нисбатан ишонч, меҳнатсеварлик, изланувчанлик) шакллантириш имкониятлари очилади.

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МЕТОДЫ И ФОРМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ РЕГИОНА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена исследованию методов и форм региональной политики. В работе рассмотрены задачи и механизмы выбора методов и форм государственного регулирования регионов.

Ключевые слова: регион, государственное регулирование социально-экономического развития региона, социально-экономическая политика региона.

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METHODS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REGION

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of methods and forms of regional policy. Tasks and mechanisms of selection of methods and forms of state regulation of regions are considered in the work.

Keywords: region, state regulation of socio-economic development of the region, socio-economic policy of the region.

Государственное регулирование социально-экономического развития региона – это взаимодействие государства и региона в сферах хозяйствующих субъектов в целях обеспечения экономического роста и нормальных условий хозяйствования, в сфере обеспечения стабильности и национальной безопасности. Это взаимодействие осуществляется методами и формами, которые определены государством.

Все методы и формы определяются спецификой и традициями государства и экономической ситуации в стране; определяются проблемами данного региона.

Пакулина И.С. выделила следующие задачи государственного регулирования социально-экономического развития региона:

1. Поддержание необходимых уровней производства стратегических товаров, обеспечение региональной экономической безопасности;
2. Поддержание важнейших региональных макроэкономических пропорций;
3. Поддержание необходимого соотношения между количеством и качеством рабочих мест и предложением рабочей силы;
4. Развитие социальной инфраструктуры и создание общих условий хозяйствования для всех секторов экономики;
5. Компенсация для социально значимых сфер предприятий объективно существующих негативных факторов их деятельности;
6. Комплексное решение проблем в народном хозяйстве региона»[83].

Как происходит процесс выбора методов и форм регулирования региона?

1. Формируется стратегическая идеология социально-экономического развития региона.
2. Анализируется имеющийся потенциал развития (ресурсы, геополитика, экология, демография, производство, степень научно-технического прогресса, туризм, культура).
3. Прогнозируются условия и факторы развития на перспективу.
4. Формируются цели социально-экономического развития (социальные, экономические, организационные, стратегические).
5. Определяются направления развития экономики (стратегия, инфраструктуры).
6. Формируются организационные условия.

Мировая экономика накопила очень большой опыт для управления регионом. Но, к сожалению, для российской экономики не подходят зарубежные методы и формы. В России применяются прямые и косвенные методы и формы, которые подразумевают собой непосредственное вмешательство государства или региональных органов в основную деятельность. Косвенные методы и формы – воздействие на условия деятельности[84]. Административные методы и формы подразумевают собой вмешательство власти, то есть административные распоряжения, постановления, рекомендации, контроль и надзор.

Административные методы применяются принуждённо в отношении предприятий, которые отстают наиболее сильно и не желают выполнять

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определённые требования. С помощью таких методов органы управления могут контролировать и регулировать приватизацию, инвестиционную политику, использование природных ресурсов.

Экономические методы и формы регулирования заключается в том, что проявляется вмешательство в производство при помощи налогов, льгот, кредитов. При экономическом регулировании не происходит прямого вмешательства органов власти, то есть производства или предприятия сами отвечают за процесс проводимой политики.

Частные методы и формы регулирования заключаются в том, что происходит воздействие на отдельные структурные подразделения внутренней или внешней сферы экономики региона. Комплексное регулирование воздействует на регион в целом, учитывает все взаимосвязи.

Государственное регулирование социально-экономического регионального развития заключается в том, чтобы чётко и ясно были определены цели и задачи воздействия. На данный момент большой проблемой является выбор эффективной стратегии развития региона.

Для определения методов и форм государственного регулирования учитываются кризисные явления в регионах. Социальная и экономическая сфера непосредственно связаны друг с другом.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ НАДЕЖНОГО ФИНАНСОВОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РИСКАМИ В СФЕРЕ ПОД/ФТ В КРЕДИТНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается эффективное управление рисками в сфере ПОД/ФТ, которая играет ключевую роль для надлежащего функционирования банковского сектора. Банки выполняют важную функцию в экономике, направляя средства от накоплений и вкладов на поддержку деятельности предприятий, способствуя, таким образом, экономическому росту и предотвращают рост схем по отмыванию денежных средств. Цель данной статьи – создание современных методов финансового управления рисками в сфере ПОД/ФТ в кредитных учреждениях.
Ключевые слова: риск, управление рисками, корпоративное управление, система внутреннего контроля, комплаинс-риск.

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MODERN METHODS OF RELIABLE FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN AML / CFT IN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article examines effective AML / CFT risk management, which plays a key role in the proper functioning of the banking sector. Banks play an important role in the economy, channeling savings and deposits to support the activities of enterprises, thereby contributing to economic growth and preventing the growth of money laundering schemes. The purpose of this article is to create modern methods of financial risk management in the area of AML / CFT in credit institutions.
Key words: risk, risk management, corporate governance, internal control system, compliance risk.

Риск — это основа банковского дела. Успешное управление теми же рисками имеет решающее значение для прибыльности и устойчивости банков.

Установление различных типов рисков, создание структуры управления диапазоном встречающихся рисков для банков имеет важное значение, а также для их надежной работы. Для новых схем характерно постоянное усложнение процесса, ускоряется проведение незаконных операций, всё это негативно сказывается на экономических и репутационных потерях банков. Отсюда, существующая в стране система борьбы с отмыванием денег в первую очередь должна разрабатываться для банковского сектора.[1]

Существующая программа управления рисками создает основу для выявления, измерения, и мониторинга рисков и в конечном итоге, увеличивает устранение рисков. Катализатором внедрения такой системы является государство, которое сформировало на базе зарубежных практик, систему, которая была принята в нашей Республике.

Прочная структура управления рисками закладывает основу для создания надежной программы ПОД/ФТ. Принципы разумного управления рисками применяются ко всем спектрам рисков, с которыми сталкивается финансовая организация. Принципы управления рисками — это систематический подход к минимизации рисков, которым обычно подвержены организации. В категорию внешних входят риски, которые не связаны напрямую с деятельностью банка. А внутренние напрямую затронуты с процессом работы банка, а также его процессами.[2]

Надежная программа управления рисками включает в себя политику и процедуры, которые работают вместе для выявления слабых мест, а также работают с анализом, оценкой для снижения рисков. К таким типам рисков относят в том числе:

•Бизнес / стратегический риск — это риск, который влияет на созданную бизнес-стратегию организации и ее стратегические цели.

•Рыночный риск — это риск для финансового состояния банка, который может происходить в результате неблагоприятных изменений рыночных ставок или цен, может находится под влиянием процентных ставок, обменных курсов или цен на акции.

•Кредитный риск возникает из-за того, что заемщик или контрагент не сможет выполнить свое обязательство.

•Риск ликвидности — это вероятность того, что организация будет не в состоянии выполнить свои обязательства в установленный срок.

•Операционный риск возникает из-за несоответствия или неудачи внутренних процессов, ошибки сотрудников.

• Правовой риск возникает из-за возможности неисполнения контрактов, судебных исков или неблагоприятные судебные решения, которые могут нарушить или в противном случае отрицательно повлиять на работу или состояние банковской организации.

•Репутационный риск — это возможность негативной огласки относительно деловой практики учреждения, независимо от правдивости информации.

•Комплаенс-риск — это подверженность юридическим санкциям, финансовым конфискациям и материальному ущербу, с которым сталкивается финансовая организация, когда она не действует в соответствии с отраслевыми законами и правилами внутренней политики.

Риски ПОД / ФТ в первую очередь включены в категорию правового риска и комплаинс риска, но также могут влиять на несколько категорий риска. В связи с этим Правление банков, Директор по рискам (CRO), и высшее руководство должно контролировать диапазон ПОД/ФТ рисков во всей организации, чтобы он оставался в пределах допущения со стороны государственных органов.[3] Изменения в подходах привели к обеспечению соответствующей правовой основы, при котором правительство стало рассматривать соблюдение ПОД/ФТ контроля как часть национальной юрисдикции и укрепления инфраструктуры безопасности в финансовых организациях. В результате проведения взаимных оценок выявляются тенденции и основные типологии (методы) отмывания денег. В результате правительство и руководители финансового сектора во всем мире все больше подчеркивают важность наличия сильной культуры ПОД / ФТ соблюдение требований в своем финансовом секторе.

Управление комплаенс-риском в масштабах всей компании относится к процессу, используемому для управления рисками во всей организации, как внутри, так и между бизнес-направлениями. Программа управления комплаенс-риском банка должна быть задокументирована в виде политик соответствия и различных процедур, а также внедрения стандартов управления комплаенс-риском. Несмотря на это, банковские организации значительно расширили сферу и глобальный характер их деятельности, укрепили требования комплаенс, и процедуры, связанные с этой деятельностью, стали более сложными.

В банках рассматривается управление рисками ПОД / ФТ как неотъемлемая часть соблюдений требований банка. Информация о рисках доводится до сведения Высшего руководства своевременно, полностью, понятным и точным образом, чтобы были приняты обоснованные решения. Неверное управление рисками становится угрозой национальной безопасности любого государства, так как привлекает в страну преступные элементы и ставит банковскую деятельность под угрозу. Повышение эффективности управления рисками ПОД/ФТ связано с перспективным направлением совершенствования правового регулирования банковской деятельности.[4]

Сегодня управление рисками, является задачей международного характера, таким образом, для сокращения рисков вовлечения банковской системы в процесс легализации доходов, полученных преступным путем, требуется комплексный подход. Его реализация должна происходить одновременно на уровне государственного и внутри банковского управления. Повышение качества проведения внутреннего контроля в кредитных организациях, и улучшение взаимодействия компетентных органов, приведет к повышению эффективности функционирования банковского сектора в рамках национальной системы ПОД/ФТ, сблизив его основы с передовым международным опытом и поспособствует выходу на новый уровень внутрикорпоративного контроля и управления.[5]

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ФЕРМЕНТАТИВНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОДЖЕЛУДОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ ПОСЛЕ Г - ОБЛУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Гамма-излучение в зависимости от дозы снижает синтез ферментов (амилазы, липазы, и протеазы) в поджелудочной железе и инкрецию их (амилазы и липазы) в кровь. 30- и 60-дни гипокинезии активность липазы в крови увеличивается, в поджелудочной железе снижается. 20- и 30-дни гипокинезии в ткани поджелудочной железы общая протеолитическая активность увеличивается. При сочетанном влиянии гипокинезии и γ - излучении в ткани поджелудочной железы и в крови амилолитическая активность повышается.

Ключевые слова: Гамма-излучение, γ –излучении, кровь, фермент, поджелудочной железа, амилаза.

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THE ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY OF THE PANCREAS AFTER Г – IRRADIATION

Abstract: Gamma radiation, depending on the dose, reduces the synthesis of enzymes (amylases, lipases, and proteases) in the pancreas and the rampage of them (amylases and lipases) into the blood. 30- and 60 days of hypokinesia. The activity of the lipase in the blood increases, in the pancreas decreases. 20- and 30- days of hypocinezia in the pancreas tissue overall proteolytic activity increases. With the combined effect of hypocinezia and γ-emission in the tissue of the pancreas and in the blood, amylolytic activity increases.
Key words: Gamma radiation, γ-emission, blood, enzyme, pancreas, amylase.

Актуальность: Проблема радиационных поражений приобрела за последнее десятилетие особую актуальность во всем мире. Радиация в нашем регионе рассматривается как один из важнейших факторов внешней среды, оказывающий в умеренной дозе положительное — адаптивное, в значительной — повреждающее влияние, воздействуя на нервные окончания, меланоциты и другие образования кожи, опосредованно вызывает различные структурные перестройки во внутренних органах.. В результате, всё большее количество людей подвергается вредному воздействию ионизирующих излучений, приводящих нередко к тяжелым и необратимым последствиям.

Цель исследования: изучить секрецию ферментов поджелудочной железы при γ- излучении. Проблема радиационных поражений приобрела за последнее десятилетие особую актуальность во всем мире. Это связано с широким использованием ядерной энергии и радиоактивных веществ во многих отраслях народного хозяйства - в промышленности, сельском хозяйстве, медицине, научно-исследовательских учреждениях.

Материал и методы: Эксперименты проводились на 60 взрослых беспородных крысах, самцах весом 150-200г. Облучение воспроизводили при помощи аппарата «Луч», давали Со60- γ излучений. Площадь облучений 20х20см, расстояние фокуса 75 см. Доза облучений 0,86-0,85 Гр/мин, поглощенная доза 1, 2, 4, 6 Грей. После облучения крысы забивались под эфирным наркозом через 1,3,10,20,30 и 60 суток. В гомогенате поджелудочной железы определяли амилазу, липазу и общую протеолитическую активность. Контролем служили показатели интактных крыс: в гомогенете поджелудочной железы активность ферментов соответствовали амилазы 1460±56.0ед/г, общие протеазы 230.0±6.1ед/г, активность липазы 70.1±3.1ед/г.

Результаты и их обсуждение: Результаты показали, что после γ-облучений в дозах 1, 2, 4 Грей на 3 день амилолитическая активность в ткани поджелудочной железы снизилась. На 7- и 10 – дни снижение активности данного фермента достигло максимальных величин, т.е. этот показатель на 20-40% стал меньше, чем показатель контроля.

На 60 день после γ- облучения в дозе 1 и 2 Грей амилолитическая активность ткани поджелудочной железы достигла исходных величин.

С увеличением дозы γ- облучения изменения активности амилазы в ткани железы имело более выраженный характер. При γ- облучении в дозе 4

Грей амилолитическая активность в ткани железы снизилась и на этом уровне остается до 60 дня после облучения. Когда облучали животных дозой в 6 Грей, через сутки резко снизилась активность амилазы в ткани поджелудочной железы. На 3 сутки после γ- облучения немного восстановилась ее активность, но в последующие дни становилась все ниже и ниже, и на 30 сутки она стала на 70% ниже контроля.

После γ- облучения в дозах 1, 2, 4 Грей на 3 день амилолитическая активность в ткани поджелудочной железы снизилась. На 7- и 10 – дни снижение активности данного фермента достигла максимальных величин, т.е. этот показатель на 20-40% стал меньше чем показатель контроля.

На 60 день после γ- облучения в дозе 1 и 2 Грей амилолитическая активность ткани поджелудочной железы достигла исходных величин.

При дозе 1 и 2 Грей липолитическая активность в гомогенате ткани железы и крови осталась на уровне исходных величин.

Значит, эти дозы не влияют на секрецию липазы поджелудочной железы и инкреции ее в крови.

С увеличением дозы до 4 Грей активность липазы в ткани железы на следующий день γ-облучения примерно в два раза снизилась, на десятый день после облучения ее активность стала в 3 раза ниже исходных величин. На 60 день наблюдения также липолитическая активность в ткани поджелудочной железы осталась намного ниже контрольных показателей.

При дозе 6 Грей липолитическая активность ткани на следующий день после облучения примерно в 3 раза снизилась, на 20-30 дни этот показатель стал в 4 раза ниже исходных величин.

Изменение общей протеолитической активности ткани поджелудочной железы также зависело от дозы γ-облучения.

При γ-облучении в дозе 1 Грей на десятый день опыта общая протеолитическая активность ткани железы снизилась на 18%, на двадцатый день вернулась к исходным величинам. На 30 и 45 дни после облучения активность ее в ткани поджелудочной железы достоверно снизилась, и на 60 день эксперимента активность общей протеазы вернулась до уровня контроля.

При дозе 2 Грей наблюдали другую картину изменения активности протеаз в ткани поджелудочной железы. В начале она снизилась на 37% , затем постепенно, на 45 день эксперимента возвратилась к исходным величинам.

При γ-облучении в 4 Грей на следующий день эксперимента в ткани железы снизилась протеолитическая активность на 13%, с 20 по 60 день эксперимента ее активность стала примерно в 4 раза ниже исходного уровня.

Когда животные облучались в дозе 6 Грей, на следующий день активность протеаз в ткани железы снижалась на 30%, в последующие дни эксперимента ее активность снижалась все больше и больше, на 30 день эксперимента она стала в 2 раза ниже контроля.

Снижение секреции панкреатических ферментов может быть результатом ослабления стимулирующих влияний на уровне их генерирования, а также проведения сигналов в цепи нейронов мета симпатических ганглиев железы, а также результатом угнетения процессов нейрогуморальной регуляции, выражающееся в нарушение баланса адренергической и холинергической медиации в желудочно – кишечном тракте, преобладании деструктивных процессов и нарушении микроциркуляции, нарушении баланса гормонов, и медиаторов. Снижение активности панкреатических ферментов может быть также результатом нарушения ферментного протеинсинтеза.

Вывод: Таким образом, в развитии функциональных изменений в организме животных при экспериментальном γ-облучении намечаются два периода. Начальный, когда преобладают изменения, характерные для стресс-реакции и последующий, когда выявляются нарушения синтеза белковой молекулы ферментов в поджелудочной железе, нарушается контроль и согласованность различных звеньев обмена.

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МАТЕРИНСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ И ЕГО ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НА 2021 ГОД

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается все изменения материнского капитала за 2020-2021. О тех кто его может получить и на что может потратить.
Ключевые слова: материнский капитал, изменения в материнском капитале

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MATERNITY CAPITAL AND ITS CHANGES FOR 2021

Abstract: The article examines all changes in maternity capital for 2020-2021. About those who can get it and what they can spend.
Keywords: maternity capital, changes in maternity capital

Материнский (семейный) капитал — это одна из мер государственной поддержки.

Сертификат можно использовать на оплату образования, формирование накопительной части пенсии матери, ежемесячные выплаты, для покупки товаров и услуг для адаптации детей-инвалидов, но самым популярным вариантом остается решение квартирного вопроса. В 2020 году программу расширили. Сертификат стало можно получить на первого ребенка, рожденного или усыновленного с 1 января 2020 года. Программа действует до конца 2026 года.

Право на получение материнского капитала имеют следующие категории граждан РФ:

- женщина, родившая (усыновившая) второго, третьего ребенка или последующих детей начиная с 1 января 2007 года;

- мужчина, являющийся единственным усыновителем второго или последующих детей, если решение суда об усыновлении вступило в силу начиная с 1 января 2007 года;
- женщина, родившая (усыновившая) первого ребенка начиная с 1 января 2020 года;
- мужчина, являющийся единственным усыновителем первого ребенка, если решение суда об усыновлении вступило в силу начиная с 1 января 2020 года.

Также право на материнский капитал независимо от гражданства могут получить:

- отец (усыновитель) ребенка, если у матери прекратилось право на этот вид господдержки: она умерла, лишена родительских прав, ограничена в родительских правах или было отменено усыновление;
- •несовершеннолетний ребенок или учащийся по очной форме обучения в возрасте до 23 лет, если у родителей прекратилось право на господдержку.

В 2020 году размер материнского капитала составляет:

- ✓ при рождении (усыновлении) первого ребенка с 1 января 2020 года, а также при рождении (усыновлении) второго или последующего ребенка с 2007 по 2019 год включительно.
- ✓ 616 617 рублей — при рождении (усыновлении) второго ребенка с 1 января 2020 года, если первый ребенок родился до этой даты; а также при рождении (усыновлении) третьего или последующих детей с 1 января 2020 года при условии, что раньше право на маткапитал не возникло.
- ✓ 150 000 рублей — при рождении (усыновлении) второго ребенка с 1 января 2020 года, если первый ребенок также родился не ранее 2020 года и на него был оформлен маткапитал в размере 466 617 Общая сумма материнского капитала при рождении (усыновлении) двоих детей начиная с 2020 года составит 616 617 рублей.

Материнский капитал можно потратить только на установленном законом цели и на определенных условиях. Владелец сертификата может выбрать, на какую из возможных целей его направить. Таких целей может быть несколько — тогда сумма распределяется между ними.

В 2021 году сумма материнского капитала выросла почти до полумиллиона рублей. Одним из самых популярных способов использования господдержки остается улучшение жилищных условий и оплата ипотеки. По данным Минтруда, именно на эти цели тратили средства около 61% участников программы в 2020 году.

Что изменилось в 2021 году

В 2021 году произошли два важнейших изменения в законодательстве о материнским (семейном) капитале. Во-первых, его размер проиндексирован на 3,7%. Теперь за первого ребенка можно получить 483,8 тыс. руб. вместо 466,6 тыс. руб., за второго — 155,5 тыс. руб. вместо 150 тыс. руб. Мат.капитал на второго ребенка в семьях, где за первого ребенка его не получали, составит 639,4 тыс. руб.

С января 2021 года выросла сумма, которая ежемесячно выплачивается российским семьям из материнского капитала. «Теперь ее размер равен региональному прожиточному минимуму ребенка за второй квартал прошлого года. В целом по России это 11,4 тыс. руб., что примерно на 1 тыс. руб. больше выплаты прошлого года», — сообщили в пресс-службе Пенсионного фонда (ПФР).

Как и раньше, ежемесячная выплата из мат.капитала полагается семьям, в которых второй ребенок появился с 2018 года, и предоставляется до тех пор, пока ему не исполнится три года. Получить средства можно, если месячные доходы в семье не превышают двух прожиточных минимумов на человека. Сегодня эта планка установлена на уровне 24,8 тыс. руб., но зависит от конкретного региона, уточнили в ПФР.

Во-вторых, изменились сроки оформления сертификата — с 2021 года распорядиться средствами можно быстрее. Теперь выдача сертификата производится в течение пяти рабочих дней (до этого — 15 дней). Заявки на распоряжение средствами мат.капитала будут рассматриваться в течение десяти дней (до этого — 30 дней), сообщили в пресс-службе Минтруда.

В 2021 году продолжат действовать изменения, которые были внесены в программу в 2020 году. Сейчас сертификат выдается без заявления: необходимая информация поступает в Пенсионный фонд автоматически из органов ЗАГС. Уведомление о выдаче сертификата поступит в личный кабинет на портале госуслуг.

С прошлого года подать заявление на самое востребованное направление программы — покупку или строительство жилья с привлечением кредитных средств — стало возможным непосредственно в банке, в котором открывается кредит. Сбор необходимых документов возложен на кредитные организации.

Также сейчас Минтруд занимается упрощением использования мат.капитала при строительстве дома. Если ранее приходилось предоставлять акт о проделанных работах в Пенсионный фонд, то скоро будет достаточно выписки из Росреестра о праве собственности на дом.

На что можно потратить мат.капитал в 2021 году

Один из самых популярных способов использования маткапитала — улучшение жилищных условий и выплата ипотеки. «В 2020 году наиболее востребованным направлением осталось улучшение жилищных условий — подано порядка 692 тыс. заявлений против 663 тыс. заявлений в 2019-м», — сообщили в пресс-службе Минтруда.

Всего в 2020 году российские семьи подали около 1,13 млн заявлений о распоряжении мат.капиталом. На образование пришлось около 190 тыс. заявлений (17%), на ежемесячные выплаты — 250 тыс. (22%), на накопительную пенсию мамы — 829 (менее 1%).

Средства мат.капитала можно использовать для первоначального взноса по ипотеке или ее погашения, оплаты стоимости жилья, строительства или реконструкции дома.

С 2020 года сертификат можно потратить на строительство жилого дома на садовом участке — ранее это было допустимо только для строительства или реконструкции дома на земле, предназначенной для индивидуального жилищного строительства. Субсидию можно использовать и при покупке жилья через эскроу-счета. Купить участок на материнский капитал нельзя. Также нельзя использовать мат.капитал при покупке апартаментов

В 2021 году возможности потратить мат.капитал станут шире. Средства можно будет использовать в качестве первоначального взноса по сельской ипотеке. Нередко банки отказывали заемщикам в кредите, ссылаясь на то, что использование мат.капитала правилами программы сельской ипотеки не предусмотрено. Теперь людям будет проще оформить кредит на покупку или строительство жилья.

Покупка жилья с использованием маткапитала и ограничения

Материнский капитал накладывает ряд ограничений, о которых необходимо знать перед использованием сертификата. Например, обязательным условием его применения при покупке жилья является наделение детей долями в приобретаемой недвижимости. Поэтому при получении сертификата родитель берет нотариальное обязательство об оформлении квартиры в общую собственность всех членов семьи — то есть родителей и детей.

«В случае необходимости продажи жилья, приобретенного с помощью материнского капитала, необходимо будет наделять детей собственностью в новой квартире. Такие сделки проходят только с разрешения органов опеки и Пенсионного фонда, что делает сложнее процесс реализации квартиры на вторичном рынке

Использованные источники:

Федеральный закон от 29.12.2006 N 256-ФЗ (ред. от 22.12.2020) "О дополнительных мерах государственной поддержки семей, имеющих детей"

1.Статья 1. Законодательство Российской Федерации о дополнительных мерах государственной поддержки семей, имеющих детей
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_64872/05edbad81f77a600e81b79c7d25b8acc3c8206f2/

2.Статья 6. Размер материнского (семейного) капитала
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_64872/5e4098eb8b54363919128c886adcfa55c175753a/

3.Статья 9. Перевод средств материнского (семейного) капитала из федерального бюджета в бюджет Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации и учет их в бюджете Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_64872/b4ee535b09898b11ee1b0b3cb06c4e629d447c74/

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КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОСТЕОХОНДРОЗА ПОЯСНИЧНОГО ОТДЕЛА ПОЗВОЧНИКА У ПОЖИЛЫХ

Аннотация: По статистике чуть ли не каждый второй человек в возрасте от 25 до 55 лет страдает остеохондрозом. Но в основном люди начинают чувствовать проявления остеохондроза после 35 лет. Развитию и обострению остеохондроза позвоночника способствуют статические и динамические перегрузки, а также вибрация.

Это может быть вызвано:

-работой, связанной с частыми изменениями положения туловища - сгибаниями и разгибаниями, поворотами, рывковыми движениями,

-подниманием тяжелых грузов,

-неправильной позой в положении стоя, сидя, лежа и при переноске тяжестей,

-занятиями физкультурой и спортом без учета влияния больших физических нагрузок,

-неблагоприятными метеоусловиями - низкая температура при большой влажности воздуха.

Ключевые слова: остеохондроз, поясничный отдел позвоночника, профилактика, ортопедохирургическая тактика.

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COMPLEX TREATMENT OF OSTEOCHONDROSIS OF THE LUMBAR SPINE IN THE ELDERLY

Resume: According to statistics, almost every second person aged 25 to 55 suffers from osteochondrosis. But mostly people begin to feel the manifestations of osteochondrosis after 35 years. The development and exacerbation of

osteochondrosis of the spine is facilitated by static and dynamic overload, as well as vibration.

This can be caused by:

- work associated with frequent changes in the position of the body - flexion and extension, turns, jerking movements,

- lifting heavy loads,

- incorrect posture in a standing position, sitting, lying down and when carrying weights,

- physical education and sports without taking into account the influence of large physical exertion,

- unfavorable meteorological conditions - low temperature with high air humidity.

Key words: osteochondrosis, lumbar spine, prevention, orthopedic surgical tactics.

Актуальность. Остеохондроз — наиболее тяжелая форма дегенеративно-дистрофического поражения позвоночника. В основе этого процесса лежит дегенерация диска с последующим вовлечением тел смежных позвонков, межпозвонковых суставов и связочного аппарата[6,9]. Ведущими симптомами этого заболевания являются боль и двигательные нарушения, которые по данным различных авторов встречаются у 50 -80% взрослого населения.

Наблюдающийся рост заболеваемости с временной утратой нетрудоспособности и тенденция к проградиентному течению, ведущая нередко к инвалидности, существенные материальные затраты, связанные с диагностикой, лечением и трудоустройством больных остеохондрозом позвоночника, определяет его высокую социальную значимость[4,7].

Развитие осложнений остеохондроза позвоночника обычно провоцируют статодинамические перегрузки, которые возникают при тяжелой физической работе, а также при длительном пребывании в фиксированной позе, приводящей к неравномерной нагрузке на отдельные сегменты шейного, грудного, поясничного и, особенно часто, пояснично-крестцового отделов позвоночника[1,8]. При этом реакция на физические нагрузки в весьма существенной степени зависит от общего физического развития человека, прежде всего от состояния мышц шеи, поясничной области и брюшного пресса. Развитие осложнений остеохондроза, наряду с перегрузками позвоночника, может провоцироваться его травматическими повреждениями или хроническими микротравмами, нередко обусловленными особенностями некоторых профессий и видов спорта. Кроме того, к развитию осложнений остеохондроза могут предрасполагать унаследованные генетические особенности, а также аномалии развития позвоночника[2,5].

С целью профилактики осложнений остеохондроза позвоночника, а также обострений рецидивов клинических проявлений при обострении вертебральной патологии, имеющей хроническое рецидивирующее течение, рекомендуется прежде всего соблюдать ряд простых мероприятий, способствующих уменьшению нагрузки на позвоночник. В различных ситуациях, в том числе при осуществлении бытовых, трудовых и иных видов деятельности, надо не допускать чрезмерного лордоза шейного отдела в связи с запрокидыванием головы назад, длительного «кифозированного» положения поясничного отдела позвоночника. Следует признать особенно неблагоприятными наклоны туловища у человека, стоящего на выпрямленных ногах.

При выпрямлении спины из этого положения, особенно если оно сопряжено с поднятием значительной тяжести, возможно возникновение дорсальной или дорсолатеральной грыжи межпозвонкового диска. Иногда при этом происходит и перфорация грыжей задней продольной связки.

Анализ научных публикаций последних лет отражает позицию многих авторов о том, что в патогенезе болевого синдрома наряду с дистрофическими изменениями в межпозвоночных дисках и телах позвонков поясничного отдела позвоночника значительную роль в формировании клинических проявлений остеохондроза играют поражение мышечной системы вовлеченной в патологический процесс[3].

Биомеханические нарушения в скелетно-мышечной системе позвоночно-двигательного сегмента существенно отягощают течение заболевания и обуславливают наличие выраженных локомоторных дисфункций.

С учетом последних данных в настоящее время пересматриваются вопросы лечебной тактики у больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника[7,9].

Учитывая фазовость и комплексность лечения, необходимость воздействий не только на область позвоночника, но и на внепозвоночные патологические очаги, все большее признание получает комбинированное использование патогенетически обоснованных физиотерапевтических факторов в лечебном комплексе.

Отличительной особенностью их являются физиологичность, отсутствие аллергических проявлений, возможность оказывать воздействие на многие звенья патогенеза заболевания и органичное сочетание с другими лечебными факторам[4,8].

Вместе с тем, несмотря на значительный арсенал воздействий, результаты лечения данной категории больных часто остаются неудовлетворительными ввиду их недостаточной эффективности и непродолжительной ремиссии после проведенного лечения.

В связи с этим, учитывая высокую медико-социальную значимость заболевания, следует признать обоснованным и перспективным разработку новых комплексов нелекарственной консервативной терапии.

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности лечения больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника путем применения разработанного комплекса восстановительных мероприятий.

Материалы и методы исследования. Всего было отобрано 70 пациентов с диагнозом остеохондроз поясничного отдела позвоночника, перенесших ортопедическую операцию, наблюдались его осложнения и принимались профилактические меры для выполнения поставленной перед нами задачи.

Результаты исследования. Ведущими в диагностике остеохондроза поясничного отдела позвоночника являются болевой синдром, мышечно-тонические нарушения, функциональные ограничения в позвоночном двигательном сегменте патогенетически значимых регионах и наличие структурно-функциональных изменений преимущественно на уровне L4-L5, L5-S1. Эта симптоматика наблюдается у 86,5% обследуемых больных.

Применение предложенного способа лечения болевого синдрома у больных остеохондрозом с использованием импульсных токов от аппарата «Миотон-604» повышает эффективность лечебных мероприятий в остром периоде заболевания за счет использования более высоких частот модуляции (80-240 Гц) и дифференцированного, последовательного подбора параметров импульсного тока в трех режимах воздействия на несколько болезненных зон одновременно.

Разработанный комплекс восстановительного лечения больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника включает методику щадящего тракци-онного воздействия и вакуум-массаж с использованием новых устройств и отличается более высокой терапевтической эффективностью, позволяя достоверно уменьшить клинические проявления заболевания на 15,5 % по сравнению с традиционным лечением.

Под влиянием разработанного лечебного комплекса наблюдаются позитивные функциональные и структурные изменения в пораженном сегменте позвоночника: коэффициент асимметрии количественных биоэлектрических показателей паравертебральных мышц уменьшился на 20,1%, высота межпозвонковых дисков увеличилась на 24,5% по сравнению со стандартным лечением.

Проведенный анализ отдаленных результатов на основе принципов доказательной медицины указывает на эффективность нового лечебного комплекса. Под влиянием разработанного комплекса восстановительных мероприятий количество отличных и хороших отдаленных результатов увеличилось с 45,9% до 78,5% (повышение относительной пользы 71,0%), а число неудовлетворительных результатов (частота прогрессирования) уменьшилось с 9,0% до 4,1; (снижение относительного риска 60,2%).

Вывод. Выявленные особенности клинических проявлений и структурно-функциональных изменений у больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника позволяют рекомендовать использование в диагностике и оценке эффективности проведенных восстановительных мероприятий ультрасонографию, электромиографию, функциональную рентгенографию.

Использование предложенного способа и устройств для лечения болевого синдрома у больных остеохондрозом позвоночника позволяет осуществлять индивидуальный и дифференцированный подход в процессе восстановительного лечения.

Внедрение разработанного лечебного комплекса в клиническую практику у больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника позволяет ускорить процесс купирования обострения и увеличить период ремиссии.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СЕРДЕЧНЫХ АРИТМИЙ У БОЛЬНЫХ

Аннотация: Изучена частота и структура нарушений ритма сердца, в зависимости от пола и места жительства терапевтических больных, находившихся стационарном лечении 6-месячный период. Проанализированы заболевания, на фоне которых появились аритмии сердца. Аритмическая форма ИБС встречалась в 27,6%. НРС у больных с пороками сердца - 14,1%. Кардиомиопатии осложнялись аритмиями в 12,0%. У больных гипертонической болезнью НРС выявлены у 8,8% больных. При наличии тиреотоксикоза аритмии встречались в 4,2% случаев, при алкогольном поражении печени в 3,9% случаев. Выявлено 384 случая нарушения ритма сердца (НРС): у 55,4% мужчин и у 44,6% - женщин. Частота НРС сердца у жителей города и села была равна, соответственно 53,7% и 46,3%. Наиболее часто аритмии встречались у больных ИБС с различными ее проявлениями - в 29,4%.

Ключевые слова: нарушения ритма сердца, ИБС, гипертоническая болезнь, кардиомиопатии, алкогольное поражение печени.

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FEATURES OF CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS IN PATIENTS

Summary: Frequency and structure of infringements of a rhythm of heart, depending on a floor and a residence of the therapeutic patients who were on hospitalisation for the 6-month's period is studied. And also diseases against which

have appeared arythmies hearts are analysed. 384 cases of infringement of a rhythm of heart (URH) are revealed: at 55.4 % of men and at 44.6 % - women. Frequency URH of heart at townsmen and village considerably did not differ and was equal, accordingly 53.7 % and 46.3 %. Most often arythmies met at patients IDH its various displays – in 29.4 %. Arytmical form of IDH met in 27.6 %. URH at patients with heart diseases - 14.1 %. Cardiomyopathies became complicated with arrhythmia in 12.0 %. At sick by hypertensive illness of IDH are revealed at

8.8 % of patients. At presence thyreotoxycosis arrhythmias met in 4.2 % of cases, alcoholic liver disease 3.9%.

Keywords: rhythm disturbance, ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, cardiomyopathies, alcoholic liver disease

Актуальность. Как известно, к расстройствам сердечного ритма приводят все заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы, при которых происходят структурные и метаболические изменения миокарда, приводящие к расстройствам регуляции сердечной деятельности. Нарушение метаболизма и регуляции сердечно-сосудистой системы возможны при экстракардиальном патологическом процессе (изменение нервно-рефлекторной, гуморальной, эндокринной регуляции, нарушения электролитного обмена, кислотно-основного состояния) [1, 2]. Аритмии возможны при заболеваниях желудочнокишечного тракта, мочеполовой системы, органов дыхания, ЛОР-органов, позвоночника, при поражении центральной и вегетативной нервной

системы (черепно-мозговые травмы, арахноидиты, диэнцефалиты другие воспалительные заболевания, опухоли головного мозга, нарушения мозгового кровообращения и др.), при эндокринных и дисметаболических заболеваниях, интоксикациях пр. Физические и химические воздействия, нарушающие регуляцию сердечной деятельности: повышенная чувствительность к кофеину, никотину, алкоголю и т.д.

Цель исследования. Изучить частоту и структуру нарушений ритма сердца и проводимости в зависимости от пола и места жительства у стационарных терапевтических больных, а также проанализировать заболевания, на фоне которых появились аритмии сердца.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом для исследования послужили больные, находившиеся на стационарном лечении в четырех терапевтических отделениях клиники Андижанского медицинского института за 6месячный период. Использовались общепринятые методы диагностики основного заболевания, а также ЭКГ, как основной метод диагностики нарушений ритма сердца.

Результаты исследования. В результате проведенного исследования было выявлено 384 случая нарушения ритма сердца (НРС): у 55,4% - 214 мужчин и у 44,6% - 170 женщин. Частота НРС сердца у жителей города и села значительно не различалась и была равна, соответственно 53,7% (206 чел.) и 46,3% (178 чел.) -$p<0,05$.

Отмечена прямая зависимость частоты НРС от возраста больных. Так, если в возрасте 16-29 лет частота НРС была равна (0,8% (3 чел.), то среди лиц 60 лет и старше – 56,2% (216 чел.).

Изучая структуру аритмий, получено, что наиболее часто имела место мерцательная аритмия 38% (146 больных): 43,1% - 63 мужчины и 56,9% - 83 женщины ($P<0,05$). Экстрасистолия была выявлена у 35,9% (138 чел.: 68,8% мужчин и 31,2% женщин, ($P<0,05$)): предсердная экстрасистолия у 22,5% (31 чел.), атриовентрикулярная у 2,9% (4 чел.), желудочковая у 74,6% (103 чел.).

Пароксизмальная тахикардия (ПТ) определялась в 12,3% случаев (51 больной): 45,1% у мужчин и 54,9% у женщин. Предсердная ПТ встречалась 70,6% (36 чел.), причем чаще у мужчин (52,8%), из атриовентрикулярного узла 5,9% (3 чел.), желудочковая ПТ у 23,5% (12 (12 больных). Атриовентрикулярные (АВ) блокады были выявлены у 8,1% (31 чел.): 67,7% мужчин и 32,3% женщин. Из них АВ-блокада 1 степени определялась у 64,5% (20 чел.), АВ-блокада 2 степени у 22,6% (7 чел.) и АВ-блокада 3 степени у 12,9% (4 чел.). Синдром слабости синусового узла у 4,7% (18 больных).

Проанализированы заболевания, фоне которых имело место НРС. Среди обследованной нами кагорты пациентов наиболее часто НРС определялись у больных ИБС с различными ее проявлениями (со стабильной, нестабильной стенокардией, инфарктом миокарда, постинфарктным кардиосклерозом, сердечной недостаточностью) - в 29,4% (113 чел.): 58,1%

мужчин и 41,9% женщин ($P<0,05$). Аритмическая форма ИБС встречалась в 27,6% случаев (106 чел.), чаще у женщин-53,2%. НРС у больных с пороками

сердца - 14,1% (54 чел.), чаще встречались у мужчин 62,5% ($P<0,05$). Кардиомиопатии осложнялись НРС в 12,0% (46 чел.) и также чаще у мужчин 60,4% ($P<0,05$). у больных гипертонической болезнью НРС выявлены у 8,8%

(34 чел.). При наличии тиреотоксикоза аритмии встречались в 4,2% случаев (16 больных), различия между мужчинами и женщинами недостоверные, при алкогольном поражении печени у 3,9% (15 чел.), во всех случаях были мужчины.

Поэтому, необходимо продолжать исследования выявлению предикторов электрической нестабильности миокарда, частоты значимости у злоупотребляющих алкоголем, у больных с алкогольным поражением печени, с целью подбора адекватной терапии, для предупреждения ВСС, что у данной категории пациентов представляет определенные трудности [1, 5].

Вывод. Таким образом, аритмии сердца встречаются достаточно часто, особенно у мужчин и лиц старших возрастных групп, поэтому, неслучайно, что наибольший процент НРС приходитс больных страдающих ИБС. Кроме этого нами выявлено, что у лиц, злоупотреблявших алкоголем аритмии встречались у 83,3%, что подтверждает мнение, что одним наиболее важных прогностически неблагоприятных алкогольной болезни является поражение не только печени, но и миокарда.

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РЕЗЕРВ НА ОПЛАТУ ОТПУСКОВ

Аннотация: В статье производится исследование резерва на оплату отпусков. Особое внимание уделено формированию резерва на оплату отпускных и его бухгалтерскому учету. На основе проведенного анализа произведены расчеты резервами разными способами.

Ключевые слова: Резерв, отпуск, средний дневной заработок, норматив отчислений.

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RESERVE FOR VACATION PAYMENTS

Abstract: The article studies the reserve for vacation pay. Special attention is paid to the formation of the reserve for vacation pay and its accounting. Based on the analysis, the reserves were calculated in different ways.

Keywords: Reserve, vacation, average daily earnings, deduction rate.

Что такое резерв на оплату отпусков? Это источник для выплаты отпускных, компенсаций за неиспользованный отпуск и уплаты взносов во внебюджетные фонды, их работодатель создает в текущем периоде для того, чтобы использования в будущем. Сейчас мы рассмотрим, как же формируется резерв предстоящих расходов на оплату отпусков в бухгалтерском учете.

Кто обязан создавать резерв отпусков: Резерв предстоящих расходов на оплату отпусков должны создавать все организации, за исключением тех, которые могут вести упрощенный учет. Создавая резерв отпусков, организации тем самым обеспечивают заинтересованных пользователей информацией о величине обязательства по оплате отпусков работникам на отчетную дату.

Как часто создавать резерв: Резерв отпусков создается на отчетную дату. Этой датой для организации считается:

- последнее число каждого месяца. Этот вариант наиболее предпочтительный, но и более трудоемкий;
- последнее число каждого квартала. Этот вариант можно признать наиболее оптимальным;
- На конец года. Вариант самый простой. Он доступен только тем организациям, которые составляют лишь по итогам года отчетность.

Какую дату для расчета резерва выбрать организация решает самостоятельно. Все это отражается в Учетной политике предприятия.

Бухгалтерский учет резерва по отпускам: Резерв на оплату отпусков формируется по дебету тех же счетов учета, на которых организация отражает начисление заработной платы на отчетную дату.

Операция	**Дебет счета**	**Кредит счета**
Начислен резерв на оплату отпусков	20 «Основное производство» 25 «Общепроизводственные расходы» 26 «Общехозяйственные расходы» 44 «Расходы на продажу» 08 «Вложения во внеоборотные активы» и др.	96 «Резервы предстоящих расходов», субсчет «Резерв на оплату отпусков»

В бухгалтерском балансе сумма резерва отпусков организации отражается по строке 1540 «Оценочные обязательства» в сумме, равной кредитовому сальдо счета 96 «Резервы предстоящих расходов», суб счет «Резерв на оплату отпусков» на отчетную дату.

Проводки по резерву на оплату отпусков: Отпускные и компенсации за неиспользованные дни отпуска, а также исчисленные с этих сумм взносы во внебюджетные фонды начисляются за счет резерва следующим образом:

Операция	**Дебет счета**	**Кредит счета**
Начислены отпускные (компенсация за неиспользованный отпуск) за счет резерва	**96** «Резервы предстоящих расходов», субсчет «Резерв на оплату отпусков»	**70** «Расчеты с персоналом по оплате труда»
Начислены взносы во внебюджетные фонды за счет резерва	**96** «Резервы предстоящих расходов», субсчет «Резерв на оплату отпусков»	**69** «Расчеты по социальному страхованию и обеспечению»

Если организации не хватает средств начисленного резерва, то начисление отпускных и компенсации за неиспользованный отпуск будет отражаться в общем порядке по дебету счетов учета затрат 20, 25, 26, 44 и др.

Как рассчитать резерв отпусков: В нормативных документах по бухгалтерскому учету нет конкретного порядок расчета размера резерва на оплату отпусков. Поэтому организация разрабатывает самостоятельно и закрепляет его в своей Учетной политике.

Существует несколько способов определения величины резерва на оплату отпусков. Рассмотрим их ниже.

Сперва необходимо распределить всех работников организации по группам. Принцип следующий: в одну группу объединяются те работники организации, начисление заработной платы которым отражается на одном и том же счете учета затрат. Это значит, что работники основного производства, чья заработная плата начисляется по дебету счета 20 «Основное производство», будут объединены в одну группу, а работники, чья деятельность связана с продажей товаров, — в другую, если их заработная плата начисляется по дебету счета 44 «Расходы на продажу». Существует 3 способов определения размера резерва отпусков.

Способ 1: Резерв рассчитывается исходя из среднего дневного заработка каждого конкретного работника. Для этого на каждую отчетную дату для каждой группы работников необходимо сделать следующее:

Шаг 1. Определить количество неиспользованных дней отпуска, включая дополнительный оплачиваемый отпуск, на которое имеет право каждый работник на эту отчетную дату.

Шаг 2. Рассчитать средний дневной заработок каждого работника соответствующей группы. Применяется общий порядок расчета среднего заработка для определения величины отпускных и компенсации за неиспользованный отпуск.

Шаг 3. Рассчитать величину отпускных, причитающихся конкретному работнику на отчетную дату, с учетом взносов во внебюджетные фонды по формуле:

$$\boxed{\text{Отпускные работника с учетом взносов во внебюджетные фонды}} = \boxed{\text{Количество неиспользованных дней отпуска работника}} \times \boxed{\text{Средний дневной заработок конкретного работника}} \times \left(\boxed{1} + \boxed{\text{Тариф взносов во внебюджетные фонды в отношении данного работника (в \%)}} \; / \; \boxed{100\%} \right)$$

Шаг 4. Сложить по всем работникам группы величину рассчитанных отпускных с учетом взносов во внебюджетные фонды.

Полученная величина и будет являться суммой резерва на оплату отпусков по каждой конкретной группе на отчетную дату. Сумма резервов по всем группам должна соответствовать кредитовому сальдо счета 96 «Резервы предстоящих расходов», субсчет «Резерв на оплату отпусков».

По результатам инвентаризации остатка резерва, доначисляется резерв по дебету счетов учета затрат 20, 25, 26, 44, 08 и кредиту счета 96. Излишне зарезервированные в прошлом году и не использованные в отчетном году суммы резерва отпусков включаются в состав прочих доходов организации по дебету счета 96 и кредиту счета 91 «Прочие доходы и расходы», субсчет 91.1 « Прочие доходы».

Способ 2: Порядок расчета суммы резерва отпусков может быть упрощен путем определения среднего заработка не конкретного работника, а всех работников соответствующей группы.

В этом случае для определения величины резерва необходимо:

Шаг 1. Определить общее количество неиспользованных дней отпуска, включая дополнительный оплачиваемый отпуск, на которое имеют право все работники одной группы на эту отчетную дату.

Шаг 2. Рассчитать средний дневной заработок по каждой группе работников за отчетный период (месяц, квартал или год) по формуле:

Средний дневной заработок по группе работников = Сумма заработной платы, начисленной всем работникам группы за текущий период / Количество дней в текущем периоде / Количество работников группы

Шаг 3. Определить сумму резерва по каждой группе работников по формуле:

Сумма резерва на оплату отпусков по группе работников = (Средний дневной заработок по группе работников + Средний дневной заработок по группе работников x Суммарный тариф взносов во внебюджетные фонды) x Суммарное количество дней отпуска, на которое имеют право все работники одной группы

Шаг 4. Сложить по всем группам найденную величину резерва на оплату отпусков.

Как и в первом способе, найденная сумма будет являться величиной резерва на оплату отпусков по каждой конкретной группе на отчетную дату. Общая сумма резервов по всем группам должна соответствовать кредитовому сальдо счета 96 «Резервы предстоящих расходов», субсчет «Резерв на оплату отпусков» на конец отчетного периода.

Способ 3: Третий способ расчета величины резерва предполагает определение норматива отчислений в резерв, который рассчитывается по итогам прошлого года. Этот норматив будет определяться как доля расходов на отпускные и компенсации работникам каждой группы в общей величине расходов на оплату труда этой группы за год.

Для этого необходимо:

Шаг 1. На 31 декабря предыдущего года определить норматив отчислений в резерв на оплату отпусков по группе работников по формуле:

Норматив отчислений в резерв на оплату отпусков по группе = *Сумма расходов на оплату отпусков и выплату компенсаций за неиспользованный отпуск (без учета взносов во внебюджетные фонды) группы работников за предыдущий год* / *Сумма расходов на оплату труда (без учета взносов во внебюджетные фонды) группы работников за предыдущий год*

Этот норматив будет неизменен в течение всего текущего года, даже если организация будет корректировать величину резерва ежемесячно или ежеквартально.

Шаг 2. На каждую отчетную дату текущего года рассчитывать сумму отчислений в резерв по группе работников по формуле:

Сумма отчислений в резерв по группе работников = (*Сумма заработной платы группы работников в текущем периоде* + *Сумма страховых взносов, начисленных на заработную плату группы работников в текущем периоде*) X *Норматив отчислений в резерв на оплату отпусков по группе*

Шаг 3. Сложить по всем группам найденную величину резерва на оплату отпусков. На указанную сумму начисляется (доначисляется или корректируется) резерв по дебету счетов 20, 25, 26, 44, 08 и кредиту счета 96.

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ЗАНЯТОСТЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Аннотация: В Республике Узбекистан принимаются действенные меры по реализации программ по обеспечению занятости населения, совершенствованию механизмов трудоустройства на вакантные и квотируемые рабочие места, развитию эффективных форм самозанятости. Принят ряд нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на стимулирование деловой активности и предпринимательской инициативы населения, обеспечение занятости социально уязвимых слоев населения, повышение доступности, качества и оперативности государственных услуг по обеспечению занятости населения. В статье изучается занятость населения в качестве фактора повышения эффективности производства. Автор рассмотрел различные подходы к определению «занятость населения».

Ключевые слова: занятость, заработная плата, трудоустройство, производительность труда, регулирование занятости, рыночная экономика, услуги, учредитель, экономика.

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EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION

Abstract: In the Republic of Uzbekistan, effective measures are being taken to implement programs to ensure employment of the population, improve the mechanisms of employment for vacant and quota-based jobs, and develop effective forms of self-employment. A number of regulatory legal acts have been adopted aimed at stimulating business activity and entrepreneurial initiative of the population, ensuring employment of socially vulnerable segments of the population, increasing the availability, quality and efficiency of public services to ensure employment of the population. The article studies the employment of the population as a factor of increasing the efficiency of production. The author considered various approaches to the definition of "employment of the population".

Keywords: employment, wages, employment, labor productivity, employment regulation, market economy, services, founder, economy.

В Республике Узбекистан принимаются действенные меры по реализации ежегодно утверждаемых программ по обеспечению занятости населения, совершенствованию механизмов трудоустройства на вакантные и квотируемые рабочие места, развитию эффективных форм самозанятости. Как показқвает проведенный анализ, в стране принят ряд нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на стимулирование деловой активности и предпринимательской инициативы населения, обеспечение занятости социально уязвимых слоев населения, повышение доступности, качества и оперативности государственных услуг по обеспечению занятости населения.

В условиях перехода к рыночной экономике проблема занятости и ее учредителей приобретает новый смысл как теоретически, так и практически. Рынок труда играет активную роль в регулировании занятости. Главный национальный ресурс на рынке труда - рабочая сила, которую формируют и распределяют предприятия, отрасли и регионы.

Рынок труда обеспечивает занятость экономически активного населения и его вовлеченность в производство и услуги. Так сотруднику становится проще перейти на более комфортное для себя рабочее место. Через рынок труда предприятиям предоставляется необходимое количество рабочих и требуемого качества. Рынок труда показывает, какие кадры, специалисты, профессии востребованы, а какие избыточны. Это актуальный вопрос для многих стран. Его решение означает создание эффективной экономики, способной обеспечить социальное развитие общества.

Трудоустройство как совокупность мер и действий, направленных на расширение спроса на рабочую силу (обеспечение объема, условий и форм их участия в производственной деятельности, формирование, распределение, использование, увольнение, переподготовка и перераспределение занятых работников) можно описать.

В рамках этого понятия различают полную рациональную и эффективную занятость. «Полная» занятость - это общее социально-экономическое осознание всеобщности и необходимости труда при социализме в недавнем прошлом. Это связано с обеспечением реальных возможностей для трудоспособного населения заниматься общественно-полезным трудом. С учетом упомянутых выше недостатков уровень полной занятости будет адаптироваться к рыночной экономике. Меняется и понимание трудоспособного населения как высшей степени вовлеченности в социальную экономику. Полная занятость может быть достигнута при любом уровне вовлеченности населения при условии, что она удовлетворяет потребности населения в рабочих местах, предлагаемые рабочие места должны быть экономически обоснованными (эффективными). В этом случае экономически жизнеспособная работа - это работа, которая позволяет человеку достичь высокой производительности и заработной платы, достаточной для благополучия его самого и его семьи, при этом гарантируя, что работа не вредит его здоровью и человеческому достоинству.

Таким образом, полная занятость не означает вовлечение всех трудоспособных граждан в сферу профессионального труда. Человек вправе по своему желанию выбрать одно из направлений общественно полезной занятости (профессиональный труд в народном хозяйстве, домашнем хозяйстве и т. д.). Однако основным видом регулирующей деятельности является участие в профессиональном труде, приносящем доход, повышающем благосостояние и развитие личности. Уровень профессиональной занятости определяется соотношением общей численности работников (независимо от организационно-правовой формы предприятия, на котором они работают) к количеству трудовых ресурсов и отражает достижения в производительности труда и социальной эффективности общества. Это означает, что данная пропорция занятости соответствует интересам повышения эффективности производства, результатам его ускорения, научно-технического прогресса в интересах повышения производительности труда, а также создания благоприятных условий для воспитания здорового поколения, высококвалифицированных, образованных и активных работников, такой коэффициент занятости считается наиболее оптимальным.

Полная занятость с занятостью, отвечающей всем перечисленным выше условиям, может рассматриваться как производительная занятость. При этом мы утверждаем, что производительная занятость - это не то же самое, что производительный труд. Эффективная работа - неотъемлемая часть продуктивной занятости. В конечном итоге полная и производительная занятость станет неотъемлемой частью занятости. Если полная занятость достигается за счет экономически неудовлетворительных рабочих мест или рабочих мест, которые не обеспечивают достойный уровень жизни, это противоречит уровню квалификации и образования сотрудников или задачам в национальной экономике, препятствует подготовке квалифицированных кадров и нормальному демографическому развитию. Занятость не способствует универсальным ценностям и не может считаться положительной. Таким образом, полностью производительная и свободно выбираемая занятость отражает, прежде всего, состояние количественного и качественного соответствия между потребностями населения и рабочими местами, что создает благоприятные условия для социально-экономического развития, то есть для человека и общества в целом интересы учитываются.

В процессе экономической реформы уровень занятости будет снижаться по всей стране по мере роста производительности труда. Таковы особенности развития занятости в современном Узбекистане в ближайшем будущем. Здесь высокопроизводительная экономика требует относительно небольшого количества сотрудников, в то время как потребность населения в рабочих местах также уменьшается по мере роста интереса к труду и другим областям общественно полезной занятости.

Необходимо систематически регулировать потребность людей в общественно необходимой занятости и возможность ее реализации. Целью этого является обеспечение человеческой деятельности, улучшение условий и эффективное функционирование экономики.

Статус занятости. Трудовые отношения. Статус занятости определяется для части рабочей силы, занятой общественно полезной деятельностью. Это группа людей, предлагающих рабочую силу для производства товаров и услуг с целью получения прибыли, а также группа людей, не приносящих прямого дохода, даже если они участвуют в общественно полезной деятельности, или группа людей, приносящих доход, непосредственно связанной с производством товаров и услуг.

В первую группу входят граждане, работающие в акционерных обществах, частном секторе, занятые в государственном секторе экономики. Во вторую группу входят студенты, обучающиеся отдельно от производства, служащие в Вооруженных Силах республики.

Таким образом, к занятому населению относятся граждане, которые работают, в том числе работающие полный или неполный рабочий день (неделю), а также имеющие оплачиваемую работу с соответствующим контрактом, соглашением, с отпуском, или отпуском по болезни. Работают само занятые лица, в том числе предприниматели и фермеры, лица, проходящие службу в воинских частях в воинских частях, и студенты.

Трудовые отношения связаны с экономическими, демографическими и социальными процессами. Экономическое содержание занятости характеризуется формированием и развитием личности, социальное содержание - способностью работника вести достойную жизнь собственным трудом и добиваться повышения эффективности общественного производства.

Эффективность занятости. Занятость можно рассматривать как эффективную занятость населения, которая обеспечивает человеку достойный доход, здоровье, образование и профессиональное развитие на основе метода общественного производства для каждого члена общества.

Эффективность занятости можно охарактеризовать показателями, отражающими идеологию государственного развития, и они формируются под влиянием роста общественной производительности труда. Во-первых, это пропорции распределения трудовых ресурсов общества по характеру их участия в общественно полезной деятельности. Они показывают, при каком уровне производительности труда удовлетворяется потребность населения в работе и как достигается полная занятость. Ведь чем выше производительность общественного труда, тем больше накапливается материальных условий для высоких доходов работников, технического и организационного совершенствования сферы труда, подготовки кадров с учетом специфики условий труда и быта различных групп населения. Высокий уровень производительности труда позволяет обществу уделять больше внимания образованию, отдыху и воспитанию детей. Таким образом, полная занятость достигается за счет снижения уровня участия трудоспособного населения в общественном производстве при одновременном увеличении доли занятых в сфере образования и домашнего хозяйства.

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СИСТЕМА ЦЕЛЕВЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И ИНДИКАТОРОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРОГРАММ В СФЕРЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СУБЪЕКТОВ РФ

Аннотация: *Культурно-образовательная среда в настоящее время является основным понятием современного мира и представляет собой сложную и многоуровневую сферу.*

Цель данной статьи – обосновать значимость, итоги и проблемы реализации программно-целевого метода финансирования сферы образования и культуры на уровне субъектов РФ (на примере государственных программ).

Практическая значимость (новизна) проведенного исследования заключается в предложении нового механизма взаимодействия сферы культуры и образования, направленного на устранение выявленных проблем реализации программных расходов в данных сферах.

Ключевые слова: бюджетирование, ориентированное на результат; государственная программа; программные расходы бюджета; целевые показатели; ожидаемые результаты.

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THE SYSTEM OF TARGET INDICATORS AND INDICATORS OF STATE PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: The cultural and educational environment is currently the main concept of the modern world and is a complex and multi-level sphere.

The purpose of this article is to substantiate the significance, results and problems of implementing the program-target method of financing the sphere of education and culture at the level of the subjects of the Russian Federation (on the example of state programs).

The practical significance (novelty) of the conducted research consists in the proposal of a new mechanism of interaction between the sphere of culture and education, aimed at eliminating the identified problems of implementing program expenditures in these areas.

Keywords: performance-based budgeting; state program; program budget expenditures; target indicators; Expected results.

Одними из наиболее важных социальных отраслей, обеспечивающих граждан каждого государства значимыми благами и услугами, являются образование и культура. Каждая из них удовлетворяет духовные и материальные потребности человека, которые не являются взаимозаменяемыми. По мнению Яковлевой Е. Н., сфера культуры и сфера образования являются в наибольшей степени связанными между собой сферами человеческой деятельности [7, с. 180].

Для финансирования культуры и образования в России в настоящее время широко применяется программно-целевой метод. Его используют с целью увеличения эффективности управления бюджетными средствами. Основным инструментом программно-целевого финансирования является госпрограмма, которая направлена на получение определенных результатов [5, с. 23].

Анализ российской практики реализации госпрограмм показал, что регионы, сохраняя единый подход к их разработке, допускают широкую вариативность целевых показателей, отсутствие связи между индикаторами и результатами реализации госпрограмм. На эти недостатки также указывает Марголин А.М. [3, с. 55].

Состав и структура целевых индикаторов реализации госпрограмм сферы культуры и образования субъектов ПФО представлен в таблицах 1 и 2.

Таблица 1 – Целевые показатели госпрограмм сферы культуры Удмуртской Республики, Пензенской и Оренбургской областей[85 86 87]

Наименование целевого показателя	Пензен. обл.	Удмурт. респ.	Оренб. обл.
Объекты культурного наследия в удовлетворительном состоянии	+	+	-
Удовлетворенность граждан качеством предоставления услуг	+	+	-
Лица, размещенных в коллективных средствах размещения	+	-	-
Количество участников культурно-досуговых мероприятий	+	-	-
Количество посещений организаций культуры	+	+	+
Динамика посещений учреждений культуры	+	-	-
Динамика значений соотношения з/п работников учреждений культуры и среднемесячного дохода от трудовой деятельности	-	+	+
Объем внебюджетных средств на культуру	-	+	+
Здания, находящиеся в удовлетворительном состоянии	-	+	-
Посещаемость библиотек и музейных учреждений	-	-	+
Объекты культурного наследия, внесенные в электронную базу данных единого госреестра объектов культурного наследия	-	-	+
Уменьшение доли выявленных объектов культурного наследия	-	-	+

Разные регионы ПФО делают различные акценты на состав целевых показателей госпрограмм. Так, у Оренбургской и Пензенской областей и Удмуртской республики в сфере культуры из всех индикаторов совпадает только один - количество посещений организаций культуры, в сфере образования - численность обучающихся в соответствии с ФГОС.

[85] Отчет об исполнении основных мероприятий государственной программы Пензенской области "Развитие культуры и туризма Пензенской области" за 2017- 2019 годы [Электронный ресурс]: Официальный сайт Министерства культуры и туризма Пензенской области. – Режим доступа: http://minkult.pnzreg.ru/about/gosudarstvennaya-programma/ (дата обращения 11.03.2021).
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Таблица 2 – Целевые показатели госпрограмм сферы образования Удмуртской Республики, Пензенской и Оренбургской областей[88] [89] [90]

Наименование целевого показателя	Пензен. обл.	Удмурт. респ.	Оренб. обл.
Выпускники СПО, трудоустроенные в течение года	+	-	+
Доступность дошкольного образования	-	+	+
Численность обучающихся в соответствии с ФГОС	+	+	+
Молодые люди, участвующие в молодежных семинарах	+	-	-
Удельный вес воспитанников детских домов, обеспеченных комфортными условиями для обучения	+	-	-
Численность занятого населения в возрасте 25–65 лет, прошедшего повышение квалификации или переподготовку	+	-	-
Выполнение плана проведения проверок	+	-	-
Доля детей, охваченных дополнительным образованием	-	+	-
Дети, оставшиеся без родителей, находящиеся в ГМУ	-	+	-
Профессиональные учреждения, требующие СПО	-	+	-
Укомплектованность педагогическими кадрами	-	+	-
Образовательные организации, в которых проведена независимая оценка деятельности	-	+	-
Количество мест для детей дошкольного возраста в ДОО	-	-	+
Выпускники, не получившие аттестат об образовании	-	-	+
Население, охваченное общим и профобразованием	-	-	+
Здания организаций общего образования, которые находятся в аварийном состоянии или требуют капремонта	-	-	+
Образовательные организации, имеющие физкультур. зал	-	-	+
Количество учеников, занимающихся во вторую смену	-	-	+

По итогам проведенного анализа состава и структуры целевых индикаторов реализации госпрограмм сферы культуры и образования субъектов ПФО, выделены следующие проблемы и пути их решения.

[88] Отчет по итогам реализации государственной программы «Развитие системы образования Оренбургской области» [Электронный ресурс] : Официальный сайт Министерства образования Оренбургской области. – Режим доступа: http://minobr.orb.ru/programm/obl_prog_razvitie.php (дата обращения 11.03.2021).

[89] О ходе реализации Государственной программы Удмуртской Республики "Развитие образования" [Электронный ресурс] : Официальный сайт Министерства образования и науки Удмуртской Республики. – Режим доступа: https://udmedu.ru/project_program/gosudarstvennaya_programma_udmurtskoy_respubliki_razvitie_obrazovaniya_na_2013_2015_gody/ (дата обращения 11.03.2021).

[90] Информация о реализации государственной программы Пензенской области «Развитие образования в Пензенской области на 2014-2020 годы» [Электронный ресурс] : Официальный сайт Министерства образования Пензенской области. – Режим доступа: https://minobr-penza.ru/o-ministerstve/gosudarstvennye-i-tselevye-programmy/gosudarstvennaya-programma-penzenskoy-oblasti-razvitie-obrazovaniya-v-penzenskoy-oblasti-na-2014-202/ (дата обращения 12.03.2021).

1. Необходимо сгруппировать целевые показатели по свойствам (социальные, экономические, отраслевые) [6, с. 307].

2. Внедрение автоматизации поможет решить проблему взаимодействия с участниками реализации госпрограмм, придаст им гибкость [2, с. 43].

3. Для устранения формальности оценки эффективности реализации госпрограммы, необходимо использовать независимый аудит.

4. Следует создать единый подход к оценке эффективности реализации госпрограммы с использованием информационных систем путем разработки единой базы с основными показателями [1, с. 45-46].

5. Для устранения отсутствия связи оценки расходов бюджета на мероприятия и степени его выполнения, должны быть установлены причины изменения уровня расходов с учетом степени выполненных мероприятий [4, с. 1216-1218].

Из вышесказанного следует, применение несистематизированных показателей госпрограмм приводит к затруднениям в работе с отчетностью, отсутствию связи показателей финансирования и результата, что усложняет выполнение оценки эффективности в сфере культуры и сфере образования.

Для решения выявленных проблем необходимо объединить сферу культуры и сферу образования в одну общую сферу, разработать новую государственную программу с новыми целевыми показателями, поскольку:

1. Культура устанавливает цели и задачи образования. Человек является посредником между данными сферами. Он выступает субъектом и культуры, и образования.

2. Образование должно осуществляться в контексте определенного типа культуры.

3. Преподавательская деятельность выступает связующим звеном между культурами, культурными ценностями.

4. Знание истории формирования культуры и образования поможет установить стратегические цели и задачи данных сфер.

В заключении следует подчеркнуть тот факт, что культура - это базовые ценности и социальные стереотипы, являющиеся главным условием функционирования системы образования. Понимание данных основ позволит организовать эффективный и продуктивный процесс образования.

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Оглавление

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